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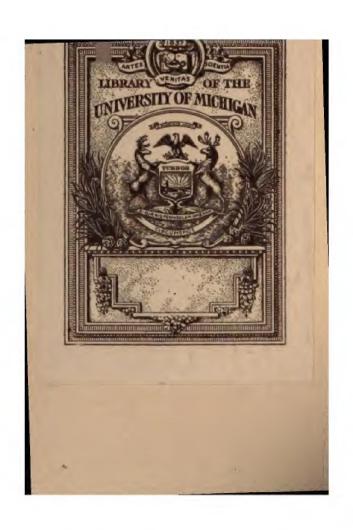
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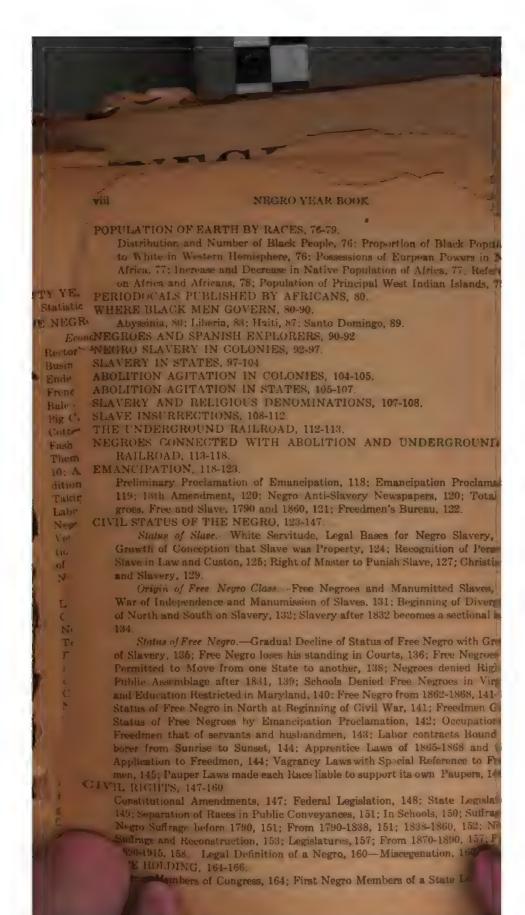
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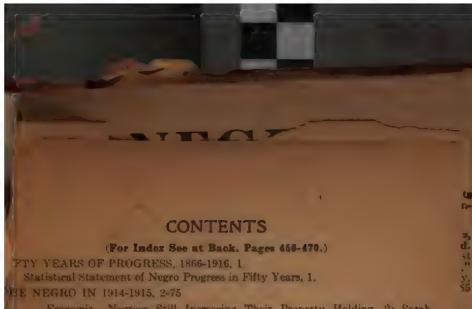
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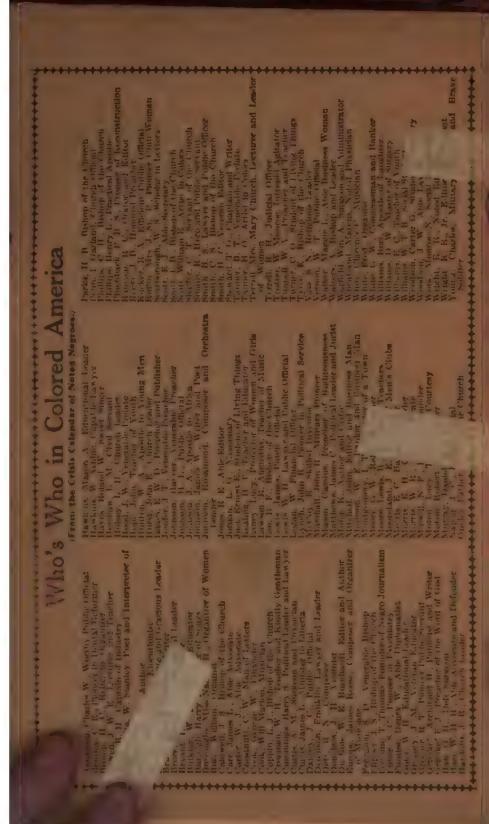
ANNUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

MONROE N. WORK

in Charge of Division of Records and Research, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute 1 1 1



1916-1917



FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS 1866-1916

To a very large degree January first, 1866 was the beginning of the opportunity for the Negro in every part of the Nation to make progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the eighteenth, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States was adopted.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and excitons of states then in rebellion against the Federal Government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." The decree of December 18, however, freed all. On and about the first day of the following January the late masters and the late slaves entered into agreements whereby the former were to furnish the land and the latter the labor to the end that both perchance might live and presper. Thus white and black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devastated South. In this rebuilding the Negro not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared her forests and helped to build her cities, but in fifty years he has hunself made a most remarkable progress. The extent of this progress is shown in what follows:

Statustical Statement of Negro Progress in Fifty Years.

Element	ie Progress-	
TO FE A 19 A 19 F	ar a a com a contra	

audional Pogress	1866		1916	Gain in Fifty Years
Homes Owned	12,000		600,000	588,000
Farms Operated	20,000		981,000	961,000
Businesses Conducted	2,100		45,000	42,900
Wealth Accumulated\$	20 ,000 ,000	\$1,00	000, 000, 0	\$980,000,000
Educational Progress—	4			
Per Cont Piterate	710		715	65
Colleges and Normal				
Schools	15		500	485
Students in Public Schools .	100,000		1,736,000	1,686,000
Teachers in all Schools	600		36,900	36,300
Property for Higher				
Education	60,000	\$ 2	1,500,000	\$ 21,440,000
Expenditures for Education \$	700,000	1	4 ,600 ,000	13 ,900 ,000
Raised by Negroes	80,000		1,600,000	1 ,520 ,000
Religious Progress-		•		
Number of Churches	700		42,000	41,300
Number of Communicants	600,000		4,570,000	3,970,000
Number of Sunday Schools	1,000		43,000	42,000
Sunday School Pupils	50,000		2,400,000	2,350,000
Value of Church Property\$	1,500,000	\$ '	000, 000, 67	\$ 74,500,000

THE NEGRO IN 1914-1915.

Negroes Still Increasing
Their Property Holdings.

The Negro tarpayers of Georgia in 1914, made returns on propassessed at \$38,603,007. This was an increase over the previous year of \$3,862,488. They paid taxes on 1,592,555 acres of land, valued at \$12,064,237. The property of the Negroes of North Carolina was assessed at \$32,197,890. The Negroes of Virginia own 1,674,823 acres of land valued at \$10,365,377. The assessed value of their property both real and personal was \$37,851,973.

In those states where there are no separate returns for white and Negro property owners the increase in property holdings has no doubt been as rapid as in Georgia and Virginia. Through purchases and increases in values, property holdings of Negroes of the country increased during the year by probably \$30,000,000. It is estimated that on basis of actual values and including exempted and now taxable property the total wealth of the Negroes of the United States is about One Billion Dollars. They own twenty-one million acres of land, or more than thirty-two thousand square miles; an area greater than that of the state of South Carolina.

There is hardly a community in the South in which there are not individual Negroes who have accumulated considerable wealth.

Edward E. DesVerney, of Savannah, Ga., at his death, left an estate valued at more than \$50,000. He was a clerk for a firm of cotton factors and had invested his savings in real estate and Negro business enterprises. Walter Harmon, the wealthest Negro in Washington county, Maryland, left at his death an estate valued at \$75,000. He owned a hotel and thirty-seven houses in Hagerstown. He was once a Pullman porter.

"Dolly" Hughes, of Hempstead, Texas, left an estate valued at \$100,000. It consisted of cattle, real estate and cash. "Hughes," said a press report, from Hempstead, "was a Negro of unusual saving ability, and, though uneducated, was considered a good citizen of this county, and many times had accommodated his white friends by loaning them cash."

The late Henry M. Turner, of Atlanta, Georgia, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, left an estate valued at about \$100,000. His residence was rated at \$30,000. His library was valued at \$10,000. He also had property holdings in Cobb County, Georgia, in New Jersey, and mining interests in Mexico.

The will of Lemuel Googins, who died recently in Pittsburgh, Pa., disposed of an estate valued at \$185,000. The Colonial Trust Company, which are the executors and trustees estimated the value of the estate at \$145,000 in personal property and \$40,000 in real estate. Montgomery Bell, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, who recently died in that city

was reported to be worth from \$250,000 to \$350,000, and was recognized as one of the wealthiest men of the state.

"Mr. Bell came from Missouri to New Mexico in 1866. He worked as a waiter and cook. Later he became the messenger in the First National Bank of Santa Fe. Accumulating some capital, he went into the sheep business with Mexican partners, with headquarters at Las Vegas. He became wealthy. Possessing plenty of ready cash, he increased his holdings by making loans. He was called "Bell, the money lender." Four years ago he became interested in the banking business and financed the People's Trust Congrany, but remained a ailent partner."

James M. Wilson, of Denver, Colorado, who died recently, left an estate valued at \$750,000. The major part of which he had made in the promotion of a sub-division of East St. Louis, Illinois.

Seventy Thousand Dollars of the estate was left to his god child, Salena Rever, a white woman. Besides leaving the above sum to Miss Rever, "Mr. Wilson remembered a number of persons and institutions in his will, the major portion of his estate being left to a fiancee of forty years ago. Stocke of a par value of \$160,000 were given the First Christian Science church, of St. Louis; \$5,000 to his private secretary; \$10,000 to his legal adviser, Judge John A. Perry, of the district court of Denver, and small sums each to various friends and institutions."

Sarah Rector's Income Six Hundred Dollars a Day.

The rise of the price of oil has boosted the income of Sarah Rector. of Taft, Oklahoma, the richest Negro girl in the world to \$600 a day. It is reported that her income tax is the largest paid in Oklahoma.

She is the descendant of a Creek freedman, and in the division of tribal lands made some time ago, received an allotment that was rough, hilly and had no value whatever for agricultural purposes. On this allotment, however, was opened one of the best oil producing wells in the country. Under the Oklahoma laws white guardians are appointed for both the Indian and Negro holders of allotments in the oil districts. A suit has been brought against T. J. Porter, of Beland, Oklahoma, Sarah's guardian, to oust him from the guardianship. It is claimed in the suit which has been brought by the National Bank of Muskogee, that had Sarah been free from the contract of the guardianship, she would have received \$320,000 additional bonus.

The Growth of Negro Business in Fifteen Years.

The 1915 meeting of the National Negro Business League was held at Boston, August 18-20. The reports showed that throughout the country Negroes were paying special attention to business development. A statement issued by the League concerning the gains along business lines in the fifteen years since its organization said:

"When the National Negro Business League was organized, there were about twenty thousand Negro business enterprises; now there are forty-nive thousand. In 1900 there were two Negro banks; now there are fifty-one. In 1900 Negroes were running two hundred fifty drug stores; now they have six hundred ninety-five. In 1900 there were four hundred fifty undertaking businesses operated by Negroes; now there are about one thousand. In 1900 there were one hundred forty-nine Negro merchants engaged in wholesale business; now there are two hundred forty. Fifteen years ago there were ten thousand Negro retail merchants; now there are twenty-five thousand."

Negro Business Men MakingGood.

The amount of business which many Negro enterprises do is considerable. Charles S. Carter, of Norfolk, Virginia, some fifteen years ago, started on a small scale, a tailoring and gent's furnishing business. His business now averages about \$50,000 a year.

The People's Building and Loan Association, Hampton, Virginia, last year did a business amounting to \$65,118. It has a paid up capital of \$153,640, outstanding loans amounting to \$573,776, and a reserve fund of \$26,082.

Hugh M. Burkett, of Baltimore, is one of Maryland's most successful real estate brokers. It is reported that in the past fifteen years he has been instrumental in securing homes for over five hundred colored persons. He has organized two building associations, and does an annual real estate and fire insurance business of approximately \$50,000.

In July the Ocala Knitting and Manufacturing Company, of Ocala, Florida, began business with a capital stock of \$50,000. High grade cetton underwear is manufactured. Forty-five persons are employed. The president of the Company, George Giles, a wealthy real estate dealer of that city, estimates that \$100,000 worth of business will be done in 1916. At the beginning of the year \$30,000 worth of orders had been booked.

The African Union Company, incorporated under the laws of New York, was organized in 1913. The purpose of the Company, according to its prospectus, is to handle African produce on a large scale, and to aid in the development of Africa generally. The corporation owns and controls on the West coast of Africa through leases, a large tract of mahogany and timber lands, oil palm plantations and gold mining concessions. Considerable business had been established when the European War broke out.

Insurance, One of the Largest Fields of Business Endeavor in which Negroes Engage.

Negro secret societies are helping Negro businesses by erecting buildings, one or more floors of which are used for offices and stores.

At Providence, Rhode Island, the Odd Fellows, at a cost of \$25,000 erected a three story structure. In September, the \$125,000 Pythian Temple at Louisville was dedicated. It is seven stories high, has offices on every floor, an auditorium on the seventh floor, and a roof garden.

The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, of Durham. North Carolina, had in 1915, a premium income amounting to \$416,374. Its receipts the first year organized, 1899, was \$840.

The Standard Life Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, the only old line insurance company owned and operated by Negroes, increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$125,000 in order to enable the company to more rapidly extend its work, and to purchase the business of other companies retiring from the field. The Standard Life began business in 1913. The total assets of the company now are \$165,906. It has \$1,944,910 insurance in force. Its total income for 1915 was \$76,484, of which \$23,526 was saved. The company operates in seven states.

Insurance is one of the largest fields of business endeavor in which Negroes operate. There is a National organization of Negro Insurance companies. A recent investigation of Negro insurance by the commercial department of Howard University, indicates that the assets of Negro insurance companies as reported by state insurance commissioners are over \$1.550,000, their annual income, \$2,812,000; annual disbursements, \$2,794,000; annual amount of insurance written over \$3,000,000; policies in force, \$25,800,000.

Negro Bank Invited to Participate in French and English War Loan.

The Wage Earners Savings Bank, of Savannah was invited by the J. Pierpont Morgan Banking House to participate in the Half Billion Dollar English and French War Loan. One of the big New York banks sent a letter to the Wage Earners, stating that credit would be extended to its patrons visiting in that city. John Mitchell, jr., president of the Mechanics Savings Bank, of Richmond, Virginia, and the only Negro member of the American Bankers Association, was recently appointed by the Savings Bank section of that association, chairman of a committee for the dissemination of information to the Negroes of the South on how to save.

In spite of the financial stringency two Negro banks one in Philadelphia and one in Portsmouth Virginia, began operations. The extent to which Negro banks are used by Negroes for saving purposes is indicated by the following showing of the amount of their deposits in a few of these banks: the One Cent Savings Bank, Nashville, Tennessee, \$43,394; Industrial Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., \$137,155; Fraternal Bank and Trust Company, Dallas, Texas, \$46,429; Mechanics Bank, Richmond, Virginia, \$163,800.

Many Useful Inventions Made by Negroes.

In the year 1915, a number of Negroes made inventions. Shelby J. Davidson, of Washington, D. C., was granted two patents on laborating devices in the tabulating of data by the federal offices. The Postoffice department had previously adopted inventions made by Mr. Davidson for the improvement of tabulating machines. Solomor Harper claimed to have invented a new block system for controlling railway trains and preventing collisions. Frank Davis, of Tucson Arizona, invented a labor saving attachment for brooms and brushes.

Dr. J. F. King, of Lebanon, Tennessee, invented a centrifugal gold inlay casting machine, which is said to place gold in the teeth accurately. Henry Rodgers, employee of the Birmingham, Alabama Compress Company, has devised and patented a machine which is adapted to make the old hale ties as they are cut from the cotton bales, and trim them and mount a buckle thereon, so that they can be used again. Heretofore the compress companies have had to use labor to trim the old ties and remount the buckles. This is so expensive that in most cases the old ties are thrown away.

James P. Norwood, of Gary, Indiana, has designed a sanitary devise that will wrap and seal in neat appearing packages upward of five thousand loaves of bread per hour, with a saving of from five per cent to fifteen per cent on the cost of wrapping material. The machine will, without the use of an attendard wrapping in size

tendant, wrap loaves of bread varying in size.

James C. Jones, of Philadelphia, has invented a mail discharging and receiving device for use on rapidly moving trains. With devices now in use, trains must slow up to take up mail bags. The Government loses over a Million Dollars a year in damages for lost and destroyed mail matter, and in the cost of pouches hurled under the wheels of trains by inadequate catch devices. Jones' device was tried out by postal experts on a train going at sixty miles an hour. The device dropped bags of mail and took up others without, it was reported, injuring either the bags or their contents.

Gatrett A. Morgan, of Cleveland, has invented a Safety Hood and Smoke Protector for firemen. Mr. Morgan holds in addition to seven American patents on his device, patents from Canada, England, Germany and other countries. This invention received a gold medal first prize from the American Museum of Safety, and the first grand prize at the Second International Convention of Safety and Sanitation held at New York City. In 1914 the International Fire Chiefs' Association in seasion at New Orleans voted Mr. Morgan a gold honorary membership badge. The device is manufactured by the National Safety Device Company, of which Mr. Morgan is general manager. It is in use in most of the large cities of the country.

Negro Places First
Bale of Cotton on Market.

From time to time, articles similar to the following from the Charlotte, North Carolina Observer appear in the papers:

"Some of the most enterprising farmers of the state are colored men and it is characteristic of them that when they once establish a record they hold to

it. Such is the case with G. W. Kistler, a colored farmer of Cumberland County. For a number of years he has been the seller of the first bale of new ention on the Fayetteville market, and he has just repeated the performance for the present season. Should Kistler ever lose the record, the Observer would confess to disappointment. The Negro who holds a record in any line for good endeavor deserves the encouragement of his white neighbors and generally has it—at least that is the sentiment in this section of the state."

N. H. Jeltz, who farms near Abbeville, Kansas, is reported to have arvested 6.000 bushels of wheat the past year and to have sold 4,000 ushels of the same at \$1.20 per bushel. B. General said to be the reserving Negro farmer in South Carolina and owing 1,700 acres of land, old at one time for \$5,000 one hundred and five bales of cotton which as a part of his 1914 crop. Bartow Powell, of Albany, Georgia the calthiest and most extensive Negro farmer in that state is the owner \$1,0000 acres land.

Ninety families reside on his plantations. At one time last year, he sold at right cents a pound, eight hundred sixty-four bales of cotton, held over from the 1914 crop, for which he received \$35,000. For twenty-four years Powell held the Government contract for improving the Flint River. He invested his money in farming and timber lands and in this way acquired the most of his large holdings. It is said that \$300,000 is a conservative estimate of his wealth.

The Champion Corn Grower,

At the Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City; at the Eastern Itahoma Fair, Muskogee, and at the Tulsa County Fair, the first fize for cotton was given to Dewey Green, a fourteen year old Negro loy. He was a member of the Tulsa County Boys' Cotton Club. Not only was the yield of cotton and the amount produced unusually bavy, but in point of length, number of bolls to the stalk and seed, is cotton outgraded any other cotton shown at the three fairs.

The champion corn grower, of Missouri is N. C. Bruce, principal the Bartlett Farm and School for Negroes at Dalton, Missouri.

In 1913, at the corn show held at the University of Missouri, Bruce was awarded the sweep-stake premium for the highest yield of corn on upland soil (10) bushels to the acre. In 1915, Bruce was sent to the Universal Corn Exposition at San Francisco, as the representative of the state of Missouri. This honor was awarded to the man or boy in the state raising the most corn to the acre. The Governor of the state in appointing Bruce as delegate across "You are appointed by reason of the record you have made in the yield of corn per acre." The National Top-Notch Farmers' Club elected Bruce a vice president. The Panama Exposition awarded him a medal of merit. He received \$2,000 in premiums.

Fairs.

In addition to community fairs, county fairs and annexes of white fairs held throughout the South, Negroes conducted successful state fairs at Birmingham, Alabama; Lexington, Kentucky; Dalton, Missouri; Jackson, Mississippi; Raleigh, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee and Houston, Texas. District fairs, including large sections of states held among other places at Augusta and Savannah, Georgia; Knoxville and Jackson, Tennessee; Suffolk, Tasley and Lawrenceville, Virginia.

Organize Pig Clubs
To Meet the Hard Times.

The money crop of the South is cotton. The European War for a time killed the market for this product, financial depression and hard times resulted. This caused the farmers' conferences held in 1915 to consider ways of meeting, as it was termed, "The Hard Times Situation."

To assist the farmers meet the "Hard Times Situation," Dr. Booker T. Washington suggested that Pig Clubs be organized throughout the South. He urged that every family raise at least one pig and that Pig Clubs be organized in every community. The Pig Club idea met popular approval, was taken up and strongly urged by the white press of the South. They pointed out that this was not only a good suggestion for the Negroes, but also for white people.

The European War, The Negro and the Cotton Crop.

In discussing the causes of the "hard times" it was pointed out that the Negroes of the South grow annually \$340,000,000 worth of cotton and only \$151,000,000 worth of other products combined. This is a ratio of One Dollar's worth of cotton to forty-five cents worth of all other farm products. Several reasons were advanced as to why the Negro farmers have not made more progress in crop diversification.

Some urged that it was a lack of progressiveness on the part of the farmers that caused them to raise only cotton. In a general discussion of the cause of the hard times by the white press of the South it was pointed out that among other things, cotton is the only crop in the South for which a market for unlimited quantities can be obtained at any time and any place. Georgia and Alabama raised corn and oats could not be marketed in any considerable quantities in these states.

Mr. J. T. Holleman, of Atlanta, who through years of experience in loaning money on Southern farm lands, has come to intimately know the South's agricultural problems, made what was conceded to be the most searching analysis of the situation. Writing in the Atlanta Constitution, September 27, 1914, under the title, "Does Cotton Oligarchy Grip South and Defy Plans for Diversification and Relief?" he said that:

The South is in the grip of a cotton-growing oligarchy more powerful than the ante bellum slave-owning oligarchy. Seventy per cent of the South's farm lands are under control of landlerds, largely absentee. Ninety per cent of the South's agricultural activities are influenced by this oligarchy. Its members do not want and will not encourage nor permit any large crop other than cotton. Their influence is responsible for the fetish all-cotton and the persistent failure to diversify. Without an awakening on the part of this oligarchy, reduction of cotton output and diversification are a dream. The majority of the Negro farmers are still tenants and raise what their land-lords instruct them to raise.

Rock Hill and Atlanta
Trying to Solve the Servant
Problem.

It is coming to be recognized that the servant problem in the South will have to be handled locally by each community. It has been suggested that housekeepers unite to work out the servant problem and to encourage domestic science work among Negroes. In this connection it is pointed out that in almost all the Southern cities there are better provisions for teaching domestic science in public schools for whites than in public schools for Negroes.

In Rock Hill, South Carolina, an attempt is being made to work out the servant problem by establishing a school for Negro servants. The public schools of the town in cooperation with the Rock Hill Gas Company has fitted up a model kitchen to improve the teaching of domestic science. Only working girls and women are admitted. The course, which is free, is designed to produce better servants and to enable workers to carn better wares.

The Atlanta, Georgia, Woman's Club, through its committee on domestic science has inaugurated a cooking school for Negro cooks. The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association, an organization of representative Negro comen, is cooperating in the movement by furnishing the food stuffs used in the demonstrations. An account of this school says: "Fully a thousand women sought admittance to the school, but the capacity of the hall limited the number to eight hundred. Significantly present in the assembly was a group of Atlanta's prominent club women representing the housekeepers of the community, for there must be the general cooperation of housekeepers in the movement to better train colored domestic service before general efficiency can be acquired among servants."

Fashian Bars Negroes from
Positions in Some Sections.
() pens Positions for Them in Others.

In some localities it is reported that it is not fashionable to employ

Negroes as waitresses, butlers or chauffeurs. "Even though we may prefer colored help" said one, "it is now the fashion to have white help and I must do as fashion dictates." According to the press report fashion has decreed that the Negro cook must return to the hotels of the South.

"The South," said the Atlanta correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "is planning a revival of the old-fashioned Southern cooking, and with it the old time Negro cook. The French chef has been tried in the South, together with the French waiter, but, except for a few rare instances they have failed to satisfy the peculiar demands of the Southern epicure or even of the tourist, who, coming South, expects dishes peculiarly Southern and the kind of dining room service that the trained Negro can give."

Opportunity for the Negro Waiter to come Into His Own,

Owing to the large number of foreigners who have been called Europe to take their places as reservists in the armies of the warring nations, it has been suggested that this is an opportune time for the Negro waiter to again gain a foot hold in the occupation where one he had a monopoly.

One hotel patron, writing to the editor of the New York Herald, said: "Let us have the American colored waiter, the one who is all smiles. The colored man will spend his money in his country, and not take it out of the country."

Another correspondent said: "Why are all the hotels, at least most of them, closed to the colored people? Is it because the proprietors are foreigners and employ their own countrymen? In that case, they show more patriotism than we do. The Negroes are Americans; we brought them here, and we should give them employment at something besides street cleaning.

J. T. Parker, a Negro waiter of Palm Beach, Florida, wrote the Herald that "The sentiment expressed in the letter column favorable to the Negro waiters is highly appreciated, for the Negro waiter laid the foundation for the success that hotel proprietors are now enjoying. It is not that he is inferior. It is fad and fashion that have eliminated him. If he is incompetent in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and other cities, he is a very important factor in the greatest resort in this country, and that is, Florida. From Jacksonville to Key West, if you eat a meal, a Negro waiter will serve you. The Negro waiter is an American and spends his money in his country, and all that is asked by him is fairness."

Armstrong Association Aids Negro Skilled Labor.

Lague on Urban Conditions Assists Unemployed,
Investigates Housing Conditions.

The Armstrong Association, of Philadelphia, is, as its statement of purpose indicates, working in a practical way for the colored people

of Philadelphia, and endeavoring from year to year to supplement some of the community needs which are not now being met by other organizations. One of these ways is to aid Negro skilled labor.

"In the field of industry in which the Negro has not been previously employed, we have made some material progress. Aside from the plumber there have been recently started sheet metal workers, state roofers and competent electricians. They are now working as apprentices, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and paperhangers. Jobs to an amount in excess of \$40,000 have been secured. Two contracts were awarded our men amounting to more than \$20,000."

Among other things the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, in New York City, "induced the mayor's committee on unemployment to establish a workshop in the Harlem district last winter. Nearly eight hundred unemployed men were cared for at a total cost of \$8,340, the funds being supplied by the mayor's committee."

"During the period of unemployment and financial depression last year, the League was instrumental in getting established five classes in household arts for sixty-two colored girls, who, during their six weeks' courses, received \$3 a week each."

"It made an investigation into the living conditions of one thousand two Negro families in one hundred forty-two apartment houses in Hurlem, and presented its findings to the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the City and Suburban Homes Company. A joint committee of these two organizations has since been formed to consider the question of constructing tenement houses in Harlem more suitable to the economic conditions of the residents of that district."

Negroes Not Taking Advantage of Opportunity to Learn Barber Trade.

The proprietors of the New York Barber school are an Italian, R. D. Costella and a Negro, L. B. Wise. This school opened in 1910. In answer to an inquiry, it was stated that the school graduated annually about one hundred thirty barbers. Of this number, an average of six are Negroes. There is a small increase yearly of Negroes taking a course in the barber's trade. The outlook for them is good. The demand for first class Negro barbers is greater than the supply.

The Negro and Labor Competition.

Col. John M. Parker, of New Orleans, in an address at Buffalo, New York, in speaking of the resources of the South, said: "Our forests and mineral deposits are the richest in the world, but we are just beginning to learn how to develop them. When the people of the United States grasp this fact, the South is going to be one of the most thickly

populated regions in the country. The colored race will then be forced to face the labor competition which they must meet or disappear."

Census reports and other sources of information appear to indicate that in those branches of labor where competition is strongest the Negro has made most progress, whereas in those occupations where there is the least competion he has lost ground. In the barbering and shoeshining business the Negro formerly had almost a monoply, yet, today, these occupations are largely in the hands of white persons. On the other hand, in the trades the Negro appears not only to be holding his own but to be making some advances. As for example, it is pointed out that from 1900 to 1910 Negroes gained ground in the trades and there was a large increase of Negroes as factory workers.

White Waitresses vs.

Negro Waiters on Dining Cars.

There was a great deal of discussion during the summer concerning the employment of white women as dining car waitresses. On the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway white girls took the place of Negro waiters. Railroad officials were of the opinion that while waitresses might do on short runs, it would not be practicable to use them on long runs.

"H. S. Stevens, assistant superintendent of Commissary, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, said: "I think it inadvisable to have girls wait on table in railway diners. The situation there is so different from a hotel or restaurant. The girls would probably have to wear trousers when the diner is crowded to capacity, for their skirts would take up too much room."

A. M. Schoyer, resident vice president of the Pennsylvania Lines, said: "The experiment is not a new one. It has been tried out with some success on the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, and I see no reason why it should not be a success on the Lake Erie and Wheeling. We have never made such an experiment, and I don't see why we should."

C. H. Shirchiffe, superintendent of dining service, Chicago and Northwestern said: "This line now has a woman waitress on a diner running between Sioux City and Carroll, Iowa, and she has given excellent service. I believe that on short runs—say from three to five hours in length—women would make excellent waitresses."

Negroes as Sleeping and Dining Car Conductors.

The Pennsylvania Railroad recently placed one of its dining cars in full charge of a Negro, J. A. Smith, of New York. He was required to give a bond of \$5,000, on execution of which the company turned over the car to him. Another Negro, John Jones, is also employed as a conductor on a New York Central dining car. The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company has three Negro sleeping car conductors.

The superintendent of the office of the dining and sleeping car departments of that railroad in a letter to the editor, said: "Our company operates its own sleepers and diners, with entire colored help in charge. The sleeping car conductors are: ex-Sergeant A. Ray, Charles M. Blackburn and M. F. Mason. I am pleased to inform you that these men have worked from the bottom to efficient service at the top. I do not feel the least timidity, as their superintendent, in offering to them deserved praise."

Repeal of Full Crew Bill Vetoed.

Governor Brambraugh, of Pennsylvania vetoed the repeal of the Full Crew Bill, which had been enacted at the behest of the labor unions, and was intended to replace colored labor with white labor union men. The railroads supported the repeal. The Negroes of the state were disappointed at the Governor's veto.

The Anti-tipping Bill passed by the Wisconsin Legislature was vetoed by the Governor of that state. The Governor of Tennessee also vetoed the Anti-tipping Bill which had passed the Tennessee Legislature.

Pullman Car Porters

Subject to Many Abases.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in the course of its examinations into the conditions of labor in general, investigated the conditions under which the conductors and porters in the Pullman service work, and the pay they receive, and reported the following:

"The conductors and porters employed in the car service of the Pullman Company are employed under conditions which seem to require radical readjustment. Both classes of employees are admitted by officials of the company to be underpaid. The Pullman Company is admitted by the chairman of the Board of Directors to be the direct beneficiary of the tips from the public to the extent of the difference between a fair wage and that which is now paid. The hours of service are extremely long, the regulations of the Company allowing porters and conductors when in service only four hours' sleep per night, and penalizing them severely if they sleep while on duty. Employees of the Pullman Company are also subject to many other abuses."

The Labor Situation and

The Negro.

The following newspaper reports indicate the unsettled condition of the labor situation as it relates to the Negro:

According to a report of August 1915, the five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, New Jersey, objected to the employment of one hundred Negroes in the plant. A St. Louis report said: "Fifteen Negroconcrete workers took the places of the striking Union concrete workers at the Free Bridge yesterday morning." A report from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, said

that the Greeks and other foreign employees of the Plankington Hotel were put out of the wash rooms and Negroes were put in their places. It was also reported that if the Negroes made good in the wash rooms they would again be employed as waiters in the dining and grill rooms. Ten years ago Negro help was employed in every part of this hotel. The American Federation of Lahor in February, 1915 protested against an executive order compelling Panama Canal employees to pay for their own rent, fuel and light. They complained that Negroes were displacing white men in the Canal Zone. In January, 1915, a report from Chicago said: "Charges that the railway trainmen's brotherhood bars Negroes from their order, and that they are now attempting to eliminate Negroes from their positions as firemen on the Southern railroads were made by a representative of the roads appearing before the Federal Board of Arbitration today. The point was raised that if the roads were forced to pay the regular white man's wages they would discharge the Negroes and hire whites."

Opposition to Negro Labor.

In various sections of the country there is from time to time opposition to Negroes being employed.

At Jennings, Oklahoma, an oil town, Negroes were run out. At Tecumseh, mining town of Indiana, Negroes employed in construction work on the Chicago and Eastern Railroad were compelled to leave. Near Wyatt, Missouri, the home of a farmer was dynamited because he refused to discharge Negro farm hands. A report from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, stated that the Negroes in a certain section of the city were greatly excited one morning in March to find a notice posted which said: "Negroes, beware. We want your jobs. You are given two weeks to leave the city or suffer the penalty of death." The threat, however was not put into execution. White men in Trinity County, Texas, threatened with revolvers, Negroes working for the Trinity County Lumber Company.

Negro Labor in Times of Stress Severely and Unjustly Dealt With.

From New Orleans came a complaint from the colored people that during the disastrous storm there in October, 1915, both races suffered alike. Because of the destruction many were homeless. The streets were full of filth and dirt.

The Negroes claim that only members of their race were arrested by the police and made to work. That two hundred men who were respectable and able to identify themselves if given a chance, were thrust in jail, fined \$25, and made to work the streets and clean up the filth and dirt. They said that if volunteers had been called for the city authorities could have got five thousand Negroes to help clean up the city, and as a result there would not have been bitterness against the law, but a feeling of brotherliness and respect for the law.

During the recent flood in Arkansas it is claimed that when the state convict farm was threatened, the white convicts were loaded on a

car and taken to safety, and the eight hundred black convicts left marooned. Press reports like the following are often noted in connection with news from the flooded districts

"The \$25,000 causeway just completed over Newport Lake, Arkansas, is broken. Hundreds of volunteers today are working on the levee and Negroea have been forced at the point of shot guns to join them."

A committee representing five hundred Negroes of Texas City, Texas, just after the great storm in that city in August sent out an appeal to the Negroes of the country in which they said, "We have just emerged from one of the greatest storms in the history of this town. Many are without shelter or household goods. In the face of all this our race alone was made prisoners and forced to work on the streets five days under United States soldiers at the point of the gun.

Men were separated from their families. About two hundred were guarded at night in one room, and were compelled to sleep on the wet floor. Our women were treated most shamefully. They were very sick, and were not allowed medical attention. If a woman left the guard house she was pushed back and threatened to be whipped if she repeated it."

The committee, in addition to their appeal to the colored people sent out the following resolutions:

"Texas City, Texas, August 27, 1915.

We, your Committee on resolutions, beg to submit the following report:

Whereas, On the 18th day of August, the city officials of this city associated with the United States Army, did unlawfully humiliate the Negro population in the most shameful and disgraceful manner,

Whereus, These conditions did humiliate and punish our women and children to the fullest extent, and caused one death, therefore, he it

Resolved. That we view these conditions from a malignant and prejudiced standpoint. Be it further

Recolord. That we take it for the greatest insult that could be inflicted upon our race. Be it further

Resolved, That we furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, President Woodrow Wilson, Congressman, Hon. Joe Eagle, Chief Justice White, and a copy to the white Associated Press, and the National Negro Press Association."

Persons of African Descent Not Barred from Country.

In the latter part of December, 1914, the United States Senate passed an Amendment to the Immigration Bill barring the future entrance into this country of persons of African descent. Strong opposition to the Amendment developed among both the white and

colored people. Some of the strongest opponents, both within and without Congress, were white men of the South.

The late Dr. Booker T. Washington, in an open letter urged upon Congress to reject the Amendment. He pointed out that the bill was unjust, unreasonable and unnecessary. Only a comparatively small number of persons of African descent, mostly from the West Indies, enters this country annually. The 1910 Census showed that there were in the United States only forty thousand three hundred nineteen Negroes who were foreign born, and only four hundred seventy three of these came from Africa. On January 7, 1915, the House by a vote of two hundred fifty two to seventy-five, rejected the Negro Exclusion Amendment to the Immigration Bill. The House's action left the law of 1870 as it stood; making persons of African descent and nativity eligible to admission as aliens with all the rights of possible citizenship. In this connection it is of interest to note that on February 17th, for the first time in twenty-five years a native African was naturalized, in Philadelphia. This African's name was Frederick Gibson.

Cooperation in Educational Work
Carried on by Denominational Boards.

April, 1915, was the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the work of the Freedmen's Board of Presbyterian Church. In commemoration of this a Fiftieth Anniversary number of the *Home Mission Monthly* was issued. In this, statistics were given, showing that when the Freedmen's Committee took over the work in 1865 there were thirty-six workers. In 1915 there were two hundred and forty ministers working under the board, four hundred sixty-one teachers; one hundred thirty-eight schools; nineteen thousand one hundred sixty-six pupils, and cash receipts to the amount of \$288,480.

The third annual meeting of the secretaries of the Denominational Boards carrying on educational work among Negroes was held in Washington in February.

It was decided that in the future, as far as possible, there would be "no duplications between private and public schools. Sham education would not be condoned, and the various Negro schools would be standarized; the denominations would act in concert in preventing schools under different denominational control from occupying the same territory. It was agreed that where two schools were unnecessary in the same section, the weaker should withdraw in favor of the stronger, or take some department, and thus work in harmony."

At the annual meeting of the National Council of Congregational churches at New Haven, Conn., Dr. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the People's Congregational Church, of Atlanta, was elected as one of the sixty corporate members at large of the National Council of Congregational churches.

The National Baptist Publishing Board, of Nashville, Tennessee.

is said to be the only Negro Publishing concern holding membership in the Sunday School Council of Evangelistic Publishers.

The 1916 session of the Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention will meet at Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 14-19. The 1915 meeting of the Congress was held at Birmingham, Alabama. This Congress is notable for the earnestness and thoroughness with which the work is done. Regular courses of instruction are given in the Bible and in Sunday School methods. The Superintendents' Conference was attended by more than four hundred Sunday School superintendents. A feature of the Congress was the advanced teachers' department.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the quadrennium 1912-1916 received from the conference and the churches \$641.180.

Of this amount, the colored members of the church paid \$148,000, which is one-fourth of the entire amount given by the churches of the denomination for Negro education. The colored members are one-tenth of the total membership of the denomination. During the quadrennium, the Freedmen's Aid Society received from the conferences and schools of the denomination in gifts, tuition and incidental fees, \$1,603,916. The colored people gave \$879,765, which is over half the entire amount received. The Semi-Centennial of the Freedmen's Aid Society is to be held August 7-8, 1916 at Cincinnata, Ohio.

Negroes Work for Civic Improvement.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, the "Colored City Beautiful League" has been active. Over a hundred gardens were made by members of the League. A demonstration garden was laid out on a spot that was formerly a dumping ground. The cleaning up of alleys was another part of the "City Beautiful League's" work. Playgrounds for Negro children were provided.

"The general movement of the New Orleans' Civic Improvement Association," said a New Orleans report, "was launched by an enthusiastic crowd at Straight University, Friday night. The object of the movement was to organize neighborhood clubs in colored communities throughout the city, each club to be under the direction of a local board or commission. Prizes were offered for clubs that keep the best yards and the best cultivated gardens."

"Beautify your homes and win a prize," was the heading of a plea through the Norfolk "Journal and Guide" to the colored people of that city to improve their premises. Muss meetings, were held by the Norfolk Negroes in the interest of better kept homes and clean streets. These meetings were held under the auspices of the Colored Social Service Commission. Playgrounds Established for Negro Children,

Public playgrounds for Negroes have been established in a number of cities. 'In Baltimore, the yards of public schools numbers 100, 110, 106 and 112, and at Grove No. 3 in Druid Hill Park. Two other centers were contemplated for the past year but were not established because of the lack of competent play leaders. At Chattanooga, Tennessee, the city commission contracted to purchase at a consideration of \$10,000 a lot for a Negro'park.

The city of Dallas, Texas, purchased a large plot of ground to be used for parks and playgrounds for Negro children. The Richmond, Virginia, city council authorized the purchasing of property to be used as a city public park for Negroes. The Thomy Lafon play ground for colored children was dedicated at New Orleans in August. Dayton, Ohio, has a playground for Negro children. It was opened in July. Lincoln Settlement playground for Negro children, Brooklyn, New York, was opened in August. The playground committee of the Atlanta, Georgia Park Board provided for eleven play grounds for white children and two for Negroes. The annual opening of the playgrounds for Negroes, Birmingham, Alabama, was held on Sunday, March 21. Negro citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, asked that a playground for Negro children be established adjacent to the Douglass public school. Norfolk, Virginia, has six playgrounds; four for whites and two for Negroes.

Touring States in the Interest of Negro Uplift.

Following an invitation from the Governor of Louisiana, the State Superintendent of Education, and leading white and colored citizens of that state, the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, on April 13-16, 1915, made a tour of education through the state of Louisiana for the benefit of the Negroes.

The most important centers of Negro population were visited. From three to five meetings were held each day at railroad stations, in parks, in halls, fair grounds, churches, courthouses, etc. The meetings were attended by hundreds, and in some places thousands of people. At several of the meetings it was said that as many as 10,000 people were present. At every point hundreds of white people, both men and women were in attendance. In most cases, the mayor of the city presided, or some other important official

Members of the Negro Organization Society, of Virginia during the week, September 13-18, 1915, conducted the third annual tour of the counties of the Northern neck of Virginia in a campaign for better schools, health, homes and farms.

The annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia for 1915 was held at Petersburg, Virginia, November 8. Religious, Benevolent, Secret and Educational organizations of every character have joined in a state wide movement for better schools, better health,

better homes and better farms. Reports showed that during the year forty-five thousand people have been addressed on subjects relating to community improvement.

The National Negro Health Week,

The Tuskegee Institute in cooperation with the Negro Organization Society of Virginia promoted, March 21-27, 1915 a National Negro Health Week.

Everywhere the colored people responded most heartily to the appeal to join in this movement to improve their health conditions. Throughout the country, and especially in the South, this Health Week Movement received the cordial and active cooperation of the white people. State and city Boards of Health, State Departments of Education, County Superintendents of Schools, white women's clubs, and other organizations assisted in making this movement for improving the health conditions of the colored people a great success.

Negroes and Whites Working
Together For Social Improvement.

Some fifteen years ago in Baltimore a group of colored workers was organized as an auxiliary board of the Federated Charities in order that a better understanding between the Negroes of Baltimore and the charities organization might be effected. During these years this colored auxiliary has cooperated faithfully with the General Charities organization. For three years Social Service classes for colored volunteer workers have been conducted. For the same period the Social Service Committee has striven for the betterment of conditions in the Negro sections of Baltimore. Virginia is reported to be developing its social work more rapidly and more efficiently than any other Southern state. This is especially true with reference to whites and Negroes cooperating for social uplift.

The greatest example of whites and Negroes cooperating for social uplift is through the Southern Sociological Congress. The constitution sulopted by this organization in 1911 sets forth as one of its objects "The solving of the race question in a spirit of helpfulness to the Negro and of equal justice to both races."

The 1915 meeting of the Congress was held at Houston, Texas. In the section on Health and Race Relations, the topics considered were: "A Survey of Progress for the Year," "The Negro in Relation to Sanitation," "The Causes of Unusual Mortality Among Negroes," "Recreation and Health in Rural Communities," "The Rural School as a Centre for a Health Campaign," "Health Problems of the Negro Church," "City Housing of Negroes in Relation to Health," "The Negro Woman and the Health Problem," "The Health

of the Negro and the South's Labor Problem," "Is the Negro Dying Out? Who Cares?" "Health, the Basis of Race Prosperity."

"One of the most important things which the Congress has done is to demonstrate that it is possible for white people and black people to get together in the South, and in a spirit of harmony and helpfulness discuss the problems of their relations to each other, to devise methods of cooperation for hringing about race adjustments, and to work side by side for the general welfare."

Whites and Negrocs Discuss
Proper Relations Between the Races.

The 1915 mid-year meeting of the University Commission on the Southern Race Question, which is composed of a representative from each of the State Universities in the South was held in May. For two days of the session the commission met in Montgomery, Alabama, and for two days at the Tuskegee Institute.

During the meetings at Tuskegee Institute an open session was held at which some twenty leading colored men, including Dr. Booker T. Washington, by special invitation, addressed the commission "stating frankly" as they were invited to do, some of the causes of race friction in the South; how the educated Negro feels about the conditions as they now exist, and how in their opinion the remedies should be applied, and indeed the proper relations that should obtain between the races from the viewpoint of the progressive Southern Negro. There was absolute freedom, candor and frankness in all the addresses. Every phase of the race question, educational, moral, civic, social, economic, was discussed. No offense was intended; no offense was taken. All felt that the truth should be known, and that the truth shall make us free.

The Twentieth Annual meeting of the Atlanta University Conference was held May 24, 1915. The principal subject considered was Inter-Racial Cooperation for Human Betterment in the South,

Methodist Church South

Increases its Work for Negroes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South is increasing the amount of work it is doing for Negro Education and social uplift. During the past year something over \$23,000 was expended by the church for Negro education, church institute work and social settlement work.

The Woman's Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at its annual meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, decided to organize community clubs among Negro women. At Nashville, Tennessee and Augusta, Georgia, the Roard conducts settlement houses for Negroes. They have two hundred forty-four missionary societies, conducting Bible and study classes, that give attention to the work among colored teachers. Dr. John M. Moore, secretary of the Department of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, conducted Bible Institutes for Negroes, at Birmingham, Alabama; Jackson, Tennessee, etc.

Southern Baptists Pledge
Fifty Thousand Dollars for Theological School
for Negroes,

In its annual report for 1915, the Southern Baptist Convention concerning its work among Negroes, says: "We continue our cooperation with the Home Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, some lingering New Era work and special institute and teachers' work. In this latter work we are gratified specially with the solid good being accomplished in the teaching of our colored preachers. This we consider the great foundation work that must be done if we would build the superstructure wisely." During the year the convention in its work among Negroes employed thirty-nine workers who held six hundred and nineteen Bible conferences. The convention at its annual meeting in Houston, Texas, voted to establish a Negro Baptist Theological Seminary at Memphis, Tennessee. For this purpose the convention pledged \$50,000.

Christian Endeavor Society to Help Negroes.

At the World's Christian Convention in Chicago in July, a movement was initiated to develop the Christian Endeavor work in Negro churches. The Southern Extension Committee of the Christian Endeavor is in charge of promoting this work among Negroes.

College Men Study Race Problem and Help in Negro Uplift.

W. D. Weatherford, in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work in Southern colleges has been instrumental in getting thousands of white college men interested in the race problem and in Negro uplift. Concerning his work the past year along this line he says: "The college men are also going out to do specific and definite service for the colored people of their communities. Possibly more than fifty different colleges are carrying on night schools for the colored boys and girls in their communities, a number of them are running boys' clubs, a few have organized men's clubs, and many are giving educational and other types of talks to the colored people of the communities,

"At the Southern Summer School for Social Service and Christian Workers for the past two years, we have had a large group of people who have studied with a degree of thoroughness the problem of race relations in the South. These men and women are lawyers, doctors, social workers, teachers, preachers, etc. Growing out of this work at Blue Ridge, a great many men have gone back to urge better educational facilities, more attention to justice in the

courts, better housing conditions, etc. The specific things that we are undertaking at the present time are:"

- 1. To continue to interest college men and women in the study of race relations.
- 2. To get the race problem introduced into all departments of sociology in our various Southern Colleges, both white and colored.
- 3. To cooperate with the county superintendents and the rural industria: supervisors of Negro schools in putting a moral and religious conception into the work of education.
- 4. To get our white people in the South interested in cooperating with the United States Farm Demonstration Agents in better community building for the colored people."

Colored Churches Not Merely Annexes of Denominations.

The ninth annual session of the Colored Churches of New England was held in June at Springfield, Mass. Rev. R. F. Wheeler, of Hartford, Conn., was elected Moderator. The attitude of the colored Congregationalists towards the denomination was considered.

It was stated that the colored churches of the Congregational faith were very careful not to do anything which might be construed as a desire to stand for a different standard of work from the white churches. On the other hand it was pointed out that the colored churches had problems of their own which might be discussed intimately in such a gathering, but would have no especial place in a general denominational gathering.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States at Rochester, New York in May, the recommendations of the Active Committee that the work of the Board of Freedmen be extended to include evangelization among Negroes in the North was approved. There was considerable opposition to this plan among the Negro Presbyterians in the North. The twenty-second annual session of the Afro-American Presbyterian Council met October 21 at Pittsburg, Pa. During the session a discussion of the condition of the Colored Presbyterian churches and their relations to the Freedmen's Board of the Presbyterian Church caused a heated discussion.

Some contended that the Council was a social body, and could not take any step that meant ecclesiastical function. Rev. W. R. Lawton, D. D., of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee declared that "We must assume responsibilities. We must make sacrifices. We should not content ourselves with being an annex to a great church, but should be a great part. No dependent ministry can build up a great part of a great church.

Resolved. That we amend such rules and regulations as we have for the government of the Council in order to carry out the spirit of the above state-

The Question of a Negro Bishop Commuses to Agitate the Episcopal Church.

The question of electing a Negro Bishop which has agitated the general convention of the Episcopal Church for many years was vigorously discussed. Those in favor of a Negro Bishop pointed out that after fifty years of the present policy of the church, of almost forty-five thousand Negro churches of the country, only about two hundred are of the Episcopal faith, and that very few of these are self-supporting. There are over 4,250,000 members of the Negro churches of which only 20,000 are Episcopalians.

The Thirty-first Conference of church workers among colored people of the Ep scopal Church at their annual meeting in Boston issued an address to the church at large in which they urged the importance of having a bishop of the Negro race. In his Episcopal address before the Diocesan Convention at Albany, Georgia in May, 1914, Bishop F. F. Reese discussing the suggestion that there should be a Negro bishop of the Southern diocese, said he could not bring himself to believe that this would be the safe and wise settlement of the complex question of caring for the colored members of the church.

At the session of the Council of the Southern Diocese of Virginia in June the colored hishop proposition was voted down. At the Eighty-eighth Annual Council of the Diocese of Mississippi the question of the racial episcopate provoked a very spirited debate. The Council voted that the Mississippi diocese give its consent to the General Church to the establishment of a certain district or districts in the South where Negro bishops would preside. At the next General Convention of the Episcopal Church which meets at St. Louis in October 1916 a joint commission from the house of deputies and the house of bishops on racial episcopates is to report.

Disposition of Negro Membership Paramount Question in Methodist Church.

At Nashville, Tennessee, October 21-22, 1914, a meeting of the leading laymen and ministers of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held. The purpose of the meeting was to have an understanding among the colored members themselves as to the future relations of these members to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The result of the conference was the issuance of an address to the Methodist Episcopal Church setting forth the willingness of the colored members to accept any action that would result in equitable adjustment of the problems relative to the colored membership.

The substance of the questions relative to the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are: that the disposition of the colored membership is one of the paramount questions to be settled before there can be organic union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In this disposition there must be adjustments extending through many activities and properties. The amendments proposing to

elect bishops for work among particular races was voted upon and rejected by the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From the standpoint of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they are not an adjunct of the church, but an integral part of it. "The Negro like the white man, was either born into the membership of the church, or having been invited, accepted the invitation to come into its membership."

Commissions on Uniting all Branches of Colored Methodism Meet.

On January 8, 1915, a meeting of the commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Federation of Colored Churches, was held at Chattanooga, Tennessee. On June 30, 1915, the commissions representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church the African Methodist Episcopal Church the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church met in a joint conference at Cincinnati, Ohio. The results of this meeting were set forth in a series of declarations dealing with "Cooperation, Federation and Organic Union."

The declaration with reference to Organic Union says:

"We record our deepest conviction that we will gladly welcome the day when Methodism will be one in fact and spirit. We recognize that it will require much prayer, patience, mutual tolerance and the unselfish spirit of the Great Head of the Church. But we set our faces to the task, knowing that some day there will be a consummation of that which we sincerely desire and for which we devoutly pray. We record the desire that in future movements and plans concerning the larger question of the union of Episcopal Methodism all branches of Methodism shall be considered alike. We agree that each Commission present to its General Conference for its approval the findings of this joint session of the Commissions, and seek the continuance for the next quadgennium of such Commissions having General Conference authority, and with such instructions to their Commissions on the above or kindred subjects as each may deem wise."

The Negro and Prohibition.

The officers of the Southern Negro Anti-Saloon Federation had a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, February 24, 1915, to arrange plans for the publishing of literature in the form of tracts on the evils of strong dripk

It is reported that since prohibition went into effect in West Virginia, the number of Negro prisoners in the State penitentiary has decreased eight per cent. The number of Negroes committed to the penitentiary is decreasing in an even greater proportion.

McDowell County, which has a large Negro population, during the year sent only seven Negroes to the penitentiary. Heretofore from twenty to twenty five were sent up from this County at one term of court. St. Mary's

County, Maryland, which has a large Negro population voted in August 1915, for prohibition. The whites it is reported made a vigorous campaign for, but no less vigorous was that made by the colored ministers against the continuance of the saloon.

Anti-Saloon League Ignores the Negro.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, complained that in the campaign of the Anti-Saloon League in Louisiana, the Negroes were ignored. Not only were they generally excluded from the meetings held by the League, but nothing was done to get the influence of the ministers, business men and other representatives of the Negroes to give their influence to the movement. Dr. Jones, the editor, said:

"We reluctantly call attention to this matter because if we could be forgotten and absolutely eliminated and thereby win the temperance fight we would be willing, but this procedure would not win. We will, no doubt, be told that this is a political fight and that the Negroes have been disfranchised, that is correct in part, but twenty-five thousand Negroes in the State of Louisiana could qualify immediately on the property and literacy test. Five thousand Negroes and more paid their poll taxes in the city of New Orleans this last year. These the temperance forces ignore and the saloon forces allure. These saloon people never lose an opportunity to be friendly with every man, and more particularly the Negro, when he knows that the temperance forces offer him the cold shoulder.

Baptist Denomination Splits.

For the past few years there has been dissension in the National Baptist Convention growing out of the question of the authority lodged in, and of the control of the National Baptist Publishing Board including the Board's quarter of a Million Dollar printing plant at Nashville, Tennessee. Two factions arose. Representatives of the faction opposing the Publishing Board had the Convention incorporated. At the 1915 annual meeting in Chicago, the Convention split into "The National Baptist Convention Unincorporated" and "The National Baptist Convention Incorporated."

Negroes Give Money for Their Own Education.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Ayer, a colored woman of Boston left a bequest of \$5,500 to the Virginia Seminary and Collegiate Institute at Lynchburg, Virginia. Mrs. Ellen Bransford of Little Rock, Arkansas, who died November 1, 1915, left a will bequeathing \$6,000 to the Lutheran Missionary Board for massionary purposes. February 6, Mrs. Leah Jones, died in Little Rock, and

left a will bequeathing \$1,600 to this same board. The greater part of the savings of these two women had been made by washing, ironing and other domestic work. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson of Dallas, Texas, presented \$10,000 to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, of which Dr. Anderson is a graduate. This is said to be the largest individual contribution on record as having been made by a graduate of a colored school to his alma mater.

The Woman's Mite Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church raised during the year \$17,892 for the cause of Missions. The Woman's Convention Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention raised during the year for education and missions \$35,558. At the Forty-first annual session of the New England Baptist Missionary Convention, New York City. June 17 to 21, it was reported that \$35,000 had been raised and expended during the year for education and missions. The Convention raised \$22,702 making a total of \$57,702. \$25,000 of this amount was given to the Virginia Theological Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Virginis. The Negro Baptists of Texas gave \$95,000 for Education.

Associations of Educators Discuss Problems of Negro Education.

At the Third Annual Meeting of the "Association of Colleges for Negro Youths" it was decided that for entrance at least two units of mathematics be required. The vote was against granting one year of special pre-medical studies to freshman students. One of the most important topics considered was the admission of additional colleges into the Association. A committee is to make a careful study of all colleges both within and without the Association that some standard of grading membership in the Association may be made.

The Annual Meeting of the National Educational Congress was held in Chicago, August 23-28. Among the subjects discussed were "How can the Earning Power of the Race be Increased?" "How can our Professional Men Reach the Race?" "Text Books Used in Negro Schools."

The Twelfth Annual Session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held in Cincinnati, July 29 to August 1, 1915. Among the subjects discussed were "The Need of a Graduate School for Negroes;" "College Athletics;" "Standardizing of Negro Schools;" "Harmonizing Conflicting Views of Negro Education" and "National Education." The 1916 meeting of the Association will be held in Nashville. In connection with the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools the Annual Conference of the Presidents of Land Grant Colleges for Negroes was held. A symposium on the Negro Land Grant College took up "Its Mission." "Its Responsibility," "Its Opportunity" and "Its Relation to the Public School System." Other subjects were: "The Problem of Dorimtory Life" and "Preparation of Teachers of Agriculture." Another organization which met with the National Association was the Council of College Presidents

Survey of Negro Private

And Higher Schools Shows

Their Needs.

In "The Division of the Education of Racial Groups" of the United States Bureau of Education, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and in cooperation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, two distinct lines of activity were carried on in 1915. (1) A comprehensive survey of all private and higher schools for Negroes, five hundred seventy-five in number; (2) Constructive efforts to improve the work of these schools.

"An analysis of the facts assembled showed that the great need of the worthy schools are a better system of records and accounting, simplicity in the arrangement of their courses of study, and adaptation of their teaching to the needs and condition of their pupils. To create an interest in home training and to make the domestic-science courses more effective, schools have been urged to inaugurate regular dormitory inspection. A fund of \$100 was secured from the Phelps-Stokes fund to be offered as prizes in four schools for the boys who kept their rooms in the best condition for a year."

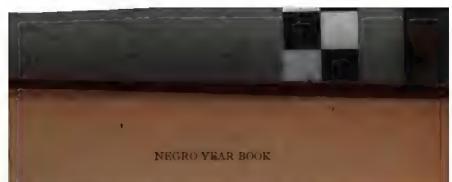
"In order to relate the work of these schools to the rural life of their pupils courses in gardening and simple industrial work have been encouraged."

"An effort has been made to improve groups of schools by assembling the representatives of denominational and private boards controlling schools for Negroes in the South. The representatives of these boards meet and discuss cases in which schools are duplicating one another, and determine ways and means of inaugurating necessary changes in their organization and management. The Phelps-Stokes trustees have decided to continue and enlarge the constructive side of work with Negro schools. When the report on schools is compiled, the time of three agents will be devoted to constructive work."

Rural School Improvement in Georgia and Kentucky.

Mr. George D. Godard, special supervisor of schools for Georgia reports that: "Industrial work conducted in twenty counties by the assistance of the Jeanes Fund, and other agencies has made progress. The work of the schools has been broadened to reach the needs of country life. Many counties have assisted the Negroes in building more suitable and commodious houses. The canning and Corn Club work has made good progress. County Boards of Education and county superintendents have taken more interest in the proper training of Negro children this year than heretofore."

Mr. F. C. Button, State Agent of Rural Schools for Kentucky, says: "The most notable improvement in schools made during the year is the extension of the term of all schools, both colored and white, to a minimum of seven months. We have increased the number of



pervising Industrial Teachers to ten, and have one county training tool, Little Rock, Bourbon County, aided by the Slater Board."

lucational Progress In Arkansas,

Mr. Leo M. Favrot, State Agent Rural Schools for Negroes in kansas, reports as follows concerning the work in that state: "In operation with the Jeanes Fund, the supervising of industrial work in tools was carried on in twelve counties. Girls' Homemakers Club 7k was carried on in sixteen counties. Four hundred and fifty public aning demonstrations were held at which over 18,500 cans of garden ducts were put up. In the homes, 20,612 cans and jars of fruit 1 vegtables were canned.

"The general outlook for Negro schools is nearly as satisfactory as for white schools. In the cities the accommodations are good, the course of study satisfactory, and the teaching corps rank high. In the rural districts largely on account of lack of supervision progress is much slower, but the white schools of these districts are open to approximately the same criticism. There are many colored directors who have the control of their schools entirely in their hands. These are doing the best they can. In the districts in which the directors are white some are interested in the advancement of the Negro schools, some are not. We have a long way to go to measure up to the proper standards but a hopeful sign lies in the fact that the attitude and spirit of most of those in control, and of the substantial citizenship of Arkansas, is such that reasonable progress ought to be made."

Artes and Negroes Cooperate in Improving North Carolina Rural Schools.

Mr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent for Rural Schools in North Caroia reported that: "We have now at work in North Carolina thirtytic county supervising industrial teachers. We have now six county timing schools for Negroes, and there are six to eight other applications anding. All of these schools now in operation receive aid from the ater Fund for maintenance, and several of them have received aid on the General Education Board for equipment."

The Negroes last year for rural school improvement raised about \$10,000 neash in nineteen counties besides having given in labor something over 16,000. "The State Teachers' Association Negroe has established an exters on department, employed a well trained educator of their own race, are paying his salary and traveling expenses and placed him at the disposal of this office. He has been in the field since September 1st; and has already accomplished a great deal of good. Thirty agents were employed in the organ 1.1 g of Homemakers Clubs. These agents in twenty-six counties argument of 344 clubs in which were enrolled 3,854 members. Through these alreads 1,488 gardens were enrolled 3,854 members. Through these

line are becoming increasingly interested in the education of Negroes. It is remarkable to note the growth and progress of sentiment in this direction. Many of the county superintendents have gone out of their way time and again to lend a helping hand. I feel that this marks the beginning of a time when the schools of all the people, both white and black will receive the attention that is just to each."

Mr. W. W. Sanders, Director of Extension Service for Colored Schools in West Virginia, reports that "The policy of the State Department of Free Schools for several years has been to encourage the consolidation of rural schools wherever possible. This applies to both white and colored schools."

Our efforts have been directed towards making the Negro miner more efficient so as to fit him to hold his place among the other miners. To this und night schools have been organized for adults. These schools are open three nights in the week and are taught free of charge by the regular teacher of the day school.

"There are for Negroes, eight district and city high schools in the state, two state normal and one private inter-denominational normal schools."

There are ten consolidated schools."

At a Sacrifice, Negroes Tax Themselves
To Aid Their Schools.

In his report for 1915, Mr. Jackson Davis, until last year, State Agent Rural Schools for Virginia, and now General Supervisor of State Supervisors of Rural Schools, says: "The year just closed has been marked by substantial progress in the Negro rural schools of Virginia Thirty-five counties had supervising industrial teachers.

There are 801 Negro schools in these counties. 540 of these schools extended the term by private subscription, such extension being rewarded in almost every county by a further extension from public funds. School Leagues were organized at schools. They contributed in cash for new schools, equipment, extension of terms and improvement \$46,738. With the sum of \$8,505 contributed by the Leagues for the Extension of terms, together with increased State aid from the rural school fund an average term of six and a half months was maintained.

It is sometimes said that Negroes do not pay enough school taxes to run their own schools, but these facts indicate that they not only pay willingly according to the value of their property, but that many go beyond this with personal contributions to their schools amounting in thirty-five counties to \$46,738.

Good Work of Girls' Homemakers Clubs in Alabama.

Mr. James L. Sibley, Rural School Agent for Alabama, in his work of improving Negro schools has laid special emphasis on Home

Makers' Clubs for Negro Girls. In a special report of this phase of his work, he says:

"This is the second year the work has been carried on in Alabama. Twenty-five agents were employed in twenty-three counties. Three main lines of work were stressed—namely, house-keeping, sanitation and canning. The clubs met as a rule at different homes in the community, and the kitchen and dining room of these homes were used in giving the lessons. Some 5,111 girls and 3,408 mothers were enrolled as active members. The results of the work are evident in many ways. Reports show a total of 263,943 quarts of fruit and vegetables put up. Cooperation of leading white people was secured. Little fairs and exhibits were held in many communities, to which the public, both white and colored, came."

Money for School Buildings Increases.

During the year 1914-1915, public school buildings were erected or authorized as follows: Washington, D. C., a \$250,000 normal school and \$300,000 for a new high school; Savannah, Georgia, \$55,000 for one building; Petersburg, Virginia, \$100,000 for two buildings; Nashville, Tennessee, \$200,000 for a new high school; Louisville, Kentucky, \$52,800 for a new high school; San Antonio, Texas, \$50,000 for a new high school; Norfolk, Virginia, \$34,922, one building; Knoxville, Tennessee, \$40,000 high school; Method, N. C., \$12,000 for County Training School; a large part of the sum for this latter school was contributed by colored people. At Cottage Grove, Alabama, two buildings were dedicated for a county training school.

Colored Students Gain Scholustic Distinctions.

The prize winners in the oratorical contest between the colored schools at Nashvilla were Walter B. Frazier of the Knowles School and Laura E. Thurman of the Belleview School.

In Baltimore silver cups similar in design are offered as trophies for the best spellers in the white and colored graded schools. The contest is open to children of the seventh and eighth grades. Forest Brown won the trophy in the contest in the colored school. He also won a gold medal offered by the Baltimore News.

Miss Bernice Sanders led her class in Wilberforce University and was graduated a Bachelor of Arts with Summa cum laude.

In the contest for the best article on the treatment of dumb animals conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Savannah, Georgia, the first prize to Negro children was given to Annulette McDowell.

Catherine D. Lealtad of St. Paul, Minn., completed the four year course in three years at McAllister College, received the highest honors in a class of twenty-five and was awarded the Senior Noyes scholarship prize. This is the second time Miss Lealtad has led her class. Three years ago she was sanchetorian at the Mechanic Arts High School.

Rebecca Armstead, a thirteen year old girl of New York City, graduated from Public School 45 with exceptional bonors and received a diploma and medal for proficiency in the study of German.

Pritchett Klugh, a ten year old boy, broke the graduation records in the public schools of New Haven, Conn. He was the youngest person to ever graduate from the public schools of that city. In the class with young Klugh are 150 members all of whom were said to be fourteen years of age and over. The feature of the commencement exercises was the granting of a diploma to this ten year old Negro boy.

The youngest graduates in the history of the Shortridge High School of Indianapolis, Indiana, are Ada Haskins and Merle Stokes, fourteen year old colored girls who completed the four year course in three years. Miss Stokes made an average of 94.21 per cent and won fourth place on the honor roll. The highest average was 95.58.

Albert Brown, a twelve year old Negro boy, graduated at the head of his room of thirty-four pupils in the Sherwin Grammar School, Roxbury, Mass., and ranked second in his class, which contained seventy-four members.

Melvena Chandler of the Minneapolis, Minn., Southern High School was graduated among the first three in a class if 127.

Laurence Banks was awarded the Franklin Medal at the graduation exercises of the English High School of Boston. Twenty of these Medals are awarded at the different high schools of the city. Young Banks is the second colored boy to receive such a medal. Clement Morgan, now a lawyer of Boston received the medal from Boston Latin School in 1886. "Franklin Medals are awarded annually on graduation day to those of the graduation class who have maintained the highest scholarship during their senior year together with exemplary conduct throughout the course."

Valaurez B. Spratlin, a seventeen year old student was among the honor men in a class of two hundred and sixty-four graduates of the Denver, Colorado, East High School. Spratlin pursued his whole course with his body encased in plaster of paris on account of spinal meningitis.

Geneve Irene Jones, graduated from the high school at Glens Falls, New York, with honor marks in two-thirds of her examinations throughout her high school course. She acquired 100 counts while only sixty-five are required.

At the Drake School, Chicago, Illinois, two members of the seventh grade in a class of seventy-five were so proficient in their studies that they were passed without examinations. One was a Negro girl, Katie Kennedy, the other was a white boy, Fred Fritz.

Edna May, the nine year old daughter of Professor J. R. Bulkley of Claffin University, Orangeburg, S. C., is reported to have developed a game of cards especially adapted for the teaching of the addition and multiplication tables. "By playing the game her six year old sister learned all of the tables in less than three months so thoroughly that in a test with some business college students she was able to recognize the product of two numbers or the factors of a number twice as fast as the others."

Emmett J. Scott, Jr., of Tuskegee, Alabama, stood fourth in a class of 228 at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was also an honor man of the first group, that is, one of those who attained the average grade of B in all studies and was among those who having attained the grade A in certain subjects received honorable mention. His A grade subjects were French

and German. He was awarded two scholarships: one of \$120 and one of \$150. In the two years that he has attended Exeter he has received scholarships and prizes to the amount of \$470.

Mary M. Gibson of Washington is reported to have been the only member of the Freshman class of Radcliffe College, Boston, to receive A in the November examinations in German. She has composed the class song, the musical part of which will be used all four years and also for the class hymn at graduation.

At the commencement exercises of the Ethical Culture High School of New York City, Albert Alexander Smith, was awarded one of the two scholarship prizes which are given annually to members of the graduating class of this school.

Hilmar Jensen representing the Asbury Park, New Jersey, High School won tirst prize in the inter-academic oratorical contest at Newark, N. J., held under the auspices of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. A short time before Jensen won the highest honor at the New Jersey State High School courses.

Lola B. Graham was one of the prize cinners in the oratorical contest at Spokane, Washington. The contest was open to 2,000 high school students of the city.

Victor R. Daly of Corona, Long Island, was awarded a Cornell University scholarship. Of seventy-seven boys competing for scholarships, Daly was the only Negro.

Negroes Win University Honors.

John W. E. Bowen, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded a Fellowship of the American University being one of five who were granted this honor by the board. The Fellowship pays \$400 annually. Mr. Bowen will continue his studies in American History at Harvard University.

Paul T. Robeson of Summerville, New Jersey, took the regular examination and won a State scholarship of \$650 at Rutgers College.

Julien Lewis received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago. He is a specialist in pathology. Mr. Lewis was awarded the second annual Howard Taylor Rickett prize of \$250 by the Medical Faculty of the University for original research work in pathology.

St. Elmo Brady who receives the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Illinois in 1916 was elected a member of the Phi Lambda Upsilon Society, a National Chemical Organization. It is said that this is the first time that a Negro has been admitted to the membership of this organization.

Charles H. Houston of Washington graduated from Amhurst College with "summa cum laude" honors and because of his excellence in scholarship during his course at Amhurst was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Benjamin Allen of Lexington, Kentucky, won "The Home Oratorical Contest" at Oberlin College.

Daniel Ferguson was elected class orator for the senior class at Ohio State University.

Distinctions Gained by Negroes
In Medical Work.

The prize of \$25 offered by the New York Medical Journal for the best paper on the treatment of Flatulence (distension of the Stomach or intestines with air or gases) was awarded to Dr. R. Richard Newman of Wheeling, W. Va.

Arthur Edgar Kennedy of the Bellevue Medical College of New York City was awarded the Bellevue cash prize for his work in surgical anatomy.

Miss Isabelta Vandervall of East Orange, New Jersey, was graduated from the New York Medical College and Hospital for women at the head of her class. She received the prize for having maintained the highest efficiency during the four years of her medical course. She attained a general average of 97.8 per cent.

Louie T. Wright of Atlanta, Georgia made a good record in surgery during his medical course at the Harvard University Medical School. On several occasions because of his superior surgical skill he acted as the head Surgeon of a group of young surgeons. He was invited by the Harvard Medical Board to become one of the Harvard Medical staff in organizing the emergency hospital for the European War. The staff was composed of sixteen professors and sixteen of the foremost members of the 1915 Harvard Medical graduates.

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson was made a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College, the Medical Department of the University of Chicago as a teacher of laryngology and otology. Dr. Dickerson is a graduate of the University of Chicago and the Rush Medical College. In 1914 he made the highest average in a city health department examination and was appointed a public school examiner of children's eyes, ears, noses and throats.

W. A. S. Brown of Kingston, Jamaica graduated in medicine at McGill University. Montreal, Canada. He received the Holmes gold medal for high standing in the five year course. He had previously won the Southerland gold medal at the end of his third year.

Dr. C. W. Reeves received a rating of 92.3 per cent in the examination for medical registration held in Atlanta, Georgia, last October. The highest rating given was 93.2 per cent. Dr. Paul Crosthwaite, a young colored dentist, made the second highest average in a recent civil service examination in Chicago. His mark was 81.9 per cent, while the mark of the first man was 82.8 per cent.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, in competition with twenty-seven applicants for licenses to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, won first honors. In his Junior year at Howard University, he took the prize in Obstetrics and in his Senior year, in Surgery. In competition with twenty-four applicants, representing Columbia University, University of Pittsburgh, University of West Tennessee and Howard University, for interne at Freedmen's Hospital, no led all with an average of 91.1 per cent.

Negro Wins Five Hundred Dollar Essay Prize.

Everybody's Magazine, for September, 1914, announced that their dirst prize of \$500, for the best letter on the subject, "What We Have

Learned About Rum," had been awarded to Isaac Fisher, editor of the Negro Farmer, Tuskegee, Alabama. Some nine thousand letters were submitted on this subject.

Concerning them Everybody's Magazine said editorially: "Certain other letters have presented more extensive scientific analysis, but have confined their discussion to particular phases. Others have been brilliant in literary quality, but lacking in logical progression and care in the statement of facts. Mr. Fisher sums up the facts about rum with admirable comprehensiveness and a telling directness of style and offers some remarkable sane suggestions."

Butler Campfield is reported to have made the best record in case examination of railway mail clerks in the St. Louis district. His average was 99.97. Gladys Caution is reported to have stood second in a group of 1,500 applicants at the recent municipal civil service examination in New York City.

The Panama Pacific International Exposition sent out a request for tities by which the exposition should be known. 1,300 suggestions were submitted. Virginia Stephens, a twelve year old Negro girl of Oakland, California, suggested the name "Jewel City." It was adopted.

In 1914, J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, established a gold medal award which was to be given annually to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who should have made the highest achievement in any field of honorable human endeavor.

The 1915 award was to Ernest Everett Just, Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology in the Howard University Medical School, for excellence of research work in biology.

At the graduating exercises of the Childe Business College, Newport, R. I., Miss Olive L. Jeter was awarded the Remington gold medal for the rapid use of the Remington Typewriter, and the first prize in the general typewriting contest.

Mrs. Hattie L. Matlock of Cleveland, Ohio, won five cash prizes offered by the daily papers of that city. Her essays were on economic and household hints. Mrs. Matlock also won the third prize at the Cleveland Flower and Garden Show.

Randolph J. Tams, the only colored member of the Dayton, Ohio. Fire Department, made the highest grade in an efficiency examination of all the members of the department. His mark was 99.2 per cent.

The Negro in State and City Politics.

There are two Negro members of the Illinois State Legislature, S. B. Turner and R. R. Jackson, each represents a district in Chicago. Richard A. Cooper was reelected a member of the Philadelphia Common Council as a representative from the Seventh Ward. He has represented this ward in the Council for eleven years. Dr. J. O. Hopkins, was reelected to the City Council of Wilmington, Delaware, from the

Sixth Ward of that city. J. Albert Adams, who prior to the enactment of the Grandfather Clause of the Maryland Municipal Law, had represented the Fourth Ward of Annapolis, Md., on the Board of Aldermen, was reelected to this position after the decision of the United States Supreme Court in January, annulled the Grandfather Clause.

Nehemiah Henry is a member of the city Council of Cambridge, Maryland. Harry S. Cummings, for the past twenty-five years has been, with intermissions, a member of the Baltimore City Council. In May 1915 he was reelected for a term of four years. Two other Negroes, J. Marcus Cargill and Hiram Waley, have also been members of the Baltimore City council. Thomas W. Flemming was elected a member of the city council of Cleveland, Ohio. Oscar De Priest was elected to the city council of Chicago as an Alderman from the second ward of that city. This is the first time that a Negro has been a member of the Chicago city council. W. H. Jackson in 1914 was elected a member of the Newport, R. I. city council.

T. H. Moore of Hopkinsville, Kentucky has for the third consecutive time been elected to a four years term as magistrate of the first district of Christian County, Kentucky. Magistrates have charge of the fiscal affairs of the county and occupy judicial positions under certain limitations. In Graham County, Kansas, Democrats elected for the second time W. L. Sayers, a Negro lawyer, as County Attorney. In Logan County, Kansas, Samuel E. Caroy, a Negro, was elected largely by white voters to the position of County Attorney.

Negro Justice of Peace Elected By White Voters in Alabama.

Gilford Troup, a Negro of Lawrence County, Alabama, has, for the past twenty-four years been a justice of the peace. For the past fourteen years he has owed his election to the white voters of his district. When the Alabama Constitution of 1901 went into effect, and deprived many Negroes of the rights of suffrage, Troup appealed to his "white folks." The white people liked him so well that they have elected him ever since.

Negroes Appointed to Important City and State Offices.

A number of Negroes hold appointive offices in various cities of the country. Among the most important of the offices held are:

Walter R. Hill, assistant city counsellor, St. Louis, Missouri. Edw. H. Wright and Louis B. Anderson, assistant corporation counsels, Chicago, Illinois. From 1908-1914 Mr. Anderson served as assistant attorney for Cook County which comprises the city of Chicago. Mr. Wright was formerly a county commissioner for Cook County. Phillip Waters is clerk of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. L. O. Wilson is State Librarian for West Virginia. Edw. E. Wilson is assistant state attorney for Cook County, Illinois. E. H. Green, formerly a member of the Illinois Legislature, was

appointed a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board. Frederick F. Smith of Boston was appointed first assistant tax assessor for that city. Thomas E. Greene of Youngstown, Ohio, was appointed an assistant attorney-general for the State of Ohio. Chas. W. Anderson, formerly collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York City was appointed State Supervising Agent of the New York State Department of Agriculture. Frederick A. Morton, the leader of the New York City Negro Democracy affiliated with Tammany Hall, was appointed an assistant district attorney of New York County.

Chicago Leads All Other Cities

In the Number of Negro Policemen.

Negro members of the police force of Chicago, comprise one lieutenant, ten sergeants, and one hundred and twenty patrolmen. The lieutenant is William F. Childs. He has been connected with the police department of Chicago for seventeen years.

Among the other cities having Negroes on their police force are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington; Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana; Oakland, and Los Angeles, California; Macon, Georgia; Melrose and Cambridge, Massachusetts; Steubenville, Ohio and Austin, Texas.

Democratic Administration Fills Two Important Federal Positions with Negroes. Lets Out Sixteen.

Only two important Federal offices have been filled by Negroes under the Democratic Administration, namely: the Ministership of Liberia, to which President Wilson first appointed Dr. George W. Buckner, of Indiana, and after his resignation, James L. Curtis, a lawyer of New York City, and a Municipal Judgeship in Washington, D. C., to which Robert H. Terrell, was reappointed. Under the Wilson administration, the following have retired from office, and white men have been appointed to fill their places:

William H. Lewis, assistant United States attorney general, salary, \$5,000. J. C. Napier, register of the treasury, \$4,000.

Charles W. Anderson, collector internal revenue, New York, \$4,500.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, recorder of deeds, \$4,500. Raiph W. Tyler, auditor for navy department, \$4,000.

Raiph W. Tyler, auditor for navy department, \$4,000.

C. F. Adams, assistant register of the treasury, \$2,500.

Joseph E. Lee, collector of internal revenue, Jacksonville, Fla., \$4,500.

N. W. Alexander, register of the land office, Montgomery, Ala., \$2,500.

J. E. Bush, receiver public moneys, Little Rock, Arkansus. \$2,500. Charles A. Cottrill, collector of internal revenue, Henolulu. \$4,500. T. V. McAllister, receiver of public moneys, Jackson. Miss., \$2,500. Robert Smalls, collector of port, Beaufort, S. C., \$1,500.

James A Cobb, special assistant district attorney, Washington, D. C., \$2,000.

Henry W. Furniss, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, \$10,000

George H. Jackson, consul, Cognac, France, \$2,500. James W. Johnson, Consul, Corinto, Nicaragua, \$3,000.

Representation in Republican Convention From South Cut Down,

In the call for the National Republican Convention which was issued on December 14, 1915, the plan for the reduction of the number of delegates was put into effect. The purpose of the plan is to reduce the number of delegates to the Convention from the Southern States. There was much protest against this action by those Negroes who have always attended Republican National Conventions. The Southern States lose seventy-eight delegates. The changes in the number of delegates in the states affected are as follows:

	Nu	Number Delegates.		
	1912	1916	Loss	
Alabama	24	16	8	
Arkansas	9.03	15	3	
Morda	40	8	4	
Ceorgia	28	17	11	
Louisiana	20	12	8	
Mississippi	20	12	8	
New York.	90	87	3	
North Carolina	24	21	3	
South Carolina	18	11	7	
Tennessee	734	21	3	
Texas	40	26	14	
Virginia	24	15	9	
Huwaii	6	2	4	
	348	263	85	

Race Problem Brought
Into Women's Suffrage
Agitation.

At almost every turn the race problem was injected into the women's suffrage agitation. The defeat of the women's suffrage amendment in New Jersey was charged to the Negroes. It was stated that the Negro women opposed it, and the Negro men voted solidly

against it. In reply to these accusations, a Negro suffragist, of Vineland, New Jersey, wrote the *Philadelphia North American*, stating that "It was the Labor Union, and the white women's clubs of New Jersey, which defeated the amendment." This suffragist claimed that in her Burough there were seven hundred twenty-two votes for woman suffrage, and that through her efforts three hundred of these votes were secured.

In the hearings before the Judiciary committee of the house and the Senate committee on Suffrage the race question came much to the fore. It was called to the attention of the women who were appearing before the committees that it was contended that the Southern women did not want the ballot because of the Negro vote. A reply to this was that it was not the Negro question which prevented woman suffrage in the South but factory owners employing women and children. Another one of the women said it was a fallacy to say that woman suffrage in any way involved the race question. She said that the number of white women in the South more than equalled the total number of Negro men and women. In some quarters it was urged that giving the ballot to women would be a solution of the South's problem. Others declared that Woman Suffrage was necessary to maintain white supremacy in the South because of the annullment of the so-called Grandfather Clause.

The "Trotter Incident."

November 12, 1914, a delegation of Negroes, representing the National Equal Rights League, went to the White House to protest against the segregation of races in government departments.

The delegation insisted that the Negro people did not seek charity and assistance but that they had equal rights with the whites and that these rights should be respected. It was also denied that there had been any friction as alleged between the races in government positions before segregation rules were put into effect. Trotter and others of the delegation were Democrats and had supported the President in the political campaign of 1912. They called this to his attention. The President, it was reported, insisted that segregation was not a political question and that he would not take it up on political grounds.

According to reports, the President objected to the manner and tone adopted by the chairman, W. M. Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, and told the committee that if they called again they would have to get a new chairman. The "Trotter Incident," as it came to be designated, was widely commented on by the press of the country.

The Southern papers approved the President's stand and stated that Trotter should have remembered his race and position and not thus have addressed the chief executive of the land. A large section of the Northern press while deprecating Trotter's attitude found fault with the President. The substance of this was that for nearly a half century white and black clerks had worked in the Government Departments side by side under

Democratic and Republican Presidents and that there had not come to the press any reports of friction on account of race. Issue was also taken with the President with reference to segregation in the departments not being a political question. The New York World said: "Anything that is unjust, discriminating, and un-American in Government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government regardless of race or color."

The Indianapolis News said: "In private life, whether it be social or business, men have a right to deal with this question as they please. They may act in the line of their likes and dislikes, and consult their prejudices to the fullest extent. But the Government which makes laws for all, collects taxes from all, and summons all alike to its defence in time of war, cannot rightfully make such distinctions. The question is not wholly economic as Mr. Wilson seemed to think it was—it is political as well, not in the narrow partisan, but in the broad sense."

At the annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League at Philadelphia in December, 1915, the Negroes of the country were urged not to support President Wilson in the coming presidential election. The following address to the country was issued:

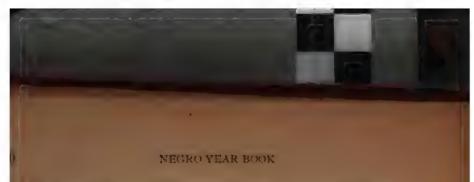
"After a half century of freedom, during which the Colored American has achieved remarkable educational, religious and business progress and demonstrated the highest human possibilities, the National Independent Equal Rights League in the eighth annual meeting assembled finds that Americans of African descent are still denied in many sections of the land of their birth:

10. By law the right to vote on the same terms as others, native and

- (b) By practice the right to enter places of public accommodation and resert.
- er) By law the right to use public facilities without the indignity of racial
- (d) By law the right to reside, even in their own property, adjacent to their fellow citizens,
- (e) By action of the Federal Government the right to work beside and to use the necessary health accessories with other employees of the Federal Government in some government buildings at the national capitol.
- of) By practice the right of trial by court and jury when accused of crime. Therefore we issue this call to arms to the proscribed and oppressed, and to all others who believe in liberty, equality of rights, and human brotherhood.

The Negro and Jim Crow Cars.

On March 20, the Court of Civil Appeals at Jackson, Tennessee, held that it was not legal for a street car conductor to force a white man to vacute a seat in a car in favor of a Negro, when the car is not marked by a definite segregation line.



Judge Hogan of St. Louis city court No. 1, on February 20, 1916, and that the color line could not be drawn by the Jitneys of the city. The case grew out of the demand of six Negroes to ride in a Jitney bus. They entered the bus and were arrested for disorderly conduct. In cussing the case against them the Judge ruled as above;

June 17, 1914, a jury of white men at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in a se against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for failure to furnish oper accommodations for its colored passengers found against the ad and imposed a fine of \$500.

In December 1914, the Kentucky Court of Appeals reversed the above decision and held that equality of accommodations does not mean identity of accommodations. With reference to the fact that the section of the coaches for colored had only one lavatory for both sexes the court held that this was in proportion to the number furnished to the white passengers.

In January, 1914, the separate coach law of Oklahoma was upheld by the decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of appeals, sitting at St. Louis. The court affirmed the decision of the district court, which in session at Kansas City, Missouri, had refused to award \$50,000 damages to Dr. W. J. Thompkins of Kansas City. He had bought a ticket from Kansas City to McAlister, Oklahoma. He had also bought a Pullman ticket, when the train reached the Oklahoma line, Thompkins was informed that he must leave the Pullman and enter the coach for Negroes, he refused, and was fined \$15.00.

The Negroes of Oklahoma decided to test the constitutionality of the State's "Jim Crow Car Laws" before the Supreme Court of the cuntry. Five of them became plaintiffs in a case in which it was mainined that the entire law was unconstitutional. An injunction was mught to restrain five railroads in the State from enforcing the law. The Oklahoma federal courts dismissed the petition and held the law mustitutional. The case went to the United States Supreme Court.

November 30, 1914, a decision was handed down. Taking the grounds that the petition did not show that any one of the plaintiffs had ever been denied sleeping car accommodations the court refused to nullify the Oklahoma law. On the other hand the decision in substance was that sleeping car, chair car and dining car accommodations must be furnished by rail roads for whites and Negroes alike.

In February, 1915, a bill requiring railroads to provide separate cars for Negroes was adversely reported to the Senate of the Missouri Legislature.

On December 4, 1914, the Appellate court of Maryland upheld the validity of the law of that State to separate white and colored passengers on railroads operating twenty miles or more from an incorporated city. The suit was brought by a colored man, James Jenkins, who refused to comply with the provisions on a car of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway.

Negroes Ask for Better
Railroad Accommodations.

In May, 1914, the late Dr. Booker T. Washington sent out a circular letter asking that June 7 and 8 be observed as Railroad Days. He said "The interest of the railroad people has been aroused in many ways. They are beginning now to see that it is worth while to treat 10,000,000 people with consideration. On one of these days, go directly to the railroad authorities and put before them the difficulties under which we labor in cases where there is in existence unjust treatments."

Railroad Day was widely observed and many committees urged upon the railroads that better facilities for Negro patrons be provided. Complaints were made to the railroad commissioners of many of the Southern States. Also to the railroads operated in the South. The Central of Georgia, the Southern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, the Illinois Central and the Texas and Pacific Railway were among the roads which improved the accommodations for colored passengers.

Lynchings in 1915 Show an Increase.

During the year 1915 the number of lynchings as reported by the research department of Tuskegee Institute was sixty-seven. Of those lynched fifty-four were Negroes and thirteen were whites. This is five more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was forty-nine Negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, of fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder seventeen; four whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, nine; three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing an officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a man, two; stealing meat, one; burglary, two; robbery, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five: Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five.

Negroes Object To Use of Objectionable Terms When Referring to Them.

Especial objection is raised to the use of the terms "Wench" and "Negress." The term "Wench" which hundreds of years ago in England was applied to a young girl or a serving maid has come in this country to apply interchangeably to a prostitute or a Negro woman. The term Negress, which by common usage on the part of the white press, is "Applied to feminine denizens of the underworld and police court habitues identified with our race, is repulsive to Negro women living pure wholesome lives."

One of the leading stores of Washington, D. C., advertised in the daily papers as having "Nigger" goods for sale. When the attention of the proprietor of the store was called to this advertisement and was told that the colored people who generally patronized the store objected, he is reported to have said that he meant no reflection on the colored race and immediately ordered the sign down.

The colored people of Boston objected to the Houghton and Dutton Company Store using the term "Nigger curl" as an advertisement forsome black astrachan cloth. As soon as this was called to the attention of the proprietor of the store the sign was removed.

Concerning advertising pictures used by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company the Negroes of Washington issued the following protest: This great business concern has departed from its custom of selecting the most eminent Caucasian Americans to advertise their products and have resorted to portraying the worst specimens of Negro Americans. We earnestly protest against this defamation of Negro life by such caricatures displayed at any place and in any way whatsoever."

Reasons For and Against Use of Term Negro.

At the annual meeting of the National Negro Business League at Boston, Dr. Booker T. Washington urged the delegates to use all their influence to do away entirely with the use of the word "Nigger" and to have the word "Negro" spelt with a capital "N."

An editorial in the New York News of February 13, among other things said: "So common and popular has the corruption of the term "Negro" into the derisive and most offensive "Nigger" become that we find two English dictionaries using them synonymously. Are you willing to be called a "Nigger" then have the user tell you he meant no offence for the dictionary is his authority? If not, stop using its synonym "Negro."

The Hoston Guardian advocating the use of the term "Colored" said: "A white man attempting to sell you something, will say, "Yes, quite a number of colored people have bought, etc." He will not say quite a number of Negroes have bought, etc." Why? The candidate for office says, "I ask you Colored people to vote for me, etc." He does not say "I ask you Negroes to vote for me, etc." Why? In Congress the men who defend the race say. "the Colored people of this country," while the opposers speak bitterly and sarcastically of "the Negroes." Why? "Daily papers, speaking of the respectable element, refer to the "Colored citizens." Daily papers unfriendly to the race speak of "the burly Negroes."

Those favoring the use of the term Negro point out that "on the whole the term Negro is the most suitable one in that it is more coordinate with the term: Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and other national and racial designations than is the term "Colored" or "Afro-American."

The word Negro has a permanent place as a race designation in both ethnology and anthropology and is used to designate the black race; that is, Negro and black race are used synonymously. Another reason for the term "Negro" being more suitable is that all persons having any trace of Negro blood, no matter how light they may be, are classed as Negroes and are so designated in the laws of several states. There is an increasing use of the word "Negro" and a decreasing use of the words "colored" and "Afro-American" to designate us as a people. The result is that the word "Negro" is, more and more, acquiring a dignity that it did not have in the past.

Colored Women's Clubs To Confine
Their Trade To Firms Not Making
Insulting References To The Race.

In the 1914 December number of Advertising and Selling, a magazine for business men, D. E. Evans, of the Curtis Publishing Company wrote: "The magazines automatically eliminate for the Advertiser the unprofitable public, illiterates, foreign-born and Negroes, because these are not included in the magazine reading class." Attention was called to the fact that Mr. Evans returned poor thanks to the thousand; of loyal colored women who are subscribers to the Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. F. R. Ridley, Chairman of the Boycott Committee of Colored Women's Clubs, took up the matter. "The Curtis Publishing Company was informed that the Colored Women's Clubs of America had pledged to confine their trade, as far as possible, to those firms only, which showed no discrimination, made no reflections or insulting references to the race in the conduct of business and that as the patronage represented by the Women's Clubs amounted to some million of dollars a year, it was worth while for advertisers to consider them." The Curtis Publishing Company replied to this communication as follows: "The article you refer to in the December issue of "Advertising and Selling" entirely misrepresents Mr. Evans' attitude and statements. There certainly is no intention on Mr. Evans' part to cast reflections upon the colored race. He is familiar with the most excellent

work that has been done by educational institutions in behalf of the race and is perfectly aware that there are many intelligent and prosperous citizens in the Negro race. The publication referred to will undoubtedly make an explanation in the next issue."

Racial Consciousness Develops.

The growth of a racial consciousness is indicated by such titles as the following appearing in Negro papers as the following: "Race Patronage," "Make a Namé of Your Own," "Is there Racial Consciousness Among Negro Folk?" "Race Literature Should be Fostered," "A Lack of Self-Appreciation," "Afro-American Hymn," "Oath of Afro-American Youth,"

"Is there a Racial Consciousness Among Negro Folk?" asked the Atlanta Independent. "We have not completely awakened a racial consciousness, for when that is done, we will not try to get away from our race. We shall be proud of our own and shall glory in the fact that we are Negroes. But, it must not be forgotten, that until we have developed a complete race consciousness, until we shall be proud of our race and rejoice in the fact that we are Negroes, we can never hope for a great and glorious future."

Kelly Miller, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Howard University, sent out the following pledge to be signed by Negro youths:

"I will never bring disgrace upon my race by any unworthy deed or dishonorable act; I will live a clean, decent, manly life, and will ever respect and defend the virtue and honor of womanhood; I will uphold and obey the just laws of my country and of the community in which I live and will encourage others to do likewise; I will not allow prejudice, injustice, insult or outrage to cower my spirit or sour my soul, but will ever preserve the inner freedom of heart and conscience; I will not allow myself to be overcome of evil, but will strive to overcome evil with good; I will endeavor to develop and exert the best powers within me for my own personal improvement, and will strive unceasingly to quicken the sense of racial duty and responsibility; I will in all these ways aim to uplift my race, so that, to everyone bound to it by ties of blood, it shall become a bond of ennoblement, and not a byword of reproach."

Reverdy C. Ransom, Editor of the Quarterly Review of the A. M. E. Church expresses racial consciousness in the following prophecy:

"I hear the pattering footsteps of twenty million dusky children yet un-

Echoing down the corridors of time,

A generation hence they will be here unbarring wide the gates of life.

I hear them uttering the dumb and inarticulate aspirations of a race
So long restrained.

I hear the firm and steady footfalls of their tread
Marching everywhere resistless in the paths of men,
I hear no voice yielding, compromise or fear,
But the full voiced notes of free men
Rising high above the grave of caste.

I see dark visioned countenances everywhere,
Walking in the paths of men erect and unafraid.
I see unwavering eyes look forth from abony faces
No longer mantled with an age-long grin,
But with a look of strong determination and resolve,
I see a day of God, and not a day of color or of race,
In which men trace with pardonable pride the fading rays
Of oriental sunshine in their yeins,

I see, now near at hand, the opening day of the darker races
Of mankind in which
Americans of African descent stand forth
Among the first Americans."

Vigilance Committee Would Look After Interest of Negroes at the National Capital.

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor, The Southwestern Christian Advocate, advocated that a Vigilance Committee should be organized among Negroes for the purpose of looking after the Negro's interest at the National Capital.

He said: "If various organizations and reform movements find it necessary to maintain a representative at the Nation's capital, why does not the Negro find it necessary? We have no representative of our race in Congress. No doubt some one will quickly say that the Congressmen there, are our congressmen. That is true. But there is no racial representative of the ten millions of Negro citizens, there. There ought to be some one then at the city of Washington who could at least suggest the mind of one-tenth of the American population."

White Press Does Not Give Negroes a Square Deal.

White newspapers in reports concerning Negroes do not always give them a square deal. This was especially true, it was maintained with reference to the newspaper reports concerning the protest of Negroes against the pictures shown in the "Birth of a Nation." In the report of the Philadelphia hearing by the Swarthmore News, the editor of the Christian Recorder says, "Reporters from all the leading papers in Philadelphia were present at the meeting, but for some reason or other there was no discernible report of the same in the daily papers."

"In other words there seemed to be a conspiracy of silence. Because the hearing was conducted in a dignified way, there was no report. Had there been anything disgraceful, had there been intemperate utterance, there would surely have been a report. People get their facts from the press. If these facts are always bad, the opinion will be unfavorable. This is more true of Negroes than of other groups because the people at large are dependent chiefly upon the newspapers for information concerning them.

"Not only do the papers affect the opinions of our white friends, but of our own people, to lessen their confidence in one another.

"Now what is to be done? We should develop strong newspapers. The Italian, finding he cannot get a square deal, establishes his Italian paper, so does the German; and today the reason this country is not absolutely for the Allies, lies chiefly in the German press, which has given facts which other papers have omitted."

The Negro, The North, The South and "The Birth of a Nation."

The objections to the photoplay "The Birth of a Nation" was the cause of heated and extended discussions through the press, the pulpit and in other ways. In Philadelphia, New York and Boston, riots occurred in connection with the opposition to the presentation of the play. In the North and South the Negroes protested strongly against the play being shown.

The chief objections of the Negroes to the play which is based on Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman" were that the scenes as depicted represented the Negro in a bad light, that the play tended to stir up race prejudice, that it disturbed the peaceful relations between the races, that it tended to prejudice the young people of the North who do not understand the race, especially the foreign element who have but little contact with the Negro. That the pictures revived and incited race rancor and prejudiced and poisoned the minds of the young with whom our young must live and work out their destiny. That "there may be some incidents in the Birth of a Nation" that are true to the facts, but the scenes that stand out sharply above all the rest are the diabolical portrayal of Negro characters during the Reconstruction period which as depicted are not true history but fiction and romance.

To meet the objections of the Negroes, and it was said to show that no ill feeling towards the Negro was intended, an additional reel to show the progress of the Negro was added. The general opinion of the Negroes with reference to this addition was that it was clearly out of place.

The Bridgeport Connecticut Herald commenting on what it termed an unjust complaint of some Negroes said: "Intelligent colored people know full well that there are two sides to the Negro problem just as there is to nearly all human questions."

In the reconstruction days of the "sixtles." no one but the super-proud or ignorant will deny that the Negro problem was in its most perplexing state. There are motion pictures representing the early colonists of New England as superstitious witch-burners; yet there is seldom a protest against such films; there are photoplays depicting disorderly and drunken scenes in the west, and there is scarcely a murmur; and in most melodramatic films prosperous manufacturers, bankers, brokers, etc., are depicted as cruel and destardly villains, yet there is no demand that they be suppressed."

The attitude of the South towards the Negroes' objections were fairly well set forth in an article in the Houston, Texas Chronicle by M. E. Foster, the editor of that paper. The article was occasioned by the objection of a body of Houston Negroes to the play being shown in that city.

Stating that he had seen the picture in New York the editorsaid: "I want to say to the people of Houston that every man and woman, and every child over ten years of age should see the play. Furthermore, every Negro who can possibly gain admission should see it. It will prove beneficial to the Negro race rather than harmful, and no Negro can seriously object to it. The Charlotte, North Carolina Observer said after seeing the play that no reason could be found for the objections which the Negroes were making.

"The best that was in the life of the Negro of the South—and there was much of that—is brought out, as well as the worst. The Birth of a Nation is but a bit of past history in picture. The colored people of the present time may draw from it a contrast in conditions vastly to their credit.

A number of editorials in the Northern papers indicated that in many instances the white people got from viewing the photoplay that the Negro was maligned and that race prejudice was stirred up.

An editorial in the New York Outlook said: The evil in "The Birth of a Nation" lies in the fact that the play is both a denial of the power of develpement within the Negro and an exaltation of race war. The Kansas City, Missouri Times said: "It is a wonderful spectacle, this 'Birth of a Nation' that is showing in motion pictures in Kansas City this week; a scenic marvel. And yet what is to be thought of an author who would deliberately bring all the resources of his art to bear on a spectacle founded on race hatred? He has succeeded in picturing the Negro as wholly degraded and bestial, with unlimited possibilities of evil." The Duluth, Minnesota Daily said, after the photoplay had been shown in that city: "This is not a case at all analogous to having fun with or ridiculing on the stage, the Irish, German, Swedes, British, Japanese, Jews, farmers and what not. They are used to add to the hilarity of comedy, the pathos of melodrama and quite frequently become the heroes. They are always the friends of the audience and their audiences are friends of theirs. There is always mutual good feeling. 'The Birth of a Nation' is not of this order. Its whole aim and purpose is not to caricature the black race, but to depict it as debased and brutal."

The Birth of a Nation was attacked on two other grounds. One that it was not accurate historically and the other that it tended to show that the South was right and the North wrong.

The New York Outlook concerning the historical side of the play said: "The difficulty with Mr. Dixon as a purveyor of history is that he is not a historian. A historian not only presents true incidents from the past, but, if he is fair-minded and impartial, takes care that the incidents are representative and typical. Many of the most effective and most misleading scenes in 'The Birth of a Nation' occurred some time, somewhere in the South. Chosen as the whole picture of the Reconstruction period, however, they are unfair and vicious."

Other criticisms of the historical accuracy of the play pointed out that there never were any such battles between the Ku Klux Klan and the Negro Troops as the films show. "The Ku Klux operated in small bands, mostly at night. There were, however, serious race riots in many southern states. Then, Thaddeus Stevens, one of the greatest of American parliamentary leaders, who is represented by Stoneman, was not married. So all that dramatic matter about his sons and his daughters visiting South Carolina is not based on any facts of his life."

Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of American History in Harvard University, arraigned the play on the ground that it was an insult to the United States Army and President Johnson.

"A prime objection to the whole thing is its caricature of the Union Army and Union soldiers; and particularly its absolutely unfounded series of pictures intended to leave upon the mind the conviction that in Reconstruction times Negro soldiers freely plundered and abused the white people of the South, and were encouraged so to do by their white officers. No such thing ever occurred in the whole history of Reconstruction. The wearers of the blue were not all saints, but most of them were white, and they were all subject to court-martial. It is an insult to President Johnson, to the Secretary of War, to every commanding general, and to every officer and soldier to lead people to believe that the United States Army was the remorseless tool of Negro adventurers directed by Northern haters of the Southern people."

The George H. Thomas Post Grand Army of the Republic appointed a commission to investigate the play during its run in Chicago.

The report of this commission said: "The main point of the play seems to be to show that as to slavery and secession the South was altogether right and that in the Civil War and Reconstruction the men who defended the Union were wholly wrong. The whole influence of the exhibition is to excite sectional feeling and bitterness, and its representations are utterly false to history."

Attorney General E. C. Turner of Ohio in an opinion sustaining the decision of the Ohio Board of Film Censors to bar "The Birth of a Nation" from Ohio, among other things said: "Over and above the mistreatment of the Negro, the picture is an insult to the North and a distortion of well-known history regarding the Civil War.

We of the North are asked to forget, yet at the same time, insulting our heroes and our cause. This picture shows the South to have been right and the North to have been wrong. Our fathers settled that controversy in the arbitrament of arms and no good can come from an attempt to re-open the question on distort its history."

S. M. Brewster, Attorney General of the State of Kansas in a suit testing the right of the State Censors and Appeal Board of the State of Kansas to bar the Birth of a Nation from that State said:

"Said photo-play is immoral in that it purports to represent historical facts; it is on the whole false and untrue. The senators and other officials and representatives of the federal government in the North are shown to be influenced by the basest motives. That almost without exception the Northern soldiers are depicted as 'scalawags' or brutes, while the Southern soldiers are depicted as the flower of chivalry."

Bill to Prohibit Whites From

Teaching in Negro Schools Defeated
In Alabama and Georgia.

In July the Senates of the Alabama and Georgia Legislatures passed hills to prohibit whites from teaching in Negro schools. The leading newspapers of these two states led in the fight against the measure.

The Montgomery Advertiser said of the proposed Alabama Law: "On behalf of the white race of Alabama, the Advertiser opposes this measure. On behalf of the Negro race in Alabama we oppose it."

The Atlantic Constitution said of the Georgia Measure: "The law which proposes to make it a crime for a white teacher to help make a better citizen of the Negro would put Georgia in the absurd attitude of sending her preachers and teachers, her sons and her daughters to foreign lands to do missionary work among barbarous and semi-barbarous people, when the descendants of a race of these very people constitute a large part of Georgia's population."

Bills to prohibit intermarriage of the races failed of passage in the Illinois and Michigan Legislatures. One of the chief arguments advanced against the bills was that there was as great or greater mixing of the races in states which had marriage prohibitions than in those which did not have such prohibitions.

White Nurses May Not Serve In Negro Wards.

October 6, 1915, a law which had passed the Alabama legislature prohibiting white female nurses from nursing Negro males in the Negro wards of hospitals became effective. It was reported that there was much opposition to the bill especially by persons interested in hospitals.

The Stein Equal Rights Bill was passed by the 1915 session of the

Pennsylvania Legislature. Its purpose was to secure to all persons, regardless to race or color, equal accommodations, etc., in public places in that state. Governor Brumbaugh vetoed the bill.

Oregon Abolishes Its Black Laws.

The Oregon Legislature on February 12, 1915, passed a bill to abolish the "Black Laws" of the State, which had come down from the days of slavery.

These laws excluded from the state any Negro or mulatto and denied the right of suffrage to all Negroes, mulattoes or Chinamen, regardless of their place of birth or their citizenship. These prohibitions were of no effect because they conflicted with the fundamental laws of the Nation.

A bill was introduced into the Florida legislature to prohibit Negroes from practicing law in that State. It passed the House but died in the Senate.

A proposition to submit to vote a Grandfather Clause Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of Florida passed the Legislature just prior to the Supreme Court decisions on the Maryland and Oklahoma grandfather clauses.

A bill designed to improve elections was introduced in the Ohio legislature with a proviso to require voters when registering to give their color. The Negroes of the State strenuously opposed the measure and had the proviso as to color struck out. Another bill in the Ohio legislature was opposed on the ground that if enacted into law it would put out of business every Negro chiropodist and masseur in the State. The bill was amended to exclude from taking examination such as had practiced these professions for a period of five years.

The State Medical Board of Ohio in putting the law into practice required that an applicant for a certificate to practice certain branches of surgery in that state should in his application state his race and complexion and furnish a photograph of himself. Burton, Stewart and Burton practitioners of surgical chiropody in Youngstown, objected to these requirements, carried the matter before the Governor of the State and had the objectional features eliminated from the application blanks.

On January 23, Mayor Spiegal of Cincinnati ordered the word "white" stricken from the rules of qualification for membership in the Cincinnati fire department. It had previously been necessary that the applicant be a white man.

The appellate division of the New York Supreme Court in February sustained a judgment of \$200 obtained in the Fifth District Municipal Court against a New York saloon proprietor for overcharging two Negroes for drinks. It was maintained that the Levy Civil Rights statute did not apply to saloons. This decision affirmed that it did.

Supreme Court Declared
Grandfather Clause Unconstitutional.

On June 21, 1915, the United States Supreme Court through Chief Justice White, declared the Grandfather Clauses in the Maryland and Oklahoma election laws invalid. The Court based its decision on the ground that the Grandfather clause provisions recreated the conditions which existed prior to the adoption of the 15th Amendment and in affect disregarded this Amendment.

One effect of the decision was to reaffirm the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The press of the country in commenting on the decision noted the significance of the fact that the decision was handed down by the thief justice, himself a Southerner and a veteran of the Contederate Army. In full agreement with the Chief Justice were two other Southerners, Justice Lamar and Justice McReynolds. As to the effect the decision would have on the Negro vote in the South, it was pointed out that while it established the Negro more firmly in his right to vote, it did not materially increase the number of Negroes now exercising the voting privilege; for with the exception of Maryland and Alabama there were no states in which the grandfather clause was in operation. This section of the Georgia franchise laws became void after January 1, 1915.

In a special session of the Oklahoma Legislature a New Registration law was passed in February, 1916. Under it no persons who did not vote in the November elections, 1914, can vote now. It requires the issuance of registration certificates to all persons who voted in the November elections of 1914. These certificates must be secured from the registrars of the several precincts between April 13 and May 11, 1916. The only right to issue or withhold certificates rests with the registrars.

United States Supreme Court

Decides that Connicts Cannot
be Held Under Criminal Contracts to
Work out Fines.

Edward Rivers a Negro of Monroe County, Alabama was convicted of petit larceny. His fine and cost amounted to \$58.75. Under the Alabama Code, Rivers could have been sentenced to hard labor for not more than sixty days, or he might have signed up a labor contract. Following a custom prevalent in the South since the Emancipation he did the latter. A planter paid Rivers' fine and became his surety. In return for this Rivers signed a contract to reimburse the planter by working at six dollars a month and keep for nine months and twenty-four days. Rivers failed to carry out his contract was rearrested and this time fined one cent and \$87.75 cost. For this he was bound to work for another surety for fourteen months and seventeen days. Rivers sureties were indicted for peonage.

The Federal District Court for Southern Alabama held that no peonage had been committed. The case was carried to the Supreme Court. November 30, 1914, a decision was handed down which in effect nullified the Alabama contract Labor Law, in so far as it relates to convicts.

Two views concerning this decision were expressed in Alabama. The Montgomery Advertiser said: "The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Alabama contract Labor Law case, will undoubtedly have a badeflect on labor conditions in Alabama. And we want to point out at the beginning that the worst sufferer will be the Negro prisoner, who has been accustomed to send for some white friends to get him out of jail. The law on which the decision was based was designed as a friendly act to the prisoner but this unfortunately will be the one who will suffer most, under the law as laid down by the Supreme Court. The prisoner will now have no hopes of getting freedom of open work and opportunity of living and working, under the man who has helped him; his fine and his costs; he will have no other alternative than to work out his sentence in the mines or on the roads of the State."

W. A. Wadsworth, a planter of Prattville, Alabama, wrote the Editor of the Advertiser as follows: "Your article discussing the contract Labor Law, says the decision, "will undoubtedly have a bad effect on the labor conditions in Alabama. We believe the reverse will be true. As the Alabama law stood the contract law nullified the law and defeated justice. Negroes had worked this law for all it was worth for his advantage. Under our observation Negroes are generally bought out when convicted of carrying a pistol or selling blind tiger whiskey around church on Sunday. We can never make the criminally inclined believe it is a wrong he has committed against society for which he is punished, but believes it is just a scheme the officers have to make money. And when a prisoner is liberated for money, it lends support to that theory. I think the question has been settled right at last. A great burden has been lifted from many of the people. The criminally inclined will see the necessity of saving their earnings to be able to protect themselves in such emergencies. And they will act accordingly. Negroes will now become more soher, industrious, saving and law abiding; hence will make for better citizens and laborers. A fruitful cause of irritation umong landlords has been removed.

Supreme Court Gives Wider
Application to the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Fourteenth Amendment which was designed to protect the Negro was recently given a wider application by the United States Supreme Court. Arizona's ante-alien law provided that companies, partnerships or individuals employing more than five persons should have at least eighty per cent of "qualified electors or native born citizens of the United States."

Mike Raich, a cook and a foreigner, was discharged by his employers under this law. Raich brought suit and took his case through all the courts. Justice Hughes in giving the decision of the Supreme Court in the case said: "It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the

common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon the ground of race or nationality the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a bare form of words."

In January, 1915, the Supreme Court of Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia, handed down a decree temporarily restraining Rabban Temple, Atlanta, of the Negro Mystic Shriners from using the paraphernalia, etc., as used by whites in this order in Georgia. The case was appealed.

The Right to Have Negroes on Juries
Trying Negroes Courts Decide.

In May, in the United States District Court for Southern Georgia, attorneys for a Negro, Robert Kitchens, who had been convicted of the murder of a white man and had been sentenced to be hanged, sought to obtain his release on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The writ claimed that the Negro had been deprived of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment in that Negroes were excluded from the jury box. An appeal was granted to the United States Supreme Court. January 19, 1916, the Supreme Court, on the ground that it did not have jurisdiction, dismissed the appeal.

In 1909, the United States Supreme Court decided a somewhat similar case where Marcellus Thomas, a Negro convicted of murder in Harris County, Texas, appealed his case on the ground of absence of Negroes from the jury which rendered the verdict. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and said: "It may be that the jury commissioners did not give the Negro race full pro rata with the white race in the selection of the grand and petit jurors in this case, still this would not be evidence of discrimination. If they fairly and honestly endeavored to discharge their duty, and did not in fact discriminate against the Negro race in the selection of the jury lists, then the Constitution of the United States has not been violated."

Previous to this time, however, the Supreme Court in the cases of Rogers 22. Alabama and Carter 23. Texas, decided that the exclusion of qualified Negroes from jury service on grand and petit juries on account of their race and color is a denial to Negroes on trial in courts where such exclusion is allowed them, an equal protection of the law and as being in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. According to the rulings in these cases, if it is clearly shown that the verdict against a Negro either in the criminal or civil courts has been rendered by a jury from which Negroes had been excluded on account of their race and color such a verdict will be set aside on appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Conversely Negroes on trial or parties to a suit have the right to demand that Negroes be on the trial junes. A decision to this effect was handed down by the Supreme Court of Florida in Murch, 1913. This decision held that it was the duty of county commissioners and other bodies making up

jury lists to place the names of Negroes in jury boxes for jury duty, otherwise when Negroes are tried or are parties to suits and these suits are decided adversely to them, they have the right to appeal on the ground of race discrimination.

Color Bars Mother
From Being Buried
Beside Her Children.

In March, 1915, the United States Supreme Court dismissed, on the ground that the Court was without jurisdiction, a suit brought up to it by John B. Gaskin, a Negro of Chicago, to compel the Forest Home Cemetery of that city to permit him to bury his wife in that cemetery in a lot which he owned and in which his two children had previously been buried.

At a time subsequent to the burial of the two children the owners of the cemetery had passed rules excluding Negroes from burial in it. Gaskin brought suit against the cemetery under an Illinois state law, known as the "Grave Yard Bill." This law prohibited any discrimination in the price of graves by cemeteries on account of race or color. The case was carried through all the courts. Caskin was unable to show that he had been discriminated against in the prices of graves.

A recent report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations calls attention to the use of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in litigation between capital and labor. According to the Commission's report, up to 1911 the United States Supreme Court intervened in fifty-five cases in which the Fourteenth Amendment was invoked. In thirty-nine of these cases private corporations were the principal parties. Thirty-two statutes were affected by these decisions, and in only three, concerning the civil rights of Negroes, were the personal rights of individual citizens involved.

Norfolk Adopts New, Richmond Amends Old and Birmingham Votes Down Segregation Law.

March 26, 1914, the Norfolk, Virginia city council adopted a new segregation ordinance to take the place of the ordinance declared invalid by the police and city courts on February 2. April 8, 1914, a bill making lawful segregated residence districts in cities of Maryland failed to pass the legislature. May 5, 1914, Louisville, Kentucky, city council passed a segregation ordinance. July 7, 1914, a proposed segregation ordinance was voted down by the Birmingham, Alabama,

city council. In October, 1914, a segregation ordinance passed the lower house of the Kansas City, Missouri, city council, but was pigeon holed in the committee of the upper house.

In February, 1915, the Richmond city council amended the segregation ordinance by making the number of buildings and not the number of residences the test whereby a block is ascertained to be "white" or "colored." This was to prevent Negroes from getting more property in the neighborhood of Fifth and Leigh Streets.

March 5, 1915, the Senate of the North Carolina Legislature by a 17 to 15 rate rejected the proposal for a constitutional amendment to allow a system of rural segregation between the races.

In April, 1915, the South Carolina Legislature passed an act by which municipalities "may provide by reasonable and suitable ordinances for the excegation of the races." In June 1915, the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature by a vote of seven to twelve refused to take up a bill providing for exgregation of the races in municipalities in that state.

The Initiative and Referendum Used in St. Louis to Pass Segregation Laws.

February 29, 1916, St. Louis, Missouri, in a city election under the initiative and referendum voted in favor of two segregation ordinances, either of which may be adopted. One provides that a Negro or a white may not become a resident in a block occupied entirely by those of the apposite races. Under this ordinance about 500 blocks will be available for Negro residence. The other imposes the same restrictions in blocks containing seventy-five per cent white or Negro residents. If this latter and more stringent ordinance is adopted only about 150 blocks will be available for Negro residence. Under either ordinance the ownership of property is not to be restricted. The St. Louis election was the first time that segregation has been submitted to popular vote, (but of 140,000 registered voters in the city, 70,096 voted; 52,220 for and 17,876 against

The following are comments with reference to the adoption of segregation in St. Louis. The St. Louis Republic said: "Negroes will have a new opportunity to prove the worth of their racial inheritance, to demonstrate their capacity as home-builders and community-builders. Segregation mians the setting of the race by itself in the residence-districts of a greatenty. The most conspicuous achievements of the colored race in America during the past quarter-century have been achievements in which the white they has had no direct part. Commenting on this, the Troy, New York, Timus said: "Assumption that segregation is good for Negroes because it will generate a community spirit and foster race impulses resulting in notable achievements 'falls down' because the St. Louis segregation is obligatory. When men are driven into doing things they do not often derive inspiration from such enforced action,"

The Negroes Attitude
Towards Segregation.

A representative protest from the Negro press against the St. Louis law appeared in the Richmond Planet: "All of these laws and regulations," it said, "are in violation of constitutional vested propertyrights, and ultimately jurists will be found with manhood and conscience enough so to rule. The only proper course is to agitate and contend until the latent sense of fair play ever existent in the American people is aroused."

The Negroes generally are opposed to segregation in cities. In most instances however, they assume a passive attitude. Just how they feel about it is succinctly expressed by the Philadelphia Christian Recorder, the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This denomination has a large number of members in all the cities where segregation has been agitated or adopted. "A segregation law with any sort of justice in it, would be by mutual agreement of all parties concerned. But the Negro has nothing to do with these segregation laws. His convenience and wishes are not in any way consulted. Again segregation laws are designed to stop Negro progress. They affect only the progressive Negro, who is trying to better his condition. They do not segregate the races for they permit an ignorant servant to live with whites, and a vicious storekeeper to live among Negro-s. and white men not only to visit but maintain houses of immorality among Negro residents. Why do Negroes buy in a neighborhood where there are whites? The reason is simple. Only in white neighborhoods are there decent sanitary conditions. He wants to live on a street where there are lights. He wants to get out from the brothels and dives. He wants to get on a street where water connections offer him more protection from fire and cut down his insurance. If the cities would give Negroes their proportionate part of municipal improvements in the way of pavements, sewers. lights, police protection, and so forth, they would do much more than they are now doing by passing segregation laws."

Unfair Advantages In Competition of Negroes with Whites Urged as Reason For Rural Segregation,

Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer* and the chief advocate of the segregation of the races in rural districts, in an address at the University of Virginia on the subject "What is Justice Between White Man and Black?" discussed at length his reasons for advocating rural segregation. He said the present conditions give the Negro two unfair advantages in competition with the white man. One economic, the other social.

The economic advantage is that Negroes are able to buy land and make crops on a scale of living, clothing and housing that the respectable white farmer and his family doing the same character of work cannot meet. The

social advantage, he said, is that when Negroes move into a white neighborhood or begin to outnumber the whites in a neighborhood, or become of bad character, the whites may be forced to move away because there is no longer an adequate white social life, or adequately supported white schools and churches, or else for the greater security of white farmers' wives and daughters." This segregation would not apply to Negro tenants. The proposed plan is: "That wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off within a county is owned by one race, a majority of the voters of such a district should have the right to say, if they wish, that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race, provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by considerations of the peace, protection and social life of the community) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

Negroes Not Gaining Possession of the Soil as Rapidly as Advocates of Segregation Allege.

There was much commendation of and vigorous dissent from Mr. Poe's views. It is pointed out that after fifty years of effort Negroes have been able to acquire only about five per cent of the land in the South; that while Negro farmers are twenty-nine per cent of the total larmers in the South, Negro farm owners are only seven per cent of the total owners.

The per cent of the total farm lands owned by Negroes is small as for example in North Carolina seven per cent, South Carolina, eleven per cent; Georgia, seven per cent; Alabama, nine per cent. The real competition is in the Negro tenant. It is also asked if the raising of the Negroes' standards of living would not help to remove the unfair competition?

North Carolina Whites
Oppose Rural Segregation.

Among the whites in North Carolina actively opposing rural segregation are W. O. Saunders, Editor of the Elizabeth City Independent and Gilbert T. Stephenson, solicitor general for Winston-Salem. In an editorial against rural segregation, Mr. Saunders pointed out that the cotton mills were depleting the white rural population. Every white tenant farmer who has a number of bright and active children old enough to stand at a machine, is the prey of the cotton mill owners,

Mr. Stephenson in an article in the South Atlantic Quarterly for April, 1914, on "Segregation of White and Negro Races in Rural Communities," suggested that "It would be well to have a commission appointed by the legislature to investigate rural race problems." An impartial investigation may show that the white people are not leaving their farms because of the presence of the Negro or that "the effect of segregation by legislation upon the relations between the races would probably be more portentous than that upon

the industrial or moral life of either race. A different sort of race feeling would be aroused by rural segregation agitation than by any previous legislation. The white people and Negroes who had been living side by side in anicable relations all their lives would find themselves arrayed in opposing camps. "This is probably the most delicate race issue that has arisen since Emancipation because it involves fundamental rights. Voting, for instance, is a privilege; but the right to hold property is inherent in citizenship and should not be tampered with without great caution."

Land Values Rising. Demonstration Agents
Say they are not Affected by Negroes Buying
or Not Buying.

Mr. W. D. Weatherford, Southern Field Secretary, International Committee Young Men's Christian Associations in an article "Race Segregation in the Rural South" in *The Survey* for January 2, 1915, discusses the issues involved in the rural segregation question. He wrote letters to the 740 farm-demonstration agents in the South, enquiring whether Negroes were buying land in their communities, was there opposition to this buying on the part of the whites and if the buying of land by Negroes had anything to do with the rise or fall in land prices.

The replies indicated that: "there is no serious objection on the part of the white farmers to Negro land-ownership. Many of these demonstration agents went further and said that the Negro farmers were much better as land-owners than as tenants or as day-laborers; and that the white farmers were encouraging these Negroes to own their own farms, insamuch as they added to the economic assets of the community through their better efforts as land-owners. Most of the demonstration agents answered that they did not think it made any particular difference as to the land values, whether Negroes were buying land or not."

How the Negro Feels With Reference to Rural Segregation.

Concerning justice between white man and black in a segregation program the Norfolk, Virginia, Journal and Guide said: "Can segregation of the races be operated 'equally applicable to both races?" Take the jim crow car law as an example. It provides that railroads must furnish equal accommodations for both races. Do they? Not in a single particular. How about segregation in the cities? Is it not true that white people violate this law with impunity whenever and wherever they desire to do so? Is not the Negro's segregated district the subject of rank discrimination in the matter of municipal improvements? Is not the Negro's segregated district made the dumping ground for social evils that originate in white sections?"

According to Mr. Poe. "Double protection is given (the whites) by providing that action must be taken upon petition of freeholders, but provision also made to prevent Negroes from getting a district laid off in opposition to the wishes of the white people. Of course there are not many cases in which they would be able to attempt it, but if they would be able to lay off a district where they had a majority of the land and of the voters and petition to vote on limiting future land sales there to Negroes, it would be easy for white people if they found their rights endangered to get up a petition for a larger district in which white voters would be in the majority."

In contrast to the above there is no provision made for safeguarding the rights of the Negroes in case the whites in each county in the state should determine upon a policy of laying the whole county off in districts in which land ownership by Negroes would be prohibited. It naturally follows that when the law is adopted it will be put into operation in some districts in every county. As soon as Negroes are prohibited from buying land in one district they will turn to the adjoining district; and the white political leader in this charriet will set about making his district white because his neighbor's district is white, and it will be done as proposed above.

"The real object of the law is not to prohibit Negroes from living in white communities, but to prevent Negroes from owning land. Can there be any logical objection raised to the presence of a Negro farmer in a community who owned his farm that could not be raised against a Negro farmer who rented his farm? Do not court records and religious and moral statistics show that there is less crime among the property-owning class of Negroes than among the tenant class?"

Segregation Declared Invalid

In Atlanta and Valid in Louisville and Richmond.

September 17, 1914, Judge E. H. Wells of Richmond, Virginia, handed down a decision holding the segregation ordinance valid. Certain residents fined in police court for violation of the ordinance, had appealed the ease.

December 24, 1914, Judge J. P. Gregory of the Louisville, Kentucky, criminal court held that the segregation ordinance of that city violated neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor the Kentucky bill of rights.

In January, 1915, city Attorney Pollard, Richmond, Virginia, ruled that a Negro congregation could use the Leigh Street M. E. Church which it had purchased from a white congregation. The church is on the corner of Leigh and Fifth Streets, with entrance on Leigh Street. The Leigh Street side of the block is "white" and the Fifth Street side "colored." The ruling said that the Leigh Street entrance must not be used, but that an entrance must be made on the Fifth Street side.

Pehruary 12, 1915, the Supreme Court of Georgia declared the Atlanta suggestion ordinance invalid because it was contrary to both the federal and the state constitutions in that it is "violative of the due process clause of both Constitutions." Under the Atlanta ordinance a white man owning a house

could not place another white tenant in it if a Negro on the one side objected, nor could be place a Negro tenant in the house if a white man on the other side objected. Neither could be dispose of his property to one who could either occupy or rent the house under these conditions. In each of such instances an owner of property could by mere force of the ordinance and caprice of an adjoining property owner, without any compensation or process of law, be deprived for all time of the right to reside on his property, or substitute tenant or grantee to do so. Such a condition, is opposed to the guaranty as embodied in the due process clauses of the state and federal constitutions."

April 3, 1916, the Atlanta City Council passed a New Segregation ordinance.

March 31, 1915, Judge Quarles of the Louisville, Kentucky, circuit court held the segregation ordinance of that city valid.

April 10, 1915, Judge Stump of the Baltimore criminal court in overruling demurrers filed against the indictments of parties for violating the city's segregation ordinance upheld its validity.

June 18, 1915, the Kentucky court of appeals handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Louisville segregation ordinance. The decision said that: "all private property is held subject to the unchallenged right and power of the state to impose upon the use and enjoyment thereof such reasonable regulations as are deemed expedient for the public welfare. There is nothing in the ordinance which takes away from any person the right to acquire property anywhere in the city; but the ordinance does prohibit the occupancy of the property under certain circumstances."

Segregation Strikes at Inalienable
Property Rights says North Carolina Supreme Court.

April 8, 1914, the Supreme Court of North Carolina declared the segregation ordinance of Winston-Salem invalid. Chief Justice Walter Clark in the decision handed down said: "If the board of aldermen is thereby authorized to make this restriction, a bare majority of the board could, if they may 'deem it wise and proper' require Republicans to live on certain streets, and Democrats on others; or that Protestants shall reside only in certain parts of the town and Catholics in another, or that Germans or people of German descent should reside only where they were in the majority and that Irish and those of Irish descent should dwell only in certain localities, designated for them by the arbitrary judgment and permission of a majority of the aldermen. They could apply the restriction as well to business occupations as to residences."

"Besides an ordinance of this kind forbids the owner of property to sell or to lease it to whomsoever he sees fit as well as forbids those who may be desirous of buying or renting property from going where they can make bargains. Yet this right of disposing of property has always been held one of the

inalienable rights incident to the ownership of property which no statute will be construed as having power to take away. This ordinance forbids a white man or a colored man to live in his own house if it should descend to him by inheritance and should happen to be located on a street where the majority of the residents happen to be of a different race."

Since 1911, thirteen cities have adopted segregation ordinances; Baltimore, Maryland; Ashland, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke and Suffolk, Virginia; Winston-Salem and Greensboro, North Carolina; Greenville, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Oklahoma City,* Oklahoma and Dallas,* Texas. The State of Virginia on March 12, 1912, passed a law allowing any incorporated town under certain stipulations to adopt the principle of segregation. A similar law was passed in South Carolina in 1915.

United States Assumes a Protectorate Over Haiti.

July 27, 1915, a revolution broke out in Port-au-Prince. The next day the President of the Republic was killed. United States marines were landed to restore order. Reinforcements were sent and for the time being the United States government took over the control of the Island. On August 24, the American Government asked the Haitian Government to accept the draft of a convention for ten years. The Haitian Government acceded to the request. February 28, 1916, the United States Senate ratified a treaty the terms of which provide for:

"American supervision of the finances and the collection of customs of Haiti. American supervision of the payment of the public debt, inquiry into the validity of existing debts and regulation of the contracting of future debts. The policing of the republic by a constabulary commanded at first by American officers. Intervention by the United States to preserve order and for guaranteeing the territorial integrity and independence of Haiti. Development of Haitian resources under American auspices."

There was both commendation and unfavorable criticism of the action of the United States. Those commending pointed out that the Haitians appeared unable to govern themselves properly. A summary of the criticisms of those opposed to intervention are that one sovereign state had invaded the rights of another sovereign state, that the intervention was accompanied with unnecessary killing of natives by United States forces, 165 or more according to Colonel Walker, the commander of the forces, that conditions in Haiti were no worse than in many South and Central American Republics, that Mexico presented a much more gruesome and bloody spectacle of self government. Was not intervention largely because Haiti was all black and very weak?

The Uklahoma City Ordinance was passed March 29, 1916; Dallas, April 4, 1916.)

Danish West Indies
Negroes Ask Right to Vote.

In May, 1915, D. Hamilton Jackson, as representative of the Negro population of the Danish West Indies went to Denmark and laid before the government grievances of this population. For improvement it was urged that Negroes be permitted to vote as almost every one under thirty-six years of age is now able to read and write. Improvements in sanitary conditions and changes in the economic situation were urged. The acuteness of the situation is largely the result of the European War.

The Race Problem in the United States and in Brazil.

It is said that Brazil has never had a color line. There has never been a popular prejudice there against the mixing of the races. The tendency, as reported, is for the Negro race in Brazil to marry up instead of down; that is, there is a tendency for the blacks to marry mulattoes and for the mulattoes to marry whites. Some of the highest positions are held by persons of color.

One of the Brazilian statesmen in discussing this subject with ex-President Roosevelt during his recent visit to that country said in substance: "Of course the presence of the Negro is the real problem, and a very serious problem, both in your country, the United States, and mine, Brazil. Slavery was an intolerable method of solving the problem, and had to be abolished. But the problem itself remained, in the presence of the Negro. Now comes the necessity to devise some method of dealing with it. You of the United States are keeping the blacks as an entirely separate element, and you are not treating them in a way that fosters their self-respect. They will remain as a menacing element in your civilization, permanent, and perhaps even after a while, a growing element. With us the question tends to disappear, because the blacks themselves tend to disappear and become absorbed. You speak of Brazil as having a large Negro population. Well, in a century there will not be any Negroes in Brazil, whereas you will have twenty or thirty million of them. Then for you there will be a real and very uncomfortable problem, while for us the problem in its menacing phase will have disappeared."

The Allies Use Black Soldiers in the European War, Germany Objects.

In the War now going on in Europe, France is using thousands of black soldiers from Africa and is proposing, it is reported, to raise a half million by 1917. Belgium and England are also using African soldiers. Germany contended that no black soldiers should be used in Europe. Against this objection it was pointed out that Germany

had no means of transporting troops from Africa. According to reports, the Germans have used a considerable number of black troops in the fighting that has gone on in East and West Africa.

There are several Negroes in the French Foreign Legion. Eldridge Eastman, from Barbadoes, is reported as being the first colored man in the English ranks after the war broke out. He is an athlete of much note. He represented England at the last Olympian Games and holds the English record for 100 yards. James Slim, a Jamaican, who was in France when the war broke out joined the French Foreign Legion and was wounded. On recovering, being a British subject, he was admitted to the King's exclusive regiment "The Coldstream Guards." Reports come of a batallion of black soldiers being recruited at Cardiff, England. In this batallion there was a company of forty-five Negroes from the United States.

Dr. W. S. Mitchell, a West Indian Negro on tendering his services to the Royal Army Medical Corps was informed that commissions in this corps could only be granted to persons of European blood. Dr. Charles H. Roberts, a Negro dentist of New York City, was for several months attached to the French Hospital Service. His duties consisted mainly of inspection with many opportunities for operative work. Miss Ludia Barksdale agraduate of the Provident Hospital for Negro Nurses at Chicago, is a Red Cross nurse with the French army in Belgium. She is said to have charge of a corps of 500 nurses, and is known as "The Little Corporal." In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 a Negro doctor from America, Christopher Davis, did such good work on the battle field of Sedan that a recent pamphlet on "Dus Schlachtfeld Von Sedan" (The Battlefield of Sedan) devotes one chapter to "Der Schwarze Doktor" (The Black Doctor) "A Good Samaritan in the full sense of the word, who sacrificed his life in the service of his fellow men."

Natives Refused Service in South Africa
Go to Europe to Fight. West Africans
Fight in South Africa.

It appears that in England's self-governing colonies black men are not being enlisted for the great war. In the crown colonies on the other hand they are being used as soldiers. Owing to the exigencies of the race problem in the Union of South Africa, the natives were refused permission to enter the army to fight for the empire. "The Government's refusal to accept the services of coloured men in the fighting line has not killed the spirit of patriotism in our people. We have been informed that several Kimberly Coloured men have been successful in their applications for admission into Kitchener's Army."

Although the Union of South Africa refused the services of black men to fight against the Germans in South Africa, black soldiers were brought down from the West Coast and according to reports did good services in the campaign that won for England the German possession in that part of Africa.

In its issue of October 1, 1915, the African Mail, which is the organ of a considerable section of English interests in Africa, advocated that England

raise from among her Negro subjects in the Crown Colonies of West Africa and the West Indies one-half million black soldiers to fight in the present European War.

Native Women and The Race Problem.

In many respects the race problem bears hardest upon the native women of South Africa. The breaking up of long established customs and tribal relations, the gathering into the industrial centers great numbers of the natives to work in the diamond and gold mines has fallen most heavily upon the African women. A native writing on this subject in Bantu Batho complained that the provisions for taking care of the native women in the cities were inadequate and tended to demoralize, debase and drive them into prostitution.

The Pass Laws and laws with respect to compounds also appear to fall most heavily upon the native women. In a discussion concerning the wife of an exempted native who was not permitted to live with him without a permit from the municipality the following was reported. "The Wife of an Exempted Native was warned by the authorities against residing in town without a Permit from the Municipality. The husband, we are told, explained that the woman was his legal wife, but to no purpose. Apparently the Police take an advantage of the fact that there is no provision made with regard to Exempted Natives' wives in the Coloured Exemption Ordinance.

Growing Distrust of White Man the Formidable Danger, says Lord Gladstone.

Lord Herbert Gladstone, lately Governor General of the Union of South Africa, just before his retirement from office, in a speech at Pretoria on the Native question said: "We have got to remember that natives are being educated, that they are much more interested now than they ever were before in the public affairs of South Africa, and they are themselves developing what, after all, are quite reasonable aspirations. But we find outside these aspirations, and away from their homes outside the compounds, they are being gradually corrupted. The process is going on, and though it may take some time, it is going on. I say it will be a sad day for South Africa if the native loses his own self respect, without anything in its place. Gentlemen, you know what I say is true, and on top of it all there is among the natives undoubtedly the growing distrust of the white man. That is the formidable danger, and I sometimes wish that all white men would study the black men as the black men are studying the white men at this time.

The Natives do most of the manual labour of the country, and one is bound to ask oneself the question: Are these men fairly and properly paid?

Are they treated by the white men as men, with justice and sufficient consideration? What we want to see is that every member of the white community should know he is responsible to the Native, and treat him with every consideration and absolute justice."

The Native Question as Viewed by Natives.

In the South African Quarterly for November, 1915, Mr. Maurice S. Evans in an article discussing the Native Question says: "There are signs and potents indicating possible upheavals and dislocations which should be watched, studied and anticipated by suitable legislative and administrative actions. If we wait until representative institutions can be made applicable to all our population, the debacle will be upon us in South Africa long ere that time comes. Meantime two things stand out as being essentially and immediately necessary: First, close, watchful and continuous study of the ever varying phases of what is called the Native Question, the relation of the races and effects of the race contacts. Second, adequate voicing of this knowledge in Parliament. The first of these I regard as most important and as the question of the moment."

Abantu Batho an organ of the natives in commenting on this article said: "We commend to the consideration of Parliament the fact, that the Native Races of South Africa are passing through a period of awakening and intellectual development that probably has no parallel in the history of the world. Hundreds of thousands, nay millions of our people have passed 'through the mill' of Industrial and domestic employment in the harbours, railways and mines and to less extent as agricultural laborers. There remains the aggregate effect that has been produced upon the native mind by contact with modern up-to-dute ideas, literature and practice.

We venture the opinion that if the Union Parliament does not adopt the immutable principle of justice and equality, as the basis of legislative enactment, then the whole of native legislation as such, will inevitably crumble to pieces. Our reason being, that the Laws of the Union are not equal between the White and Native Races, and that this state of affairs is calculated to cause strain and antagonism.

We say that, after the conclusion of the present war, the greatest question within the British Empire will be the proper adjustment of the relations between the White and the Native Races of South Africa."

The Labor Problem in Africa.

The problem of labor is at the bottom of much of the race friction in Africa. The colonial policy of the European Governments with possessions in Africa is generally one of exploitation. The owners of subber plantations, cocoa plantations, the gold and diamond mines and other commercial centers are ever in need of labor. It is at hand. It is

abundant. It, however, has its own support and does not need or care to work. The problem is to get this labor to work. At an earlier day they could have compelled them to work. Now, however, there must be some legality in the methods to get the Natives to labor. And so it appears that the methods adopted by the whites in Africa to get native labor is causing much of the abuses and friction.

Increase Taxation of Natives and Compel Them to Labor Longer Time for Whites.

A Report of the Native Labour Commission for the East Africa Protectorate held that methods in the Protectorate for getting labour should be improved. The Commission recognizes that the only satisfactory labour is that which is voluntary. Recruiting by professional agents should therefore be abolished, and District Officers should be instructed to encourage natives to go out to work, labour camps, properly managed by Europeans being established at suitable centres, to which employers would resort for labour.

In the discussion in the English Parliament with reference to the report of the Labour Commission in East Africa it was said: "that a number of settlers have been constantly pressing on the Government to force the natives out of their reserves in order that there may be a more adequate supply of labour for the planters. The position of the native is a serious one. It has been suggested that the taxation of the natives should be increased, so that, they may be forced to spend a longer time in the year labouring for the white set closs. It has been suggested that they should be compelled to wear electron, in order that they may be forced to buy them.

Labour Conditions in the Transvaal.

Concerning labour conditions in the Transvaal Mining Field, W. S. Rainsford writing in The Survey for February 14, 1914, said: "They would tear the gold and diamonds out of the unwilling earth. To be sure of profit—they must tear them out as quickly as may be. Native labour must be had.

"Now there is a great supply of native labour in Africa, but it takes time to get it. There are tens of thousands of strong black men living in semi-idleness, i. e., on the work of their wives and children. But to make them work for the white man is no easy matter. The natives brought from a distance have to be herded in 'compounds,' fed, organized and disciplined; and here matters take a bad turn."

Regulations with Reference to Jim Crow Cars in Johannesburg.

Two regulations with reference to public conveyances were protested by the natives. One was that in Johannesburg the original natives were to be excluded from the privileges which were to be granted to the colored race; namely the right to board the tramcars (street cars). A protest against this said: The Railroad Department provides reserved compartments for the conveyance of Indians, colored people and Natives tugether: this system has worked well without creating any difficulty;

"It seems to me that the colored people and Indians are being granted the privilege because they instituted a "Test" Case against the Town Council in the Supreme Court, which court decided in their favour, and that the Natives are being excluded because they have done nothing in the matter."

The other regulation was that before native ministers of the gospel can obtain special ministerial rights on railroads which will enable them to travel on reduced rates, it will be necessary for them to have their certificates countersigned by a white minister of the Gospel.

The Native and the Housing Problem.

The gathering of thousands of natives into the municipalities of South Africa to do mining and other work has created housing problems of a very serious nature. The general rule is to segregate the natives into what are known as "compounds." A committee appointed to investigate housing conditions among other things, reported that: "The existence of hundreds of yards in Johannesburg in which large numbers of natives are housed, contrary to Municipal regulations is a scandal to public decency and a source of danger to the community. The rooms in these yards are often badly built and in a bad state of pair, they are on the whole greatly overcrowded and are let at exorbitant rents.

With regard to the housing of Native women and girls who come to town for domestic service, the Committee is unanimously of opinion that the provision of rest houses and labour bureaux for women and girls is urgently necessary, but that the Government through its Native Afairs Department, rather than the Municipality, is the body which should undertake this work.

Natives Protest Against
Bad Housing Conditions.

The attitude of the natives towards the Housing Problem is indicated in the following: "We hold that we shall not be wrong in asserting that we voice the opinion of the Johannesburg natives, when we say that the authorities should provide suitable sites in the vicinity of Johannesburg, for Native Townships; where the natives will have the right of buying stands for permanent settlement."

"The compound system rouses in us a feeling of suspicion that the intention of the white man is to keep the natives in a perpetual state of serfdom. The natives are citizens of this country and as such they must be consulted in matters affecting them. If the white people really wish to succeed in building up South Africa as a part of the British Empire, they must learn to make the Natives respectable and good citizens by encouraging them to live civilized lives."

Native Liquor and the Housing Problem.

The report of the joint commission on Native Liquor and Housing, says: "The inadequacy of the means at present employed to enforce the liquor law for natives in our midst is notorious. The extent to which that law is evaded and the facility with which natives can obtain what is legally debarred them, are too well known to need further comment. At first the intention of this Committee was to confine its attention to suggestions for a more effective administration of law, but at an early stage it became apparent that the native housing question was so intimately related to that of illicit liquor selling that it was impossible to hope for reform in the one without attempting improvement in the other."

The Committee advocated the introduction of the following additional means of coping with the evil.

1. That the Government by means of its railways and excise departments use its powers to prevent the importation into the Transvaal of liquors such as are sold to the natives.

2. That as far as possible Compounds be made inaccessible to the liquor runner, and that where this has not already been done, Compounds be fenced with corrugated iron or wire entanglements, such fence to have but one or two gates guarded by special police, the open spaces between such fences and the Compound proper to be lighted and patrolled at night.

Petition Avers that Land Act Law

Compels Service and Takes Away

Means of Independence and Self Improvement.

The Native Land Act segregating Natives into certain prescribed areas, outside of which they were not to be allowed to purchase or hire interests in land, went into effect June 19, 1913. At a special meeting of the South African Native's National Congress resolutions were adopted protesting against the land act. Provisions were made for sending a deputation to England to lay the matter before the Imperial Government and to arouse public opinion on the question of Native Grievances.

A clear statement of the Native's objection was contained in a petition to General Botha, Prime Minister for the Union of South Africa. Among other things this petition said:

"We make no protest against the principle of separation so far as it can be fairly and practically carried out. But we do not see how it is possible for this law to effect any greater separation between the races than obtains now. It is evident that the aim of this law is to compel service by taking away the means of independence and self-improvement. This compulsory service at reduced wages and high rents will not be separation, but an intermingling, of the most injurious character, of both races."

The Commission reached England and was being well received when war with Germany stopped its work.

Natives Say Disabilities Under Land Act Too Great. Whites Complain Advantages Not Enough.

In actual practice it is found that neither the whites nor the natives are entirely satisfied with the working of the Act. The natives claim that the disabilities in the matter of deprivation of land and compulsion to forced labour is too great. The whites on the other hand say that they are not getting enough advantages in the matter of additional and cheaper labor and of opportunities to acquire more land. Whatever may be the recommendations of the Natives Land Act Commission the whites would oppose the expropriation of any white man's land in favor of natives.

Two interesting comments, one from a white person and the other from a Native on this attitude follows: Aneditorial in the South African Christian Express, October1, 1915, says: "Those who lightly entered upon the policy of segregation involving alienation of land will find much food for thought in the report of the meeting held by the Assessor of the Native Land Commission with the Stutterheim farmers at the end of August last. Its proximity to the Natives territories, the suitability of the rough and broken but not entirely unfertile river slopes for peasant settlement and the presence of a considerable Native population already in possession, have indicated a strip of the Stutterheim Division as well adapted for the settlement of the natives ousted from elsewhere. The Assessor has therefore been meeting with both of the parties concerned to consult as to a demarcation and a dividing line, but apparently not with great success. The natives appear to have replied that they prefer to have things remain as they are, and the Europeans have assumed an attitude of uncompromising opposition to any alienation of land from their own race.

Land Segregation a Manifestation of World Wide Struggle Between Conflicting Interests of Rich and Poor.

The striking feature of the Stutterheim situation, is as we see it, not racial antipathy. No doubt that is present; but essentially it is the manifestation of the world wide struggle between the conflicting interests of the rich and poor, the haves and have-nots. Racial feeling bitters the conflict, shall we say? or the poverty and backwardness of the native people intensifies the racial feelings. It does not matter much which way we put it, if the two elements are recognized. In the Native Land Act the primary object is to provide against racial incompatibility and antipathy; but here at once when the Assessor comes face to face with actualities, he finds himself involved in the larger issue.

Land Act Not for Pure Segregation
But to Prevent Industrial Competition.

The natives comment on the attitude of the white land-holders with reference to the act said: "The protest of the Stutterheim farmers

against any attempt at alienation of land from their own in favor of natives is the third report where farmers and prominent public men have been reported to have protested against any suggestion for the expropriation of land from Europeans in favour of Natives. What is more interesting to me is the fact that this is but the beginning of the struggle."

Those who have been assiduously following politics in this country will not hesitate to agree that any attempt by the Government to expropriate land belonging to a white man for Native settlement will be followed by a political strife which may cause or rouse another "Armed Protest."

What the farmers object to is not to live with natives as their servants, but is to live with them as neighbors and free men. It is then evident that they will only agree with the Act in so far as it forces natives to render their services to them free of charge. Of course, it must be remembered that the principle underlying this Act is not that of segregation, pure and simple, but that of depriving natives of the power of competing economically and industrially with the white man, by reducing them to a state of serfdom. The struggle in which the natives are engaged is similar to that of the Jews in Russia. We learn how the Jews in Russia are prohibited from entering certain parts of the country, and how they are not allowed to own land without certain restrictions. A few days ago a prominent member of the Duma is reported to have said:—"We must prevent the Jews from holding land. They are more hardened to the struggle for existence than the Russian peasants, and we cannot allow them to swallow up the Russians economically."

Resolutions of South African Native Congress.

The South African Native National Congress held its 1915 annual meeting, July 30 to August 3 at Kroonstad. It closed by adopting the following resolutions setting forth the needs and the grievances of the natives of South Africa:

"This Congress having heard the report of the Deputation to England on the Natives Land Act respectfully requests the Government to suspend as far as possible the operation of the Act with regard to purchasing, leasing and hiring of land by natives until the Natives Land Commission has reported and Parliament acted. This Congress deplores the unhealthy conditions under which the natives live in the Municipal Locations, want of suitable accommodations for those natives who have to live in towns, the difficulty of providing decent boarding houses for respectable natives within the Municipalities and the difficulty of securing Licenses by natives to establish for themselves boarding houses within the Municipal Areas. This Congress therefore resolves that for the proper accommodation and housing of natives, townships should be established within municipal Areas where natives could purchase building sites and erect suitable houses; That the wholesale arrests and prosecution of those natives who are found residing in towns without permits be suspended until provision is made for the establishment of townships; And, that the principle of trading by natives within

the Municipal and Government Locations be extended throughout the

That the Government should encourage the employment of educated natives in the Civil Service Department, such as Interpreters and Clerks, and that the existing policy of substituting white Interpreters for Native Interpreters in Law Courts should be abolished.

That the Government should bring in legislation during the next session of Parliament to repeal Pass Laws against women in the Orange Free State, and also a Law to do away with the night Pass regulations against women in the Union.

Further that the Government should bring in further legislation in the next session to recognize Exemption Law in all the Provinces of the Union.

That the Law against cohabitation between black and white be amended and be made operative against the white men so as to ensure the protection of black and coloured women."

Negro an International Authority on Poetry.

William Stanley Braithwaite, who for the past twelve years has made the study of American poetry his cause, is recognized in America and abroad as the leading authority on American poetry. Each year he publishes in the Boston Transcript a review of poetry for the year. He also publishes each year an Anthology of American Poems in which he includes what he considers the best poems written during the year. "Over there (England) among literary folk and publishers at least, Mr. Braithwaite is regarded as the best, if not the sole authority on American poetry. So much is this the fact, that it is considered in England, so far as the professional verse making for magazines is concerned, that not to be in Mr. Braithwaite's anthology of American poems of the year, is not to be known as a poet."

The Negro in Literature in 1914-1915.

Each year Negroes issue through standard publishing houses books on a variety of topics. In 1914-1915 books were published in field of poetry, history, biography, law, education and the race problem. The more important of the books published were:

The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861, The History of the Education of the Colored People in the United States from the Beginning of Slavery to the Civil War. G. G. Woodson, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1915, \$2.00. One of the best single pieces of historical work done relating to the Negro. It is an important chapter in the history of the Negro yet to be written. No student of the Negro race can afford to neglect to read this book.

The Negro, W. E. B. DuBois, No. 91, Home University Library, Henry Holt and Company, New York, fifty cents. A worth while book. "Short general statement of the main known facts and their fair interpretation as

shall enable the general reader to know as men a sixth or more of the human

American Civilization and the Negro, C. V. Roman. The F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1916. \$2.50. A valuable contribution to the literature on the race question. Ably written, Is in effect an answer to Shufeldt's America's Greatest Problem: The Negro,

The Haitian Revolution 1791-1804. T. G. Steward, The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1914, \$1.25. Depicts this revolution and follows the results accruing in the history of the Black Republic. Written sympathetically and from the Haitian standpoint. Should be interesting and profitable to American readers and "instructive and encouraging to the American colored man."

American and English Law on Title of Record with Practice and Procedure Supported by American and English Decision 1535-1914, A. B. Cosey, Isaac Goldmann Company, New York, 1914. Presents in condensed form the origin, history, object, use, constitutionality and construction of the American and English Recording and Registry Laws, etc., etc. Work, a part of the result of seven years of earnest effort and research.

Folk Songs of the American Negro, J. W. Work, Fisk University Press, Nashville, 1915, \$1.10. Is a study of the origin and scope of Negro folk music. This book is of especial interest to the student of folk music. The author gives a characterization and a classification of Negro folk songs.

A History of Louisiana Negro Baptists, William Hicks, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tennessee, \$1.00. Contribution to history of religious work of Negro in United States. Valuable information concerning work of Negro Baptists from 1804 to 1914.

One Hundred Negro Steel Workers, R. R. Wright, Jr., Part IV of Chapter II of Wage-earning, Pittsburgh, Russell Sage Foundation Publication, \$2.50, New York, 1914. For background see Appendix V of same volume "The Negroes of Pittsburgh," Helen A. Tucker. These two studies are a part of the very important and exhaustive Pittsburgh survey. Valuable contribution to the information concerning Negroes in skilled occupations.

Morals and Manners Among Negro Americans. Atlanta University Publications, No. 18, \$.75, Atlanta, 1914. A review of the moral and religious condition of American Negroes and its changes during the last decade.

Housing Conditions Among Negroes in Harlem, New York City, Housing Bureau report of National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, New York, 1915.

The Black Man's Burden, W. H. Holtzclaw, Neale Publishing Company, New York, 1915, \$1.50. Autobiography of the Principal of the Utica (Mississippi) Normal and Industrial Institute. "It is the story of many others like myself who have struggled to get an education and to be of use in the world, but whose efforts will never be known."

Battles and Victories of Allen Allensworth, Charles Alexander, Sherman French and Company, Boston 1914, \$1.50. An interesting account of the life of the first Negro chaplain in the regular army.

Segregation, The Caste System, and the Civil Service, Pamphlet, Kelly Miller, Washington, 1915.

Woman in Medicine, Mrs. S. Maria Steward, Wilberforce University, Ohio, tifteen cents. In brief form gives history of woman in the study and practice of medicine in past and present times.

The Negro Rural School and its Relation to the Community, by the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 1915. A guide for school house building. Three types of schools discussed: the one teacher school, the central school and the county training school. There are chapters on improving the school plant and educational facilities of the community.

Blind Boone, His Early Life and His Achievements, Melissa Fuell, Burton Publishing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, 1915. Is the biography of a noted Negro musician.

Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, G. F. Bragg, Church Advocate Press, Baltimore, ten cents.

Racial Episcopacy, R. L. Lee. The Southern Publishing Company, Greenville, Miss., fifty cents. The reasons for and the history of the movement for Negro bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Footprints of a Black Man in the Holy Land. W. S. Brooks, St. Louis, 1915. An account of a trip to Jerusalem to attend Fourth World's Sunday School Convention.

Along the Highway, W. H. Shackleford, A. M. E. Sunday School Union Press, Nashville, 1915. A series of short essays, poems and pithy sayings, mostly in humorous vein; formerly published under the title of the "Highway Man."

Visions of the Dusk, Fenton Johnson, author of "A Little Dreaming" New York. Book of poems dealing with Negro life; mainly in dialect; highly spoken of by the press of this country and England.

The Deserted Cabin and Other Poems, Sterling M. Means, The A. B. Caldwell Company, Atlanta. "Designed to portray the passing of the Old South," to reflect the kind relations that existed between master and slave and to pay tribute to the gallantry of the Northern and Southern Armies in the Civil War.

The Silver Chord (Poems) Adolphus Johnson, Philadelphia, 718 South 19th Street, \$1.00. A number of the productions in dialect.

Gleanings From Dixie Land, Booklet of Poems, Mrs. Effic T. Battle. Okolona, Miss., Second Edition.

To-day and Yistidy, Poems, in dialect, \$.50. William E. Dancer, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

White Persons Write Books On or Relating to Negro.

In 1914-1915 a number of important books by white authors on or relating to the Negro appeared. Among the more important of these were:

Damocracy and Race Friction, A study in social ethics, John M. Mecklen; The MacMillan Company, New York, 1914, \$1.25. Discusses Basis of social solidarity, race traits, race prejudice, philosophy of color line, fallacies relating to the war, amendments and rights of negroes. One alternative, "is to accept the situation as it is, with all the complications arising from segregation and race antipathy, and to insist upon a stern even-handed justice based upon equality of consideration."

America's Greatest Problem: The Negro. R. W. Shufeldt, \$2.50. The F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1915. Writer attempts to show

through science and from personal observations and study that the Negro is the most serious and menacing problem with which the Nation has to deal. General criticism of work is that it is unscientific. Only such facts as will support author's assertions used.

America in Ferment, Paul L. Haworth, \$1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1915. Devotes one chapter to the Race Problem, as it concerns the Indian, Chinese, Negroes and other non-Caucasion races in the United States and its possessions. Largest part of chapter devoted to the Negro. His economic, educational, social conditions, etc., reviewed and difficulties of situation pointed out.

The New Voice in Race Adjustment, Proceedings of Negro Christian Student Conference, Atlanta 1914, A. M. Trawick, Editor, Student Volunteer Movement, New York, 1914. Was in fact a joint meeting of white and Negro Christian workers. "There was need of such a convention in order to provide an expression of the religion which white men and women in the South profess to practice."

The New Chivalry, Health, Proceedings of the 1915 Southern Sociological Congress, J. E. McCulloch, Editor, Nashville 1915, \$2.00. Devoted entirely to health problems in the South. The best and most comprehensive volume extant on this subject. One section relates to the Negro and health.

The American Negro as a Dependent, Defective and Delinquent, J. H. McCord, Social Service Book Company, Atlanta 1914, \$2.00, valuable information.

In Freedom's Birthplace, A study of the Boston Negroes, John Daniels, The Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1914, \$1.50. A thorough piece of work. One of the most valuable studies made of a Negro group.

Industrial Conditions Among Negroes in St. Louis, W. A. Crossland, Washington University Study in Social Economics, St. Louis, 1914, \$.75. Comprehensive study of Industries, occupations, wages, work records, etc., of St. Louis, Negroes.

Colored school children in New York, Frances Blascoer, Public Education Association, New York, 1915. An investigation of school conditions, home life, neighborhood conditions, needs, etc. as they relate to New York colored school children.

Rural Survey of Clarke County, Georgia, with special reference to the Negroes. W. B. Hill, Phelps-Stokes Fellowship studies No. 2 of the University of Georgia, Athens, 1915. Conditions prevailing among both whites and blacks studied comparatively. Information interesting and suggestive.

Black and White in the Southern States, a study of the Race Problem in the United States from a South African Point of View, Maurice S. Evans, Longman, Green and Co. London, 1915, \$2.25. A careful first hand analysis of the situation. A valuable book, should be read by all students of the race problem.

The Aftermath of the Civil War in Arkansas. Powell Clayton, Neale Publishing Co., New York, 1915, \$2.00. Mainly an account of the author's participation as Governor, 1868 to 1871; and in other ways in the Reconstruction of Arkansas. Gives point of view of the so-called Carpet Baggers. A valuable addition to the literature of this period.

Reconstruction in North Carolina, J. G. De Roulhac Hamilton, Columbia University Studies in Political Science Vol. LVIII, No. 141, \$4.00, New York, 1914. This volume by its studies of the various phases of Reconstruction in North Carolina adds much to the knowledge of the Reconstruction Period in general.

Reconstruction in Georgia; Economic, Social, Political, 1865-1872. C. Mildred Thompson, Columbia University Studies in Political Science. Vol. LXIV. No. 1, (154) \$3.00. A most valuable contribution to the history of the Reconstruction Period.

The Agragrian Revolution in Georgia, 1865-1912, R. P. Brooks, \$.40, Bulletin University of Wisconsin History Series 3:3 Madison, Wisconsin, 1914. Contains valuable information.

Lincoln's Attitude Towards Slavery and Emancipation, Henry W. Wilbur. The Walter II. Jenkins Company, Philadelphia. Brief but comprehensive. The main facts of the above important subjects in small compass.

The Story of Wendell Phillips: Soldier of the Common Good, Charles E. Russell, Charles H. Kerr and Company, Chicago. Presents in interesting manner the main facts in Phillip's life and his championship, in addition to anti-slavery, of many others deserving but then unpopular causes.

Samuel Coleridge Taylor, Musician His Life and Letters, W. C. Berwick Sayers, Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York, 1915, \$2.25. A full biography of this brilliant writer of music; the first composer of classic music to come from the colored races. A facinating story, charming reading.

My School Days, Wade H. Harris, The Neale Publishing Company, New York City, 1914, \$1.00 net; by mail \$1.10; The writer describes school days in North Carolina immediately following the Civil War, himself a boy at this time. Good description of the schools he attended and the beginning of the foundations of the present system in that State. Is a contribution to the history of North Carolina. The concluding chapter of book is a personal letter from the author's mother to her daughter and describes incidenta connected with Reconstruction in North Carolina. First part of letter deals with what happened in her family. Second part with political incidents and history.

Buckner's Life of Faith and Works; Cranfill, J. B. and Walker, J. L. Buckner's Orphan Home Press, Dallas, Texas, 1915. The life of a prominent Baptist minister of Texas, who in the midst of his manifold duties found time to work for Negro uplift. Soon after close of Civil War, organized the first Negro Baptist association in North Texas. Assisted the Negroes to open a school and in other ways helped them.

The Choctaw Freedmen. R. E. Flickenger, Journal and Times Press, Fonda, Iowa, 1914, \$1.00. In addition the book gives the story of Alice Lee Elliott Memorial Academy and the early history of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, etc., etc.

Who is Who of the Colored Race, F. L. Mather, Vol. I, 296 pages, \$7.50. Memento edition, Half century anniversary of Negro Freedom in United States. Chicago, 1915. Biographical sketches.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY RACES.

(Estimated.)

Race	Number
Yellow White Black	
Tota!	1 ,519 ,612 ,000

Distribution and Number of Black People

Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black or Negro people of the world include true Negroes, those without admixtures of other races, and Negroids, those with admixtures of other races.)

Continent	Number		
Africa			
Southern Asia (Principally the Dravid- ians of India)	000, 000, 00		
and Negritos)			
South America			
Total	258,400,000		

Proportion of Black Population to White in Western Hemisphere.

Country	Total Population	Negro Population	Per cent Negro of Total Population.
Canada	7 ,206 ,640	30,000	0 4
United States .	91 ,972 ,266	9,927,768	10.7
Central America .	5 ,255 ,000	500,000	9 0
Bermudas	19,935	12,875	64 6
West Indies	8,215,152	5 .736 ,000	70 0
Bruzil	24 ,308 ,219	8 ,500 ,000	35.0
Remainder of			
South America .	31 ,035 ,761	1 ,240 ,000	4 0
Total	168 ,012 ,996	25 ,966 ,638	15 4

Possessions of European Powers in Negro Africa.

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all those parts of Africa in which black races are indigeneous are controlled by European Powers.)

	2	POPULATION			
NATION	Area la Square Millen	Whice	Astatic	Natives	Total
GREAT BRITAIN Anclo-Exp plian Sudan Proteytorate of Somaliland.	984 ,520 68 ,000	3 ,500	10,000	2 ,986 ,500 310 ,000	3,000,000
British East Africa. Protectorate of E. Africa. Protectorate of Vanda. Protectorate of Nyasaland Scath Africa	250 ,000 121 ,137 1 ,020 39 ,315	2,000 1,017 250 799	25 ,000 8 ,651 20 ,000 408	4,011,000 2,904,454 200,000 1,000,000	4 ,038 ,009 2 ,909 ,454 220 ,250 1 ,001 ,207
The Union of South Africa Cape of Good Hope Natal Orange Free State Transyan	276 ,005 35 ,290 50 ,392 110 ,426	98 582	15 .692 141 .568	1,964,665 951,808 352,985 1,324,115	2,563,024 1,191,958 628,174 1,686,212
Southern Rhodesha. Sauthern Rhodesha. Rasutoland Beelmanaland Protectorate Swaziland	110 ,426 290 ,000 148 ,575 11 ,716 275 ,000 6 ,536	2 250 30 000 1 305 1 692 1 083	9 912	575,000 712 793 404,507 133 588 98,733	879 0000 745 805 405 903 125 350 99 959
West Africa Northern Nigeria Southern Nigeria Gold Coast & Hunterland Sierra Leone Colony and	255 ,700 79 ,850 80 ,000	1 050		9,269,060 7,855,749 1,501,199	9 ,269 ,000 7 ,857 ,399 1 ,502 ,899
Gambia	24 ,515 4 ,504 909 ,654	50		1 ,402 ,430 138 ,400 15 ,000 ,000	1 ,403 ,132 138 ,460 15 ,004 ,003
Brigian Congo. FRANCE West Africa Senegal Upper Senegal and Niger including part of Saham.	74,000	7,		1,167,221	1 .172 .096
Gulnea	72,000 95,000 130,000 40,000 314,967	750 877		4,470,200 1,490,553 1,132,042 825,950 223,000	4,471,031 1,498,000 1,132,812 820,327 223,000
Mauretania French Equatorial Africa Preuch Equatorial Africa Preuch Sounaliland Commo Islands Machagascar GERMANY Kamean	5 ,790 760 228 ,000	500 12 ,120		10,000,000 208,000 104,336 3,087,098	10,001,278 208,300 104,836 3,104,001
German Southwest Africa	291 ,920 33 700 322 150 384 ,000	1 455 363 13 962 4 ,227		8,718,545 1,000,000 82,235 10,000,000	3 ,720 ,000 1 ,000 ,000 96 ,107 10 ,011 ,227
ITALY Eritroa Italian Somaliland PORTUGAL Angola	45 ,800 139 ,400 184 800	5,000	+	450,000 400,000 4,114,000	453 ,000 400 ,000 4 ,119 ,000
Angola San Thome & Principe 1s Portuguese Guinea Mozambique. SPAIN Spanish Guinea	13 440 293 400 12 ,000	1,185	5,000		42 103 \$20 000 3 120 000
Fernando Po and Other Is	814			200 ,000 24 ,500	200, 000 25,000

[&]quot;Includes mixed races.

there were in the Union of South Africa 1,276,242 Europ. med persons and 4,019,006 natives; an increase for the whites of 14.28 per cent, for the coloured of 19.40 per natives 15.12 per cent. The total non-European increase was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the n 1904 was 21.58 per cent. In 1911 the proportion was 2 the province of Natal, in 1901, there were 63.821 whites os. In 1911, there were 98,582 whites and 961,808 native. 761 or 54 per cent for the whites and an increase of 164.38 the natives. In the Province of the Orange Free State in 1 716 whites and 129,787 natives and coloured persons. In 1 1,189 whites and 352,985 natives and coloured persons; the whites during the twenty-one years was 97,473 or 125 per ce and coloured 223,198 or 172 per cent. In the Crown Col the native population increased in the twenty years 1891 324 to 404.507 or 85 per cent.

to the rapid increase in native population in med by some that in recent years there has been a native population of Central and Eastern Africa and other diseases have in these regions desired of the people. This is especially true in Ugand The exploitation of the natives for commercial pullimed, destroyed many thousands of them and by use is even more fatal to them than diseases.

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111. Archaeology and Art.—G. A. Hopkins, Travels in Ethiopia, illustrating the antiquides of the Ancient Kingdom of Merce, London, 1825. D. Randall-Yaclver, Medieval Rhodesia, London, 1906; C. H. Read and O. M. Dalton, antiquities from the City of Benin and from other parts of West Africa, London, 1802. V. Travel and Exploration.—T. E. Bowditch, Account of the Discoveries of the Portuguesse in the Interior of Angela and Mozambique, London, 1824. R. Brown, the Story of Africa and its Explorers, 4 vols., London 1802-1805; Sir Harry H. Johnston, The Mile Quest, London, 1903; Idem, George Greafell and the Congo. London, 1910. Mungo Park, Travels into the Interior Districts of Africa London, 1709; D. Livingatone, Missionary Travels in South Africa, London, 1837. The Last Journals of David Livingatone in Central Africa, ed. H. Waller, London, 1874; H. Barth, Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, 5 vols., London, 1957; arth. Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa. 5 vols., London, 1957; Schweinfurth, The Heart of Africa, 2 vols., London, 1873, Sir H. M. Stanley, brough the Dark Continent, 2 vols., London, 1873; Idem, In Darkest Africa, 2 ds., London, 1890.

The Race Question .- Maurice S. Evans, Black and White in Southeast Africa Couden; Idem, Studies in the Southern States from a South African Point of View, Purban, 1913; Annual Reports of Native Affairs Departments, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, Cape Town; Alex Davis, The Native Problem in South Africa, Lenden, The Natives of South Africa, their Economic and Social Conditions, South African Natives of South Africa, their Economic and Social Conditions. Native of South Africa, their Economic and Social Conditions, South African Native Races Committee, London, 1901; The South African Natives, their Progress and Present Condition, Idem, 1909; Report of the Committee of Avandte on Women, Cape Town, 1913; The South African Almanac and Reference Book, 1912-13, London and Cape Town, 1913; F. H. Hamilton, South Africa of Today, London, 1911, Blue Book on Native Affairs, Annual, Cape Town; James Bryce, Impression of South Africa, E. D. Morel, Affairs of West Africa, London, 1902; Idem, Nigerla, Its Problems and Its Peoples, London, 1911; Casiey Hayford, The Truth About the West African Land Question, London, 1912; Idem, Ethiopia Unbound, Studies in Race Emancipation, London, 1911. Studies in Race Emancipation, London, 1911.

Population of the Principal West Indian Islands.

Islands	Nation to which they Belong	POPULATION			
		White	Negro	Total	
Rahamas	Great Britain	12,000	48,000	6",000	
Barbados	Great Britain	19,000	154,000	173,000	
Cubs	Republic	1,775,300	693,324	2,220,278	
Grenada	Great Britain			*69,899	
Guadeloupe	France			*212,500	
Huiti	Republic	500	2,500,000	2,500,500	
Jamaica	Great Britain	16,200	823,000	861,300	
Martinique	France			*185,400	
Porto Rico	'United States	732,558	385,407	1,118,012	
Saint Lucia	Great Britain			*60 ,800	
St. Thomas	Denmark			*11,010	
St. Vincent	Great Britain			*40,000	
Santo Dumingo	Republic		**703,000	708,000	
Trinidad	Great Britain			*352,000	

Chiefly Negroes.

^{*}Composition of population see below, Description of Santo Domingo.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY AFRICANS.

Name	Place
The Liberian Register	Monrovia, Liberia
The African Agricultural World	
The Liberian Times	
The Gold Coast Nation (official organ	
of The Gold Coast Aborigines Rights	8
Protection Society)	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Gold Coast Leader	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Lagos Standard	. Lagos, Southern Nigeria
The Lagos Weekly Record .	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
Gold Coast Advocate	Accra, Gold Coast
The Eastern Star and Akuapem Chroni	icle Accru, Gold Coast
SOUTH AF	RICA
A. P. O. (official organ of the African	
	Cape Town, Cape Colony
South African Spectator (English).	
Abantu Batho, The Voice of the Native	
	sh) Johannesburg, Transvaal
Molome oa Batho (English Bantu	D.
Friend of The Bechuanas (English)	
Basutoland Star	
Imvo (Kaffir)	
To With Washer Dankel	

WHERE BLACK MEN GOVERN.

ABYSSINIA

GOVERNMENT

The empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is made up of the kingdoms of Tigre and Lasta, in the Northeast; Amhara and Gojam in the West and center; Shoa in the South; and territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the South, and Harrar in the Southeast. The area is 432,432 square miles. The population is estimated to be 8,000,000.

Abyssinia is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews. When the first European explorers came into the country they found the inhabitants chanting the psalms of David. Tradition is that here was the kingdom of the queen of Sheba and that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelik, son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The political institutions are few in character and analogous to those of Mediaeval Europe. In 1908 a council of ministers was constituted by the emperor. Ministers were appointed for Justice, Finance. Commerce, War. Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraph, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The Minister of War is the most important. The regular army contingents from the various provinces, consist of about 150,000 mea, and is supplemented

by irregulars and a territorial army. In 1889 Menelik, king of Shoa, became emperor. He died December, 1913, and was succeeded by the son of one of his daughters, Li₁ Yasu, born 1896.

An agreement was signed December 13, 1906, whereby Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to respect and endeavor to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. Neither power is to be granted an industrial concession that will work an injury to the other two powers. They are to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the sufe guarding of their respective interests in territories hordering on Abyssinia, to make agreements concerning railroad construction in Abyssinia. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the apportation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

POPULATION

The population consists of Abyssinians, Gallas, Somalis, Negroes, and Falashas, with considerable number of non-natives, Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans. Harrar, the largest town has a population of about 50,000. The capital, Adis Ababa, has a population of about forty or fifty thousand.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION

Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. The Abyssinian Church, while having relations with the Coptic Church, is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna" (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians. The adherents of the Abyssinian Church number about 3,000,000.

Education was formerly restricted to the clergy; but in October, 1907, Emperor Menclik issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over twelve years of age. The edict became a dead letter. There and to be only one Abyssinian school in the country. It is in Adis Ababa, and taught by a few Coptic teachers introduced by the Abuna. It is rejected to have over 100 pupils. It is said that attendance is irregular and the institution is unpopular with the ignorant people.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the chief occupation. Land is divided, not among individuals, but among families. The only title to land is occupation. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive sort.

Ainous everything grows in Abyssinia that grows in either the temperate of the curry gones; different varieties of sorghum, wheat, peas of many kinds, cars of all sorts, barley, corn, lentils, linseed and other oil seed, bananas, eact potatoes, yams, white potatoes, water cress, pumpkins, eucumbers, carester gourds, cabbage, egg-plant, tomatoes, peppers, tobacco, coffee, act outon

Cross every animal native to Africa is found in Abyssenia; the lion, the

of antelope, buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, zebra and crocodile. The domestic animals are horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, sheep and goats. There are many kinds of cattle found in the country. They are mostly the zebu or humped variety found throughout the East. The oxen are used to cultivate the soil.

COMMERCE

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet and native butter. The imports comprise gray shirting, cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liquors, railway material and petroleum. Trade is chiefly with England, France, Italy and the United States.

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for "most favored nation" treatment; with Italy (1897) terminable on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for ten years, and then subject to a year's notice.

COMMUNICATIONS

It is said that there are few, if any, roads in Abyssinia other than mere tracks. Transportation is by mules, pack horses, donkeys, and in some places camels. There is one railroad in the country, the Franco-Ethiopian, which extends from Jibuti in French Somaliland to the Hawash River in Southeastern Abyssinia, a distance of about 330 miles. From here it is being extended to the capital, Adis Ababa. There are 1,056 miles of telegraph lines in the country and about an equal number of telephone lines. August 2, 1913, there was printed at Adis Ababa the first issue of the first paper ever published in Abyssinia, "Le Courrier d'Ethiopie." It is published by the French residents of the country.

MONEY AND CREDIT

The bank of Abyssinia, with its main office at Adis Ababa, has branches at seven other towns in the empire. This bank has an authorized capital of \$2,500,000, and a paid up capital of \$625,000. The governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its president, and its governing body sits at Cairo, Egypt. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa Dollar, which circulates over all East and Central Africa. There is, also, in circulation the Menelik dollar or talari, which is worth about fifty cents. Other silver coins are the half, quarter and sixteenth of a talari. There are, also, copper coins. Various articles, as bars of salt, are used all over the country as mediums of exchange. The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains, the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar. A pound of ivory contains twelve ounces, of coffee eighteen ounces. Grain measures are the Kunna, one eighth of a bushel, and the Daula, two and one-half bushels. Linear measures are the Sinzer, nine inches, and the Kend, twenty inches.

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LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT

Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817, to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged and firmly established. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The colony then became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a tostal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and davery was abolished in the neighboring native States.

In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The commissioners were Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; George Sale, Superintendent of Education for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country.

The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian Agreement of 1835, and the Franco-Liberian Agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Under the latter Liberia lost about 2,000 square miles of territory. In 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

CONSTITUTION-MODELED AFTER THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

The executive is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a cabinet of six ministers, and the legislative power in congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Formerly the President and the House of Representatives were elected for four years and the Senate for two years. In 1907 an amendment to the Constitution extended these terms to four and six years, respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age and have real estate property to the value of \$600. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of

real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. For eigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government Daniel E. Howard now holds the office of President.

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The coast line of about 350 miles extends from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west to the French colony of Ivory coast on the east. The greatest width is about 200 miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The number of Americo-Liberians, according to the latest estimate, is about 12,000. About 50,000 of the Coast Negroes, including the Liberians proper, may be considered civilized. There is a British Negro colony of about 500 and about 160 Europeans. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of about 6,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist). There are several American Missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and native Negroes. The Government has 113 elementary schools, with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are eighty-seven mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia; the Protestant Episcopaliana, a high school at Cape Palmas, and three other important schools. The Government Institution, College of Liberia, has twelve professors and 120 students.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, \$476,342 in 1913-14: there is a tax on rubber exported and on natives emigrating. The expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of general administration. A debt of \$500,000 at seven per cent was contracted in 1871. The unpaid interest of the debt, in 1910, amounted to over \$925,000 The total indebtedness of the country. 1913, was \$1,352,000. In 1910 the United States Government expressed to the other powers its willingness to assist Liberia by taking charge of her finances, military organization, and boundary questions. The details of the scheme were approved in October, 1911, by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. An international loan of about \$1,700,000 secured by the Customs, Rubber Tax, and Native Head Tax was made. It is administered by an American controller and British, French, and German subcontrollers. The American controller acts as financial advisor for the Government. For the security of the revenue a frontier police force sul-This force was ficient for maintaining peace in Liberia was established. organized and trained by United States military officers, headed by Major Charles Young (colored). The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows: LIBERIA 85

Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1 cent pieces. Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The forests are unworked; the soil is productive; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities; indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported; Kola nuts, chillies, beni-seed and anatto-seed are produced for local consumption. In the forest there are rubber vines and trees of twenty-two species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation, which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8,000 square miles of government forests in addition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

NEGROES PROMINENT IN LIBERIAN HISTORY

The three Negroes most prominently connected with the origin and establishment of Liberia are Paul Cuffee, the original advocate of African Colonization; Lott Carey, the first missionary to Liberia and Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the first Negro to rule Liberia.

Paul Cuffee.—Noted Negro skipper, one of the first persons in America to advocate colonization of Negroes in Africa. He was born in Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts, 1759; died September 7, 1817. At Westport, Massachusetts, he owned a farm and a wharf where he built his own ships. In 1797 he built the first schoolhouse in Westport and presented it to the town. February 10, 1780, with a number of other free colored men he drew up and presented to the legislature a petition urging that persons who paid taxes should be allowed to vote and hold office. Ultimately free Negroes were given all the privileges of the white citizens.

In 1811, he made a voyage to the newly founded colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, where he organized among the colonists the Friendly Society of Sierra Leone. In June 1813, he presented a memorial to Congress asking permission to transport to Sierra Leone a number of free colored people. January 31, 1814, the petition was acted upon favorably by the Senate, but later was rejected by the House.

In December, 1815, after the close of the war with England, he sailed from America with a number of Negroes, who were to give instruction in Sierra Leone in farming and the mechanical arts. In addition to carrying these colonists in his own ship, free of charge, he expended about \$4,000 in money for the benefit of the colony.

The report that Paul Cuffee had taken free Negroes to Africa was widely disseminated in America. His memorial to Congress also attracted much attention. Two of the most prominent characters connected with the formation of the American Colonization Society were Samuel Mills and Robert Finley. Both were in correspondence with Cuffee. Mills was a personal friend of Cuffee, had worked with him in missionary activities and traveled 100 miles to be at his bedside when he died.

The estimation in which Paul Cuffee was held in indicated by the notice which appeared in Niles' Register of that year:

"Died at Westport, Massachusetts, on the 7th inst. Paul Cuffee, a very respectable and well known man of color, as a merchant, sea-captain, and philanthropist. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and much esteemed by all classes of people, for his morality, truth and in-

His memory is still revered and honored. The Westport Society of Friends of which he was the most famous member, still boasts of him. His great

grandson, Horatio P. Howard, of New York City, erected in 1913 a granite memorial at Westport to perpetuate his memory.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts.—Born in Virginia, 1809, died February 21, 1876. First man of color to rule Liberia. Roberts went to Liberia in 1829 as a trader. Later he entered the militia and in 1839 was placed at the head of the troops. He was the second governor of the colony and served in this capacity from 1841 to 1847, when largely through his instrumentality, Liberia became a Republic. He was the first president and held office from 1848 to 1856. During this time he visited the principal courts of Europe and secured from them a formal recognition of the Liberian State.

In 1871, the only time that there was any threat of civil war, Mr. Roberts was again elected to the Presidency and served from 1872 to 1876. "It is possible," says Sir Harry H. Johnston, "that but for this vigorous management during the seventeen years he served as Governor or President, the State might never have had any independent existence at all, but have drifted into such a condition as to render annexation by Sierra Leone a necessary for the welfare of West Africa."

Lott Carey.—First missionary to Liberia and one of the leading spirits in the founding of that colony. He was born a slave about 1780 on a plantation thirty miles below the city of Richmond and died in Liberia in 1828.

In 1804 Carey was taken to Richmond and employed in a tobacco warehouse. Because of his valuable services, he was made a sort of manager in the warehouse. He had great business ability, and his master often rewarded him for his commercial transactions. In this way and by extra work he accumulated almost sufficient money to purchase his freedom as well as that of his family. A number of merchants, learning of his efforts, gave him enough money to make up the required amount. He became free in 1813. He had already learned to read. He now studied eagerly and qualified for plaistry. Carey became greatly interested in the colonization scheme,

and was referred as one of the principal assistants. He sailed for Liberia in 1821. In 1826, he was elected Vice-Agent of the colony, and in reality became the head of the colony.

MINISTER TO LIBERIA: CONSUL TO UNITED STATES.

United States Minister to Liberia, James L. Curtis, Monrovia.

Liberian Consul General to United States, Ernest Lyon, Baltimore.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA

Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1856.

Stephen Allen Benson, January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1864.

Daniel Bachiel Warner, January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1868.

James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1870.

Edward James Roye, January 1, 1870, to October 19, 1871, (deposed).

(Vice-President) Jumes S. Smith, October 19, 1871, to January 1, 1872.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1876.

James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878.

Anthony William Gardner, January 1, 1878, to January 20, 1883.

(Vice-President) Alfred F. Russell, January 20, 1883, to January 1, 1884.

Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1892.

Joseph James Cheeseman, January 1, 1892, to November 12, 1896.

(Vice-President) William David Coleman, November 12, 1896, to January 1, 1898.

William David Coleman, January 1, 1898, to December 11, 1900. (Secretary of State) Garretson Wilmot Gibson, December 11, 1900, to January 1, 1902.

Garretson Wilmot Gibson, January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904.

Arthur Barclay, January 1, 1904 to January 1, 1912.

Daniel Howard, January 1, 1912, to———

REFERENCES TO LIBERIA—History of the American Colony in Liberia, 1521-1823. Ashmun, Johndi.—Washington, 1826; Liberia, Innes. William,—Ediniungh, 1803; History, etc., of the American Colonies in Liberia, Wilkeson, Samuel, Washington, 1839, Liberia, part, present and future, Blyden, Edward Wilmont, Washington, 1869, History of Liberia McPherson, J. H. T.,—Baltimore, 1891, Liberia, Johnston Str Harry, H.,—London, 1906; Liberia, History and Problems, Ston V.,—Chicago, 1913; Paul Cuffee and His Contribution to the American Colonization Society, Sherwood, H. N., In Vol. VI. Proceedings Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island; in 1697, the Island was useled to France, and in 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. The French soldiers were expelled from the Island, 1803, and the Island was declared independent 1804. France recognized the independence of Haiti, 1825.

The constitution first adopted in 1805, and remodeled in 1889, proides that the president be elected for seven years by the senate and chamber of communes in joint session. His cabinet of four members is nominated by himself.

The communes consist of ninety-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the chamber of communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same as in France. Foreigners, and particularly white foreigners, are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles. The population estimated to be 2,029,700 is mainly Negroes. There are also, large numbers of mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are some 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent are white. The populations of the principal cities are Port-au-Prince, the capital, 100,000; Cape Haiti, 30,000; Les Cayes, 12,000; Gonaives, 13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French. Most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The religion is Roman Catholic. There is an Arch Bishop with four Suffragan Bishops. Public, elementary education is free. Nearly \$1,000,000 annually is allotted for public instruction. In 1910, education was made compulsory. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools and five public Lycees.

FINANCE

Revenue is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold, on exports and imports. In 1913-1914 it amounted to \$4,788,368. The debt of the country in 1914 amounted to \$25,982,181 gold dollars. February 28, 1916, the United States by treaty assumed control of Haiti's finances and police.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The industries are mainly agricultural. The most important product is coffee. Cocoa, tobacco, and sugar are grown. Logwood and other valuable woods are exported. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum and limestone, are found but are little worked. Concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron and copper.

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HAITI AND TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

Francois Dominique Toussaint, called L'Ouverture; soldier, statesman and liberator of Haiti, born 1743 near Cape Francois, Haiti, died April 27, 1803, in the Chateau Joux, near Besancon, France. Toussaint was one of the leaders of the insurrection of slaves in 1791. In 1796 he was made commander-in-chief of all the French forces in the Island. In 1799 he became the leader of the blacks against the mulattoes and in 1801 the whole island had come under his control. In July, 1802, he declared the Island of Haiti independent.

He was a full blooded Negro. He claimed to be descended from an African chief and that his father, a slave in Haiti, was the chief's second son. His surname at first was Breda. Afterwards it was changed to L'Ouverture because of his bravery in opening a gap in the enemies' ranks. As a child, he manifested unusual ability and succeeded in obtaining a good education. He had the confidence of his master and was made overseer of the plantation. in the uprising of 1791 he won a prominent place among the leaders of the inperfection. After the proclamation of freedom in 1793, Toussaint came over to the side of the French Republic and became the recognized leader of his race. In 1797, as commander-in-chief of the French forces on the island, he distinguished himself by compelling the surrender of the English who had vaded the island. In 1799, in the civil war between the blacks under Toussaint and the mulattoes under General Andre Rigaud, he crushed his opponent, and made himself master of the island. After 1801, under his rule, the Island's prosperity revived. A constitution, naming Toussaint president for life, was drawn up and submitted to Napoleon, who saw in this a toward independence, and determined to put down Toussaint. Napoteon proclaimed the re-establishment of slavery in the island. Toussaint replied by a declaration of independence in July, 1801. Napoleon sent General Leclerc with 30,000 men to subdue the island. Leclerc resorted to reachery, and by fair promises Toussaint was induced to submit. He was then treacherously arrested and carried to France. There he was imprisoned without trial and died from cruelty and neglect. When the news of Toussaint's death reached Haiti the Negroes, aroused to fury by the treachery, renewed the war and the same year that Toussaint died drove out the

REFERENCES TO HAITI.—Jordan,—Geschichte der Insel Haiti. Leipzig, 1846 Saint Amaud.—Histoire des Revolutions d'Haiti. Paris, 1859, Prandin, Linstant.—Recueil, General, des Lois et Acts du Gouvernment d'Haiti, Paris, 1851-1865. Hazard, Samuel.—Santo Domingo, Past and Present. Lomdon, 1873, 1851-1865. Hazard, Samuel.—Santo Domingo, Past and Present. Lomdon, 1873, 84 John, 84 Spencer,—Haiti or the Black Republic, London, 1889; Marcelin.—Hatto, etudes economiques, sociales, et politiques, Paris, 1893, Pritchard, H.—Hatto, etudes economiques, sociales, et politiques, Paris, 1893, Pritchard, H.—Where Black Ruies the White, London, 1900. Toussaint L'Overture stum Memoirs, with Life by Saint Resney, Paris, 1850. The Life of Toussaint L. Overture, John R. Beard, London, 1853, Toussaint L'Ouverture, & Blography and Autobia (Carlot, Paris, 1880, Perry R. L., La Situation Actuella en Haiti, New York, 1913, Steward, T. G., The Haitian Revolution, New York, 1914.

SANTO DOMINGO

GOVERNMENT

Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the liepublic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It

has since been remodeled a number of times. The president is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of a Senate of twelve senators and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-four members. The term is four years. The President is chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles and the population at 708,000 inhabitants. The population is mainly composed of Creoles of pure Spanish descent, and a mixed race of Europeans, Africans and Indians. There are also many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The populations of the principal cities are: Santo Domingo, the capital, 22,000; Santiago, 12,000; Puerto Plata, about 10,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic. Other forms of religion are permitted. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. The public schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools and a professional school. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20,453 children.

FINANCE

The revenue is derived chiefly from customs. There are, also, sugar, liquor, and stamp taxes and considerable receipts from posts, telegraphs, telephones and from civil registration. The total revenues for 1913-14 were \$5,035,250. Under the Convention, signed on the part of the United States and Santo Domingo, an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit \$100,000 each month toward interest (5 per cent) and sinking fund in trust for all national creditors. In addition half of the Custom receipts in excess of \$3,000,000 is applied to the same end.

REFERENCES TO SANTO DOMINGO.—Bulletin 52, Bureau of American Republics.—Washington, 1892: Tejado. y Monte.—Historia de Santa Domingo. Havana, 1853: García, J. O.,—Compendio de la Historia de Santa Domingo. Santa Domingo, 1789; Leal, F. A.,—La Republique Domicalne, Paris, 1888.

NEGROES AND THE FIRST SPANISH EXPLORERS.

1501. A Royal Edict permitted Negro slaves born in slavery among Christians to be transported from Spain to Hispaniola.

These, however, were not the first African slaves brought from Spain. The first African slaves were brought over by the Spanish slaveholders, who, as they emigrated, were accompanied by their Negroes.

1505. King Ferdinand sent slaves to Hispaniola. In a letter dated September 15, of that year, he said, "I will send you more Negro Slaves as you request. I think there may be a hundred."

1510. King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines of Hispaniola.

- 1510. Direct traffic in slaves was established between Guinea and Hispaniola,
- 1516. Thirty Negroes are said to have accompanied Balboa. They assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific coast of America.
- 1517. Charles V., of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands, granted the exclusive monopoly to Flemish noblemen to import annually 4,000 Africans to Hispaniola, Cuha, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. This monopoly sold to some Genoese merchants for 25,000 ducats.
- 1522. Three hundred Negro slaves are said to have accompanied Cortez in his conquest of Mexico.
- 1526. Negro slaves were employed by Vasques de Ayllon in an attempt to establish a settlement on the coast of what is now North and South Carolina. This was the first introduction of Negro slavery into the territory of the United States. These slaves are said to have built the first ship constructed on the Atlantic Coast of America.
- 1527. A number of Negro slaves were in the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to conquer Florida; among them was Estevancio.
- 1528. The expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida.

The expedition was unsuccessful. Estevancio, "Little Steve," a Negro. was a member of this expedition. Estevancio was afterwards the discoverer of Arizona and one of the first persons to cross the American continent. The survivors were wrecked on the coast of what is now Texas on November 6, 528, and were made captives by the Indians. Estevancio, with two other companions, wandered over the plains of Texas and Mexico for eight years, antil on the 24th of July, 1536, the city of Mexico was reached. In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and disovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of Estevancio still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend, which, among other things, says: "It is to be believed that a long time ago, when roofs lay over the walls of Kya-ki-me, when smoke hung over the housetops, and the ladder-rounds were still unbroken in Kya-ki-me, then the Black Mexicans came from their abodes in Everlasting Summerland. Then the Indians of So-no-li set up a great howl, and thus they and our ancients did much ill to one another. Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of Kya-ki-me, one of the Black Mexicans, a large man, with chilli lips."

1539. African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

^{*}Lip swelled from eating chillipepper.

- 1540. The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.
- 1542. Three Negroes who accompanied the Coronado expedition remained behind at Triguex, near where Santa Fe, New Mexico, now is.
- 1562. The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.
- 1564-1565. The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.
- 1565. Pedro Menendez de Aviles had a company of Negro slaves when he founded St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturists.

Matthew A. Henson.—Born in Charles County, Maryland, August 8, 1866. Most noted of all the Negro explorers. Accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary on all his expeditions in search of the North Pole except one. Henson was the only civilized person with Peary in his final dash to the pole, April 7, 1909. Henson made eight trips to the Arctic regions. In describing Henson's part in the discovery of the North Pole, Commander Peary said:

On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the stars and stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger, and a common object.

Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and, secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, except some of the best Esquimo hunters themselves.

REFERENCE.-A Negro at the North Pole (Autobiography); Henson, M. A. Now York, 1912.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES

1619, August. First African immigrants landed in Virginia. They were probably not slaves, but servants indentured for a term of years.

"About the last of August (1619) came in a Dutch man-of-Warre, that sold us twenty negars." Narrative of Master John Rolfe.

It was not uncommon practice in this early period for ship masters to sell white servants to the planters; hence an inference that theseltwenty Negroes

were slaves, drawn from the fact that they were sold to the colony or planters would be unjustified. Prior to 1619 every inhabitant of the colony was practically "a servant manipulated in the interests of the company held in servitude beyond a stipulated term" * * * * According to a census made in 1624-5 there were in the colony twenty-three Africans. They were listed as "servants." thus receiving the same class name as white persons enumerated in the lists. According to Thomas Jefferson, "the right to these Negroes was common or, perhaps, they lived on a footing with the whites, who, as well as themselves, were under absolute direction of the president." * * * * * * * In the records of the county courts dating from 1632-1661, Negroes are designated as "servants," "Negro servants," or simply as "Negroes," but never in the records which we have examined were they termed "slaves."

REFRENCES: Russell, the Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865, pp. 22-25, Ballagh, White Servitude in Virginia, p. 45.

1628. Slavery in New York; abolished 1827.

1628. Slavery in New Jersey; abolished 1746.

1630. Slavery in Massachusetts; abolished 1780.

1631-1636. Slavery in Connecticut. Gradual abolition begins 1784.

1636. Slavery in Delaware; abolished 1865.

1639, January 6. First discrimination in law against Negroes in Virginia. The General Assembly requires all persons "except Negroes" to secure arms and ammunition or be subject to a fine.

1640. First record of a "Negro servant for life," otherwise a slave, in Virginia. His name was John Punch.

In that year three servants of Hugh Gwyn, a Dutchman called Victor, a Scotchman named James Gregory, and John Punch ran away. They were captured, given thirty lashes each. The Scotchman and the Dutchman were condemned to serve four years beyond their indenture—one year to their masters and three to the colony. John Punch was condemned to serve for life. Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia," says: "The most reasonable explanation seems to be that the Dutchman and the Scotchman, being white, were given only four additional years to their terms of indenture, while 'the third, being a Negro,' was reduced from his former condition of servitude for a limited time to a condition of slavery for life."

1641. Statutory recognition of slavery in Massachusetts.

Statutory recognition of slavery by other American colonies was as follows: Connecticut, 1650; Virginia, 1661; Maryland, 1663; New York and New Jersey, 1664; South Carolina, 1682; Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, 1700; North Carolina, 1715; and Georgia, 1755.

- 1642. Governor Calvert of Maryland bargains with a certain ship-master for the delivery of thirteen slaves.
- 1646. Massachusetts and Rhode Island make slave raiding a capital offense.
- 1647. Slavery in Rhode Island; gradual abolition begins 1784.
- 1549. Estimated there were three hundred Negroes in Virginia.

RBPERENCE. Virginia Magazine of History, Vol. XVII p. 232.

1650. Connecticut passes an act making man-stealing a capital offense.

1651. First Negro landowners in Virginia.

In that year patents were granted to Negroes as follows: Anthony Johnson 250 acres of land; John Johnson, 550 acres; and John Johnson, Sr., 60 acres. Richard Johnson, probably the first Negro to enter Virginia as a free man, arrived the same year. Anthony Johnson and his wife are named among the twenty-three Negro "servants" listed in the census of 1624-5 as residents of the colony.

REFERENCE: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1868. p. 24.

1653. First record of Negro slave owner in the United States.

In that year John Castor, a Negro of Northhampton County, brought suit against Anthony Johnson to obtain his freedom. He claimed, according to the records: "Yt hee came into Virginia for seaven or eight years of Indenture, yt bee had demanded his freedom of Anth. Johnson, his Mayster; & further of yet hee had kept him a servant seaven years longer than hee should or ought."

Anthony Johnson referred to is evidently the same Anthony Johnson who, with his wife, Mary, were among the twenty-three African residents at the colony in 1624-5 when they were listed as servants. It is evident, if the complaint of John Castor is true, namely, that Johnson had held him as a servant seven years beyond the period for which he was indentured, that Anthony Johnson must have been a free man as early as 1635. It is of record that Johnson was successful in the suit which Castor brought against him and retained the services of Castor apparently for life.

1655. First record of voluntary emancipation in Virginia.

Richard Vaughn, of Northampton County, in emancipating one of his Negroes said in the following declaration: "These testify that Mr. Richard Vaughan doe hereby acquitt and discharge one negro Boye known by the name of James from all Claymes or Demands of service for myselfe, heyers, Exors., adma, provided the negro doe not covenant with any person but shall keepe himselfe free."

1661, March 1. First formal recognition of slavery in Virginia.

Assembly declares that "Negroes are incapable of making satisfaction (for the time lost in running away), by addition of time."

1662 Slavery in Virginia made hereditary by the decree that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition.

Slavery was declared hereditary in the other colonies as follows: Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; and North Carolina, 1741.

1665. Slavery in South Carolina; abolished 1865.

1667. Virginia Assembly declares that "Baptisme doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom."

From this time on, original heathenism began to be a nominal test for clavery. It also began to be declared that it was not inconsistent for Christians to hold Christians as slaves if these slaves had formerly been heathens. In 1670 Virginia passed a law declaring "all servants not being Christians imported into this colony by ships" to be slaves for life. Twelve years later an act was passed repealing the law of 1670, and making slaves of all persons of non-Christian nationality thereafter coming into the colonies whether they came by land or sea, and whether or not they had been converted to Christianity after captivity.

In 1671, Maryland Assembly declares that conversion or the Holy Sacrament of baptism does not alter the status of slaves or their issue.

1682. Virginia denies the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom to all Negroes, mulattoes, hostile Moors, and Turks, and to such Indians as were sold by other Indians as slaves.

1669. Slavery in North Carolina; abolished 1865.

1670. Law passed in Virginia declared "noe Negro or Indian, though baptized and enjoined for freedom, shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation."

Free Negroes often purchased their slave wives and children and held them as bond slaves. This was particularly true after the passing of the law of 1806 that made illegal the continual residence of free Negroes manumitted from May 1, of that year.

- 1679. New Hampshire founded, slavery probably established; abol-
- 1681. Maryland Assembly passes an act declaring children born of white servant women and Negroes are free.
- 1601. Pennsylvania ceded to William Penn; slavery probably already established. Gradual abolition begins 1780.
- 1692. Maryland Assembly decrees that the issue of the union between any white woman or any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term.
- 1695. Maryland places a tax on imported slaves.
- 1699. Virginia imposes tax to check importation of slaves.
- 1705, October 4. General Assembly of Virginia presents an act declaring the Negroes, mulattoes, and Indian slaves to be real estate.
- 1710, October 9. First use in Virginia of legislative power to emancipate a slave. Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, of Surry County, Virginia, given his manumission papers by the General Assembly for revealing a slave conspiracy.
- 1712. Legislature of Pennsylvania passes an act restricting the increase of slaves.

- 1715. North Carolina passes law declaring slaves shall not be allowed to buy and sell or even borrow.
- 1717. Slavery introduced into Louisiana.
- 1729. Governor Gooch of Virginia and the State Assembly grant freedom to a slave for the discovery of an herb medicine by which wonderful cures were effected. In the same year, crown-attorney and solicitor-general of England declare that baptism in no way changed the slave's status.
- 1741. North Carolina enacts a law declaring that if any Negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, be found to have testified falsely, he shall have his ears nailed to the pillory, then cut off, after which he was to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back.
- 1749. Slavery introduced in Georgia. From date of founding, 1733, to this time had been forbidden. Abolished, 1865.
- 1752. Maryland Assembly passes act forbidding manumission by will or otherwise during the last illness of the master.
- 1760. South Carolina attempts to restrict slave importation.
- 1769. Virginia Legislature declared that the discriminatory tax levied upon free Negroes and mulattoes since 1668 was "derogatory to the rights of free born subjects," and therefore should be repealed.
- 1772. Somerset, James, brought by his master from Boston to England, was set free by Lord Mansfield on a writ of habeas corpus.
 - The Somerset case brought out the distinction between the English and the Colonial law. Lord Mansfield allowed writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reason, moral or political. It is so odious that nothing can be offered to support it but positive law.
 - REFERENCE: Hurd, Freedom and Bondage I, 189-191.
- 1773. Eight petitions presented to the New Jersey Assembly from the inhabitants of six different counties, asking that the importation of slaves be prohibited and the opportunity of manumission be increased.
- 1774, October. Connecticut prohibits the importation of slaves.
- 1774, October 20. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "neither import nor purchase any slaves," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."
- 1776, April 16. The Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "no slave be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."
- 1777, October 13. Continental Congress decides that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.
- 1778. Virginia passes an act prohibiting the slave trade.
- 1780. Pennsylvania prohibits further introduction of slaves.

1780. The meeting of the annual Methodist conference at Baltimore put this question and answered it in the affirmative: "Does this conference acknowledge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man and nature and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience, pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours; do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?"

1782, May. A law bearing the title "An act to authorize the manumission of slaves" passed by the Virginia legislature.

The free Negro population of Virginia at that time was probably less than 3,000. It was more than doubled in the space of two years. In 1790, the number of free colored persons was 12,866, in 1800, it had reached 23,000, and according to the census of 1810 it was over 30,000.

1783. Every Negro in Virginia who fought or served as a free man in the Revolutionary War was given the legislative pledge of protection by the Virginia Assembly and every slave who had rendered honorable service to the American cause was freed by special act at the expense of the State.

1783. Maryland prohibits the introduction of slaves for sale.

1783, April 1. Continental Congress decides that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.

1784. Continental Congress votes not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

784. Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibit the importation of slaves.

1786. North Carolina declares slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."

1786. New Jersey passes law against slave imporation.

1787, July 13. Ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passes. One section declares "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

SLAVERY IN THE STATES

1787, September 17. Constitution of the United States adopted.

Article 1, Section 2 contains the following passage, the first of a series of compromises of the Federal Government with slavery:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding ladians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Article 1, Section 9 contains the following provision relative to the slave trade:

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

- 1788, October. Connecticut enacts law forbidding any inhabitant of State to receive on his vessel "any inhabitants of Africa as slaves."
- 1790, April 2. Congress accepts from the State of North Carolina the territory now included in the State of Tennessee, with the proviso "that no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves."
- 1790. July 16. Congress passes an act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia upon condition that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the District, "until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."
- 1793. February 12. Congress passes first fugitive slave law, giving the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.
- 1794. Congress passes an act to prevent the fitting out in ports of the United States of vessels engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.
- 1797, January 30. Petition presented to Congress by four North Carolina Negroes who had been freed by their masters. They had fled to Philadelphia and had been seized under the Fugitive Slave Law. Their petition denied by a vote of fifty ayes, thirty-three noes.
- 1800. May 10. The transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another prohibited.
- 1802, April 2. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi, on condition that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.

- 1803. February 28. Congress enacts that the Federal Government should co-operate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.
- 1804. Gradual abolition begins in New Jérsey.
- 1805. Maryland Assembly instructed the State's representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution that would put an end to slave importation. The Assembly sent a copy of the resolutions to the governors of all the States with the request that it be laid before the different legislatures for their concurrence and adoption.
- 1806. May 1. Law passed in Virginia requiring manumitted slaves to leave the State within twelve months from the time their freedom occurred; or, if under age, from the time they reached their majority; otherwise they might be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor for any county or corporation in which they were found for the benefit of the poor of such county or corporation.
- 1806. George Wythe, chancellor of State of Virginia, gave his ground for declaring freedom of three persons claimed as slaves, "Freedom is the birthright of every human being." Decision overruled by the Court of Appeals. In giving his decision Judge Tucker asserted that the burden of the proof is not upon the claimant, but upon the Negro to show that he is free; whereas, with a white man or an Indian in slavery the burden is with the claimant.

In his argument, Judge Tucker supposes that "three persons, a blact or mulatto man or woman with a flat nose and woolly head, a copper colored person with long, jetty black or straight hair, and one with fair complexion, brown hair, not woolly nor inclined thereto, with a prominent Roman nose, were brought before the judge upon a writ of habeas corpus. How must the judge act in this case? If the whole case be left with the judge he must deliver the white and Indian out of custody, and must let the Negro remain in slavery until he can produce proof of his freedom."

- 1807. March 2. Congress passes an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808."
- 1810. Post Office Department organized. Enacted under a penalty of \$50, that "no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post river or driver of a carriage carrying mail."

- 1819. March 3. President empowered to employ Navy for suppression of slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for return to Africa of illegally imported Negroes. Former acts authorizing their enslavement by State governments repealed. Government aid given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.
- 1820. March 6. Missouri Compromise. Terms of, admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36 degrees, 31 minutes N.
- 1820. May 15. The African slave trade made piracy.
- 1831. June 1. Maryland forbids importation into State of any slaves for sale or to reside there.
- 1832. Free Negroes in Virginia declared incapable of purchasing or otherwise acquiring permanent ownership except by descent of any slaves other than husband, wife and children. Contracts for any such purpose were declared void.

By the court of 1849, free Negroes were not allowed to purchase their own parents. Peginning March 31, 1858, the law was changed to read, "no free Negroes shall be capable of acquiring except by descent, any slaves." There is evidence, however, that this law was not enforced. Reuben West, a free Negro barber, who lived in Richmond from 1830-60 and paid taxes on real projectly valued at \$4,420, is said by William Mondin, another barber, living in Richmond in 1913, to have owned a slave house servant whom he sold for insubordination. James H. Hill, another contemporary of Reuben West, owned two slaves and one of them was a mulatto harber.

REFERENCE: Russell, Free Negroes in Virginia. Page 95. For Negro Slave Owners in Virginia previous to the war, see Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary. Vol IV. pp. 174-182.

- 1833. New Haven Anti-slavery Society founded.
- 1833. Connecticut passes a law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in the State. (See Prudence Crandall Case.)
- 1839. August. The slaver, Amistad, captured by the United States brig, Washington, off Montauk Point, Long Island. The capture of this slaver gave rise to the Amistad Case which resulted in freeing the slaves on board who had revolted, taken possession of the ship, and sought to make their way back to Africa. March 9, 1840, Justice Story gave the opinion of the Supreme Court "that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to America, and did not become pirates and robbers in taking the Amistad and trying to regain their country."

The Amistad had brought African slaves, kidnapped in April, from Lenboko in the Mendi country near Liberia. Fifty-three of these slaves were purchased by Jose Rinz and Pedro Montes, and were reembarked on the Amistad at Havana for Guanajah, Porto Principe. On the fifth night out, the slaves rose under the leadership of Joseph Cinquez, killed the captain and the cook, slew two men of the crew and tried to return to Africa. The ship was two months on the ocean during which time it was boarded several times, once by an American Schooner from Kingston, which remained along side for twenty-four hours and traded with the Negroes, finding that they had plenty of money. The ship was finally captured on August 26th.

The owners of the cargo claimed the ship and its passengers on the ground that they were pirates and should be tried for their crimes in Cuba. The case of the Africans was taken up by the anti-slavery people, who claimed that the Africans had been kidnapped from their homes, that they were free and had the rights of all free people to use whatever force necessary to regain their freedom. This view was quoted by the decision of the court, and thirty-five Africans who still survived were returned to Africa, November 25, 1841. From this band of Negroes on the Amistad sprang the Mendi Mission.

- 1841. Free Negroes of Maryland forbidden to become members of secret societies within or without the State.
- 1842. Acts forbidding all societies of blacks modified at Baltimore City so that the free Negroes there could have beneficial societies for the relief of the destitute of their race.
- 1846. Slavery abolished by statute in New Jersey.
- 1847. Connecticut, by a large majority, rejects proposal to allow Negro men the ballot.
- 1850. September. Compromise of 1850. The bill provided that (1) California be admitted as a free State. (2) Territories of Utah and New Mexico be organized without any provision concerning slavery. (3) Texas be paid \$10,000,000 as compensation for the territory of New Mexico. (4) Slave trade be prohibited in District of Columbia. (5) A more stringent fugitive slave law be passed.
- Commissioners with jurisdiction concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. Testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. Enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of Federal officials. 1854. May 31. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing compromise of 1820, provided that "all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."
- 1857. Connecticut passes last statutory act relating to slavery:
 decrees that any person held to service as a slave in any other
 State or country, and not being a fugitive from another of the United

States coming into this State or being therein, shall forthwith become and be free.

1857. May 6. Dred Scott decision.

Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been, in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois, a State prohibiting slavery, and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota, a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1845, he sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a freeman. The United States Supreme Court decided Scott was not a citizen of any State, and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts, also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

- 1861. May 24. General B. F. Butler declares slaves contraband of war.
- 1861. August 6. Congress passes a confiscation bill, one section of which declares that the claims of owners should be forfeited to those slaves who should be required to take up arms or should be used in any way against the National Government.
- 1861. August 31. General John C. Fremont issues premature proclamation of emancipation in Missouri. September 2nd, President Lincoln modifies Fremont's proclamation.
- 1862. March 6. President Lincoln proposes to Congress compensated emancipation.
- 1862. March 13. Congress amends Military Code forbidding Federal officers to surrender fugitive slaves.
- 1862. April 2. Congress passes act offering compensated emancipation to the border slave States. No State claimed its benefits.
- Owners of slaves were compensated; \$100,000 appropriated to colonize the Freedmen beyond the limits of the United States. Each emigrant was to receive \$100. The President calls a committee of colored persons to meet him in order to work up sentiment among the Freedmen in favor of colonization, the Freedmen refused to be colonized.

1862. April 24. An efficient treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

1862. May 9. Maj. General David Hunter of Hilton Head, S. C., issues proclamation declaring slaves free in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. May 19, President Lincoln rescinds General Hunter's proclamation.

1862. May 9. Freedmen first armed as soldiers in War of Rebellion.

1862. June. Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in all the present territories of the United States, and any territory that should hereafter be acquired.

1862. July 22. Congress passes the second confiscation act declaring forever free the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion and also the slaves of rebel owners, who took refuge within the lines of the Union Army or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government; and denying the protection of Fugitive Slave Law to any owners of slaves except those loyal to the Union.

1862. September 22. Preliminary proclamation of emancipation.

1863. January 1. Emancipation Proclamation issued.

1863. June 19. West Virginia admitted as a State with a constitution providing for gradual abolition.

1864. January 11. Constitution of Missouri amended, abolishing slavery.

1864. March 14. Constitution of Arkansas amended, abolishing slavery.

1864. May 11. Constitution of Louisiana amended, abolishing slavery.

1864. June 28. Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 repealed.

1864. July 6. Constitution of Maryland amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. February 3. West Virginia abolishes slavery.

1865. February 22. Constitution of Tennessee amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. March 3. Congress passes a bill declaring free the wives and children of Negro soldiers.

1865. July 13. James Johnson, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Georgia.

1865. July 20. Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor of Alabama, proclaims "There are no slaves now in Alabama."

1865. July 21. Constitution of Mississippi amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. June 19. General Robert S. Granger, who had command of the District of Texas, issues a proclamation to the colored people of Texas, telling them that they are free. July 25th, General A. J. Hamilton, provisional governor, formally declares slavery abolished in Texas.

1865. August 3. William Marvin, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Florida.

1865. September 28. Constitution of South Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.

- 1865. October 2. Constitution of North Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.
- 1865. December 18. Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution adopted Slavery abolished in the United States.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE COLONIES

- 1652. First enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. No person, black or white, to serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years.
- 1688. First protest of a religious body against slavery made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Penn., under the leadership of Francis del Pastorius.
- 1696. Yearly meetings of Friends of New Jersey and Pennsylvania votes to recommend to Friends that they cease from further importation of slaves.
- 1711. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns importation of slaves.
- 1716. New Jersey Yearly Meeting of Friends advises against Friends buying or selling Negroes.
- 1716. Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asks the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."
- 1729. Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.
- 1729. "The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery, published by Ralph Sandiford.
- 1737. Benjamin Lee publishes a volume condemning slavery.
- 1740. The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends raises question of freeing the slaves.
- 1746-1767. John Woolman, of New Jersey, travels in the middle and southern colonies and preaches that "the practice of continuing slavery is not right."
- 1750-1780. Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, anti-slavery agitator, establishes and teaches gratuitously a school for Negroes, also influences Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.
- 1770. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, attacks slavery.
- 1773. Dr. Benjamin Rush, eminent physician and philanthropist, publishes in Philadelphia an address against slavery.

- 1775. April 14, the first Abolition Society in America organized for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. (This Society is still in existence. See below Mission Boards of White Denominations, also Educational Funds, the "African Third.")
- 1775. Petition presented to New Jersey Assembly to "pass an act to set free all the slaves now in the colony."
- 1776. New Jersey Friends deny the right of membership in their society to slaveholders.
- 1777. Vermont abolishes slavery. First colony to do this.
- 1778. Governor Livingstone asks the New Jersey Assembly to make provision for the manumission of slaves.
- 1780. Bill for gradual emancipation passes Upper House Connecticut Legislature.
- 1785, June 25. New York Abolition Society formed, John Jay, president and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.
- 1785, December. Citizens of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester, Talbot, and other counties in Maryland, present petitions to legislature relative to abolition of slavery. Petition rejected by vote of 32 to 22.
- 1786. New Jersey provides for manumission without security.
- 1786. Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in New Jersey formed.
- 1786. The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns the slavery system.
- 1786. Rhode Island Abolition Society organized.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE STATES

- 1787. Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends presents petition for the emancipation of slaves to the legislature. Petition rejected by vote of 30 to 17.
- 1789. Bill to promote gradual abolition of slavery and to prevent rigorous exportation of blacks from Maryland presented to legislature.
- 1789, September 8. Maryland Society organized for promoting the abolition of slavery and for ameliorating the condition of Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage.
- 1789. Rhode Island Anti-slavery Society founded by Jonathan Edwards and others.

- 1790. Connecticut Abolition Society organized, Dr. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, president.
- 1791. Virginia Abolition Society organized.
- 1702. Abolition Society formed in New Jersey.
- 1794. First convention of Abolition Societies meets in Philadelphia, January 1; ten states represented; Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in War of 1812, presiding, recommends that annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery" and that there be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address is sent forth to the people of the United States, and a memorial presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. This same year Congress passed a bill to that effect.
- 1795. American Convention of Abolition Societies sends addresses to South Carolina and Georgia, calling upon them to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them, also an address to the people of the United States demanding the universal emancipation of slaves.
- 1797. Bill presented to Maryland legislature by citizens of Hartford County for the abolition of slavery.
- 1816. Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina, with several slaveholders as members.
- 1826. Abolition Societies hold convention in Baltimore. Estimated that there are one hundred and forty of these societies, one hundred and six of which are in the South. Eighty-one represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of them from Southern States and forty from North Carolina alone.
- 1827. About this time Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.
- 1828. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Baltimore.
- 1829. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Washington.
- 1831. January 1. Publication at Boston of the Liberator begins.
- 1831. First annual convention of the People of Color, June 6 to 11, Philadelphia.
- 1832. The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded January 6.
- 1833. Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.
- 1833. New York Anti-Slavery Society founded.

- 1833. The National Anti-Slavery Convention meets in Philadelphia, December 4. Ten states represented. At this convention American Anti-Slavery Society organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.
- 1837. Memorial presented to United States Senate from General Assembly of Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
- 1845. Schism in the ranks of the Democratic Party over the question of extension of American slave territory. Barn Burners opposed and Old Hunkers supported extension.
- 1848. Connecticut decrees "that no person shall hereafter be held in slavery in this State and that no slave shall be brought into Connecticut." A law had already been passed (1784) providing for gradual abolition, but this law put an absolute end to slavery in that State.
- 1851. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, begins as a serial in the National Era, Boston. First edition issued March 20, 1852.
- 1857. "The Impending Crisis" by Hinton Rowan Helper, representing the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Demanded the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South.
- 1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Of the five Negroes who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, one escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. (See Slave Insurrections.)

SLAVERY AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

- 1806. The first division of a religious denomination in the United States, on account of slavery, said to have occurred among the Baptists of Kentucky.
- 1821. The Alabama Synod of the associated Reformed Presbyterian Church severed its connection with the central body which had excluded slave holders from communion.
- 1841. A small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, under the name of Wesleyan Methodists. May 31, 1843, at Utica, New York, Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

1845. May 17. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This done in accordance with a plan of separation adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844.

1845. Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Georgia,

and organized Southern Baptist Convention.

1854. General convention of the Christian Church adopted resolutions concerning slavery. The Southern delegation withdrew and formed a separate organization which continued until 1890 when a reunion was formed.

1858. Division in the Methodist Protestant Church, the Northern

and Southern wings separated, reunited in 1877.

1858. The synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly; organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1861. July. The Southern bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Montgomery, Alabama, and organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States. After the close of the war the different dioceses in the South became again

a part of the General Convention.

1863. Number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This takes no account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti, by which that country gained its independence. 1804 the Republic of Haiti established.

1526. First insurrection of Negro slaves within present limits of United States, in Ayllon's colony, on the coast of what is now South Carolina.

- 1664. Insurrection planned in Virginia by white bondmen and Negro slaves. At that time there was hardly 1,000 Negroes in the colony.
- 1687. Attempted insurrection of Negroes in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Negro population was about equal to that of whites.
- 1710. Negro insurrection planned in Surry County, Virginia. One of the conspirators, Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, revealed the plot and as a reward was emancipated.
- 1712. First serious insurrection of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies in New York. The garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.
- 1720. Charleston, South Carolina, white people attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three slaves arrested, of whom six were convicted and three executed.
- 1722. Armed body of about 200 Negroes gathered near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, for the purpose of attacking the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered.
- 1723. April, 13. Governor Dummer, of Massachusetts, issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villainous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9 of which said, "that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."
- 1730, August. Insurrection in Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1730. Rebellion of slaves reported from South Carolina.
- 1734. Conspiracy of slaves to gain their freedom by massacre of the whites discovered near Somerville, New Jersey. About thirty Negroes apprehended, two hanged, somehad ears cut off, others whipped.
- 1739. Slave conspiracy in Prince George's County, Maryland. The leader was tried and executed.
- 1740. Insurrection at Stone River, in South Carolina, was led by a slave, Cato. Houses were burned and men, women and children murdered.

- 1741. Insurrection in New York City; population 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen conspirators burned alive, eighteen hung, and eighty transported.
- 1741. Rumors of an insurrection among Negroes around Hackensack, New Jersey. Seven barns were burned, two Negroes charged with committing the crime burned.
- 1768. Insurrection of slaves planned in Savannah, Georgia. A disagreement about the method of procedure, caused plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.
- 1772. Insurrection at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, threatened.
- 1775. Reported insurrection in Pitt, Beaufort and adjoining counties in North Carolina; a number of slaves arrested and some whipped severely, but none were proven to have been connected with any conspiracy.
- 1800. Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Bowler, were leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. A thousand Negroes marched on the city of Richmond. Forced by a swollen stream to halt, they disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot was discovered and Gabriel and Bowler were caught and executed.
- 1802. Slave insurrection reported in Northeastern part of North Carolina in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Martin, Bertie, Beaufort, and Washington. June 10th had been set for the beginning of the insurrection. Two of the leaders were executed.
- 1805. Slave insurrection occurred in Wayne County, North Carolina.

 One Negro burned at the stake and two hanged.
- 1811. Parish of St. John the Baptist, thirty-six miles above New Orleans, about 500 Negro slaves organized and marched toward the city. They destroyed plantations on the way and forced other slaves to join them. Insurrection suppressed by the garrison from Fort St. Charles.
- 1816. Insurrection planned by slaves at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was betrayed. The leaders were hanged. In this same year slave uprising reported at Camden, South Carolina.
- 1818. Rebellion of slaves at Charleston, S. C.
- 1819. Attempted insurrection at Augusta, Georgia.
- 1822. Extensive conspiracy organized at Charleston, South Carolina, by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Chraleston were concerned in the uprising. The plan was to slaughter the whites and free the blacks. A recruiting

committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators, is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. After a month's investigation, only fifty of the thousands supposed to have been concerned were apprehended. Vesey, with thirty-four others, was put to death. They died without revealing their secrets.

- 1831. Southampton Insurrection, Southampton, County, Virginia, Nat Turner, the leader of this insurrection, a slave preacher. His mother, it is said, taught him that, like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21, he set out with six companions, the band soon numbered sixty or more. Sixty white persons on different plantations killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out, and after more than a hundred insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Forty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged.
- 1831. October 4. There was to be an uprising of the Negroes in Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, North Carolina. They were to assemble at Wilmington. Plot was revealed by a free Negro.
- 1845. Slave insurrection in Charles County, Maryland.
- 1853. April. Rumored uprising of slaves in Dorchester, Maryland.
- 1857. Rumored slave insurrection in Prince George's County, Maryland,
- 1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. This was the last of the attempted slave insurrections. Of the five Negroes who accompanied him two were killed; two were captured and executed, one escaped. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania, died, December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, Jr., for a time a student in Oberlin, was born free August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina; executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green, born a slave, escaped from slavery on a sailing vessel from Charleston, S. C.; executed December 16, 1859; he was said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker, was born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835; killed, October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in 1815 in Fa

quier County, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed, October 17, 1859.

1859. After the John Brown raid, rumor spread that there was to be a slave insurrection in the eastern portions of Maryland and Virginia.

1859, October 19. Rumored slave insurrection at Frederick, Maryland.

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DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUN-

Haiti		French West Indies 1848
Guadaloupe.		Venezuela
Chili	October 10,1811	Peru
Commbia	July 19,1821	Dutch West Indies and Dutch
Central Amer	ica States 1828	Guiana
Bolivia	1825	United StatesDec. 18, 1865
Mexico	September 15, 1829	Porto Rico
British Posses	's in America 1831	Cuba 1886
Ecuador.	1545	Brazil
Danish West	Indies	

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as "underground railroads." Friends of the fleeing slaves, by systematic and co-operative efforts, aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters. There were at convenient distances "stations," that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed, shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons, known as conductors who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport to the next station. If they went by a private conveyance,

they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave-catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington, written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the Northern States were dotted with the underground stations and covered with a network of the underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860 over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. A number of slaves also escaped from Texas and the Southwest into Mexico. There is at present at Nacimiento Coahuila, Mexico, a colony of about 300 Negroes which is made up of descendants of fugitive slaves and Negro soldiers who remained in Mexico when the United States army went there to drive the French out of the country. When the American army crossed the Rio Grande it was divided into two parts. One part went to help drive out the French. The Negro soldiers, under the command of Colonel Shafter. went westward and fought against the Indians. For services which these Negroes rendered, the Mexican Government granted them fourteen leagues of land which is at present held as a reservation so that it can be protected from intruders. The papers setting aside this grant were signed by representatives of the government of Mexico and of the United States.

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NEGROES CONNECTED WITH ABOLITION AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816.

As a boy, Brown worked in the printing office of Etijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he estaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake line steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way Canada. In 1845 he became a lecturer for the Ant Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books, the more important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun," and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, February, 1817. Died February 2, 1895.

In 1838 Douglass escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New Yor., City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1841 he attended an arti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and chaquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecture.

under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York, and began to publish an abolition paper, "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions, the more important of which were Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District and Minister to Haiti.

Whipper, William.--Successful business man, anti-slavery agitator, editor of The National Reformer,

Mr. Whipper began the lumber business in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Stephen Smith. In order to have a better field for their operations they moved to Philadelphia and opened one of the largest wood and coal yards in the city. The firm owned many rafts and employed many boutmen and raftsmen. In 1849, the firm was said to hold, besides many thousand bushels of coal, 250,000 feet of lumber, 22 merchantmen cars running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and \$9,000 worth of stock in the Columbia bridge. Their notes were accepted for any amount. Mr. Whipper gave much of his time to the advocacy of the freedom of the slave. In 1838 Mr. Whipper became editor of the National Reformer, a monthly magazine published by the American Moral Reform Society. This magazine was the first effort in journalism by Philadelphia Negroes.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1766; died March 4, 1842. Forten was a sail-maker by trade.

He was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Aden and Absolom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. He was chairman of the first convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia, 1817. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times, by personal contributions, he enabled Garrison to continue the publication of the "Liberator."

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery lecturer, writer and poet. Born of free parents, 1825, Baltimore, Maryland; died February 22, 1911.

Mrs. Harper went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimere for free colored children. About 1851 she moved to Ohio and began teaching, but later came to Little York, Pennsylvania, where she became acquainted with the workings of the underground radroad and thereafter determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 she began career as a public lecturer, and in 1860 married benton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War she came South, but later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperature work. For a time she had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. She published several books of poems. "Iola work or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best known prose work.

Hayden, Lewis.—Born 1815, died 1889. Runaway slave from Kentucky to Boston, Abolitionist.

Mr. Hayden's home was a common meeting place for councils affecting his race. It was also a station of the underground railroad. He himself came as a fugitive from Kentucky in 1844. Through native strength of character he soon became a dominant figure in Boston's Negro colony and so remained until his death. He was probably the only Negro office holder before the war. In 1859, he was appointed messenger to the Massachusetts secretary of State, which position he held, except for a short interval, until his death. In 1873, he was elected to the State Legislature.

Ray, Charles B.—Anti-slavery Agitator. Agent Underground Railroad. Born Falmouth, Mass., December 25, 1807; died New York City, August 15, 1886. Congregational minister and editor of the Colored American from 1839 to 1842.

In 1833 became identified with the abolition movement. Was associated with Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappin and others prominent in the Anti-Slavery movement. Mr. Ray was secretary of the local Vigilance Committee in New York City and also of the State Vigilance Committee. He was prominently connected with the work of the Underground Railroad. His home was an important station where almost daily fugitives were received.

Nell, William C.—Anti-slavery agitator and author of Boston. In 1840 was a leader in the agitation for public schools to be thrown open to Negro children.

Continued a leader in this agitation until they were opened to all children regardless of race. Mr. Nell's works are: "Services of Colored Americans in the Wars of 1776 and 1812," Boston, 1852, and "Colored Patriots of the American Revolution," Boston, 1855.

Lane, Lunsford.—Born a slave at Raleigh, N. C. He is placed in Prof. Bassett's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" among the four prominent abolitionists of that State,

It is said that Lane waited on LaFayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition was to be free, and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufacture I a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a thousand dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for \$2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "dehvering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience.

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Purvis, Robert.—Anti-slavery agitator; chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad, and member of the first Anti-slavery Convention in 1833.

Purves was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. He was at that time the most prominent anti-slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Anti Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia, he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier, the poet, and Elizur Wright, the anit-slavery editor, were the other

Redmond, Charles Lenox.—Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1810, died 1873. First Negro to take lecture platform as an anti-slavery speaker.

He was president of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society and was a vice president of the New England Anti Slavery Society. In 1838 he took the field as a lecturer under the auspices of the American Anti Slavery Soriety. In this capacity he canvassed New England. In 1840 he went to England as a delegate to the first World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London. While abroad he delivered many anti-slavery lectures. On his return he brought a remarkable document, an 'Address' from the Irish people to their countrymen and countrywomen in America." With the name of Daniel O'Connell at its head, sixty thousand names were appended to this monstrous memorial. The Irish-Americans were called upon to treat the Negroes as brethren and everywhere to unite with the abolitionists.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica, 1799; died in Liberia, 1851. Editor of the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, the "Freedmen's Journal," published in New York City, 1827.

Mr. Rusawurm, one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, graduated from Bowdom College in 1826; in 1829 he went to Liberta and became superintendent of the public schools and editor of the Liberta Heralt. An 1836 he was appointed Covernor of the District of Mary hand in Libertine in which position he died.

Tubman. Harriet. - Fugitive slave and one of the most famous of the underground railroau operators, died March 10, 1913.

Hurriot Tutomas, exemped from. Playery in Maryland about 1849 when between tweet, and tanger of the property of to h In nineteen trips she is said to have led the contract the second to be a fin nineteen trips she is said Canada. After the After the Action of the Country of the Northern States and Action the Action to the Northern States and Action to the Federal with the at Auburn, New York, for aged After the sar the formular a normal devolution until she was over eighty the Civ the Civ

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1775, in Africa. Brought when a child, to America, she was sold as a slave in the State of New York.

After slavery was abolished in New York in 1827, Sojourner Truth became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure at anti-slavery meetings. Sojourner Truth was noted as a public speaker. She was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other prominent anti-slavery agreators.

REFERENCE: Narrative Bojourner Truth, Hoston, 1850

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821, in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Still's father purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the underground railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, David.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785.

Walker early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pumphlet, "Walker's Appeal," which was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Gues of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

Gibbs. Mifflin Wistar.—Lawyer and anti-slavery agitator: born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April, 1823. He died in Little Rock, Ark., July 11, 1915.

He was actively connected with the anti-slavery movement and the underground railroad. In 1849 he lectured on the anti-slavery platform. In 1850 went to California and engaged in the dry goods business. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria and extablished there the first mercantile house other than that of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1868, after having read law with an English lawyer at Victoria, he returned to the United States and entered the law department of Ober lin College, from which he was graduated in 1870. He settled in Little Rock, Arkansus, and was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was elected city judge, being the first Negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1877 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Little Rock. In 1897 he was appointed United States Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. He has written an autobiography under the title of "Lights and Shadows."

Knights of Liberty.—In 1846 Moses Dickson and eleven other free Negroes organized at St. Louis, The Knights of Liberty for the purpose of overthrowing slavery. Ten years was to be spent working

slowly and secretly making their preparations and extending the society.

At the end of this time because of changes in conditions North and South the plan of operation was altered and Underground Railroad work was done. It is said that the Knights of Liberty assisted yearly hundreds of slaves to escape. After emancipation Mr. Dickson in memory of the original organizers, established in 1871 The Knights and Daughters of Tabor society.

The Union Benevolent Society.—Organized by free Negroes at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1843. Its purpose was to care for the sick, bury the dead, encourage education and industry among free Negroes and help slaves to freedom. The white people knew of this society and aided it. In 1852 a lodge was permitted to be organized among the slaves. The masters did not know that this society was actively engaged in Underground Railroad work.

EMANCIPATION

PRELIMINARY PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

PRELIMINARY PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

1. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commandnerodict as herestofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically
estoring the constitutional relation between the United States and declare that
hereafter as herestofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically
estoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the
States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend
the adoption of a fractical measure rendering permany add to the free acceptance
or rejection of at the United States and which States may then have voluntarily
adoption assisted may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment
of above the states are states and which States may then have voluntarily
adopted or stain their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons
of above the states of the respective limits, and that the effort of colonize persons
of above the states of the governments casting there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand cisht
numbed and skaysthree, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated
part of a State, the people whose of shall thou be in rehellion against the United
states simil be then, thereforeward and forever free; and the Eventure Government of the United States, including the millitary and naval authority thereof,
will recognize and mannait, the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or
acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for
their of the United States, including the millitary and naval authority thereof,
will recognize and mannait, the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or
acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for
their of such states and parts of States if any, in which the persons the
decl

chall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuser within the lines of the army and all slaves caroured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Coverment of the United States, and all slaves of such persons for ind on or) being within any place of cupied by robe forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the initied states shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

So, in And be it futher one ted. That no slave escaping into any State, see in And be it futher one ted. That no slave escaping into any State, or in any way impeded or landered of his liberty except for crime or some offs nos against the laws unless the person claiming sight further is shall first make each that the person to whom the labor or service of such furtive is alleged to be due in his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the united States in the present rehellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto and no person eneaged in the inflictary or unvaluancies of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enture upon and order all persons eneaged in the inflictary and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above resulted.

And the Evernite will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loy at thereto throughout the rebellion shall upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, including the last of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Dom at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the reaction of the United States the cighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

William H. Seward,

Storetary of State.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Whereas on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand in the hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the inted States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight undered and sixty-three all portsons field as slaves within any States or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the rited States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free and the Eventure Covernment of the United States, including the military and naval authority based will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do not out out of representation, or any of them, in any efforts they may aske for their actual freedom.

That the Eventure will, on the first day of January aforesaid by proclamation, estant the facture will, on the first day of January aforesaid by proclamation, estant the facture will, on the first day of January aforesaid the people thereof, shall on that day be in good fairly represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated shall in the Assence of strong countervailing testimony, be deamed conclusive excitons that large thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

i State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United cover therefore. I. ABRAHAM I INCOLN, President of the United States, by one of the power in me vested as Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy he United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and comman it of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for pressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our dome thousand tight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my pose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one brande delay from day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States in parts of test wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against finited states, the following, to wit Arbansas, Texas, Louisiana except the parishes of St. Bernard Plaquenine, erson, St. John St. Charles, St. James, Ascension Assumption. Tere is most assumption as the states of New Orleans including the city of New Orleans ourselve, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans are except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the accept the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the Message of Berkley, Veranae, Northampton Elizabeth City York Princess Arme. I Norfolk meluding the city of the present, left precisely us if this proclamation were not the parts are for the present, left precisely us if this proclamation were not than a state of the parts are detailed to the large of the present, left precisely us if this proclamation were not the parts are detailed.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid 4 do order and de-lare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and beneforward shall be free and that the free-like torcemment of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will respective and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstate from all ence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that, in all swhen allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable enges.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of sultable condisations, will be received into the arrand service of the United States to garriero a positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said ice.

ervice.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity. I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almichty God

"In testimony wherever, I have hereinto set my name and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed.

"Tone at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1803, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President.

By the President.

William II Senged,

Secretary of States.

13th AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted December 18, 1865.

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS

In connection with the anti-slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes beofre the Civil War follows:

Name	City	Date of First Issue
Freedom Journal	New York, N. Y	March 30, 1827
Rights of All	VEW XIII. A. K.	March 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	January - 1837
Colored American Wkly Advo-		
onte changes to)		Murch 4, 1837
National Reformer I	biladelphia, Pa.	September, -, 1835
African Methodist Episcopal		dog
Church Magazine	'hilladelphia, Pa	September -, 1541
The Elevator	'ella teligida	186
The Sational Watchman 7	Croy, N. Y	181.
Tre Clarion	,,	1812
Tre Chrion	Sen York V 1	1543
The Northern Star	'hiladelphda, l'a	
The Mysters Northern Star		
changes too	Milaburgh Pa	1843
The Centus of Lrevlom		1515
The Genius of Freylom	Conv. To ple A. V.	January 1, 1947
The North Staf	Sections 1.	Nov. 1, 1847
Tre Proportial Carless E	first it Mass	1518
The Christian Herald.	Parks to Irolal . Ph	1548
the Colored Man's Journal N	one forth & I	1851
The Alemated American		1562
1 10 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		1.70
The Paladium of Liberty ('al , r 1/118, (1).42	
The Disfranchised Am rican	Time Langer, Ohio	
The Colored Citteen (The Dis		
franclased American changes		
(1)		
The Christian Recorder (Chris-		
i. deralleharmsto), P	headelphia, Pa.	1882
the Muror of the Lar a 5	an I minuteno, Cal.	150
the round of Freedom	140	1857
The Angle African S	an Viete N S	July 23, 1850

NUMBER OF NEGROES FREE AND SLAVE.

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1790.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total	
Maine		5.861	586	
New Hampshire	157	630	787	
Vermont		269	269	
3 4 1		5,369	5,369	
Rhode Island	963	8,484	4,442	
Connecticut	2,648	2.771	5,419	
New York	21,193	4.682	35,875	
New Jersey	11,423	2,762	14,185	
Pennsylvania	3,707	6,531	10,238	
Delaware	887	3.899	12,786	
Maryland and Dist. of Columbia	103,036	8,043	111,079	
Virginia	292 627	12,866	305,493	
North Carolina	100,783	5.041	105 .824	
South Caro'ina	107,094	1 .801	108,895	
Georgia	29,264	398	29 4662	
Kentucky	12,430	114	12,544	
Tennessee	3 .417	361	3,778	
Total.	697 ,624	59,557	757 ,181	

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total	
Maine		1,327	1,327	
New Hampshire		494	494	
Vermont		709	709	
Massachusetts		9,602	9,602	
Rhode Island		3,952	3,952	
Connecticut		8,627	8,627	
New York		49,005	49,005	
New Jersey	18'	25,818	25,336	
Pennsylvania		56,949,	56,949	
Delaware	1,798	19,529,	21,627	
Mary and and Dist. of Columbia	90,374	95,073	185,447	
Virginia	490,865	58,042	548,907	
North Carolina	331,059	30 ,463	361,522	
South Carolina	402,406	9,914	412,320	
Georgia	462,198	3,500	465,698	
Kentucky	225,483	10,654	236,167	
Tennessee	275,719	7,300	283,019	
Ohio		36,673	36,673	
Ind ana		11,428	11,428	
Illinois		7,628	7,628	
Michigan		6,799	6,799	
Wisconsin	*********	1,171	1,171	
Alabama	435,080	2,690	437,770	
Mississippi	436,631	778	437,404	
Louisiana	831,726	18,647	350,373	
Arkansas	111,115	144	111,259	
Missouri	114,931	8,572	118,503	

Name of State	Slave	Free	Te tal
Florida	61,745	9421	62,677
Iowa.		1,089	1,069
California		4.096	4.056
Kansas	2	828	161877
Minnesota		259	259
Oregon		1128	128
Texas	182,566	355	182.521
Co orado		46	46
New Mexico	1	1870	85
Utah	la contract of the contract of	3.6	59
Washington.	-	30	30
Nebraska	15	10	82
Nevada		45	45
Total	3 .953 .760	187 970	4 .441 .730

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860.

		Free		Slaves			
Year	Number crease over pre-		Number		Per Cent of increase over preceding census		
1790	59,557			697	,624		
1800	108,405	82	1	893	,602	28 1	
1810	186 .446	71 9	9	1 1.191	362	33 3	
1800	238,684		3	1,548	.022	29 1	
1830	319.599		S	2,009	.043	30 6	
1840	386,298		C _k	2 487		23.8	
1850	434 495			3,204		28 8	
1860	488,070		_	3 ,953		23 4	

The Census Bureau estimates that the value of the slaves in the Southern States in 1860 amounted to \$1,500,000,000. See abstract of special bulletms, "Wealth, Debt and Taxation, 1913," page 10.

Many free Negroes owned slaves. There were in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, 132 Negroes who owned slaves. It is estimated that in the course of slavery in this country there were in the South 6,200 Negro slave owners and that in that time 18,000 slaves were held by Negroes.

REFERENCES: Washington, "The Story of the Negro." Vol. 1, p. 203-209, Hart. Slavery and Abellitee "Brackett "Negro.in Maryland:" Willson, "Negro.is Who Owned Slaves." Carnegie Institute Studis, 1912, Bassett, "Slavery in the Stude of North Carolins," Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Congress on March the 3rd, 1865, established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees

and freedmen. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States. Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years, were to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau'was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866, Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June, 1868, second bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. This was concluded in 1870. (See below under Education.) Over \$20,000.000 was expended by the Bureau.

When the Bureau was discontinued, \$200,000 of its funds were unexpended. A hill introduced in Congress proposes to use this money for the erection, in the District of Columbia, of a home for aged and infirm colored persons.

REFERENCES Autobiography of Oliver Otls Howard, Report of the Proedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives 1849, Wilslams History of the Negro, Presidence I furcant Atlantic Monthly, Volume LAXXVII, Boston, 1901, and Washington, Story of the Negro.

THE CIVIL STATUS OF THE NEGRO THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE

White Servitude the Legal Basis for Negro Slavery

White servitude preceded and formed the legal basis upon which Negro slavery was erected. The first Africans brought to Virginia were servants of the colony, received in exchange for public provisions and were put to work upon the public lands to support the governor and other officers of the Government.

Slavery grew up in Virginia and other States by the gradual addition of incidents modifying the law and custom of servitude, as applied to the Negro. From the very first, however, servitude in the case of the Negro was different in practice, though not in law, from servitude in the case of the white man.

For example, in Providence Island, where slavery came into existence at about the same time and in the same manner as in Virginia, it appears that in 1633, twenty or thirty Negroes were introduced for public works and it was recommended "that they should be separated among various families of officers and industrial planters to prevent the formation of plots." This appearent difference in the treatment of the black and white servants, due to fear of an alien and pagan people, is no doubt typical of other differences and distinctions made between the races, which, as they became traditional and gained the sanction of custom, gradually modified the status of the African and transformed Negro servitude into Negro slavery.

The transition from servitude to slavery was effected in the case of the black man when the custom established itself of holding Negroes "servants for life."

"The distinguishing mark of the state of slavery is not the loss of liberty, political and civil, but the perpetuity and almost absolute character of that loss, whether voluntary or involuntary in origin. It differs, then, from other forms of servitude limited in place or time, such as medieval vassalage, villainage, modern serfdom, and technical servitude, in degree rather than in kind; its other incidents being very similar and in many cases even identical with theirs." The efforts of planters to lengthen the terms of service of their servants which failed with the white servants succeeded with the black. Public sentiment supported the change because the blacks were regarded as dangerous if left uncontrolled.

The second step by which Negro servitude was converted into Negro slavery was taken when the condition and status of the mother was extended to and continued in her offspring.

This change which had undoubtedly been effected in custom long before it was fermally sanctioned by law, was recognized by statute in Virginia, 1662; Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Penneylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; North Carolina, 1741.

The transmission from mother to child of the conditions of slavery for life grew naturally out of the fact that the master necessarily controlled the child, controlling the mother. It was evident that parents, under an obligation of life service, could make no valid provision for the support of their offspring, and that a just title to the service of the child might rest on the master's maintenance, a principle which was later commonly applied in cases of bas tandy in servitude.

REFERENCES Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 28-29; Turner,— The Negro in Pennsylvania, pp. 18-25; Brackett,—The Negro in Maryland, p. 30.

The Growth of the Conception that the Slave was Property

The most important disabilities incident to the condition of the slave grew out of the fact that, under a condition of servitude, the master not merely a right to the services of his servant, but he had also the to sell those services, to transmit them by inheritance, etc. The

effect of the conception where applied to the slave was "to completely confound and identify the person of the slave with the thing owned."

The conception of the slave as property made him liable to be seized in payment of his master's debts. Even after such slaves had been emancipated they were still liable to seizure for the payment of debts contracted previous to their emancipation.

In 1805 certain Negroes set free by a deed of gift from their owner were, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of appeals, taken in execution for the satisfaction of the debts of the slave owner's wife, notwithstanding the fact that the Negroes belonged to their owner before he married the wife for whose debts the Negroes were held.

The courts were generally opposed to the separation of families, and in 1695 the General Court of Virginia declared that devises of unborn children to be neither "convenient nor humanitarian," as the owner of the mother would not be careful of her in pregnancy nor of the child when born, "and many children might hence die; and besides," said the court, "it was an unreasonable charge" without benefit to the owner of the mother. Still cases of "devise of increase" continued to come into court for adjudication. In 1727, Isaac Warner bequeathed "To Wife Ann . . . a Negro woman named Sarah . . . To daughter Ann Warner, an unborn child of the above named Sarah."

The conception of the slave as property rather than as person, added a further disability to the legal or civil status. He could neither own nor enjoy property in his own right.

"A limited property right, not unlike the Roman peculium, was allowed the slave by custom, though not by law. Masters frequently gave them horses, cattle or hogs for free disposal in their own right, and the Negro servants reduced to slavery in 1661 doubtless were possessed of property. This right was taken away by a law of 1692, which converted such property to the use of the master, and, upon his neglect to appropriate it, it was to be forfeited to the parish for the support of the poor. The custom, however, of masters assigning to slaves such property for management as peculium continued in spite of the law, and extended even to small tracts of land.

A slave could not make a legal contract. He could not therefore engage in trade. Slave marriages had no standing in court. In spite of this fact, masters did frequently enter business contracts with their slaves, granting them the license required by law for freedom of movement, and the right to trade in consideration of a stipulated payment to be made by the slave."

REFERENCES — Ballagh — History of Slavery in Virginia; pp. 87, 64, 71; Turner — Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 24; Russell — The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 83.

Recognition of the Person of the Slave in Law and Custom

The conception of the slave as property was not, however, absolute and the law recognized the person of the slave in various ways.

Negro slaves, male and females, were taxed along with male whites, Indian servants 16 years of age and free Negroes. This liability to taxation was retained upon free Negro women up to 1769, and was an inheritance from

servitude. By the acts of 1779 and 1781 slaves were still liable to a poll tax of five pounds and ten shillings, respectively, to be paid by the owners.

The court of Chancery also recognized slaves "as rational beings, entitled to the humanity of the court," and the chancellor often protected freedmen from sale under a creditor's execution and would even enforce a contract between master and slave which had been wholly or in part complied with on the part of the slave, although the common law courts refused to recognize the ability of the slave to make a contract.

The slave's personal liberty allowed by custom on holidays and Sundays and during free time and his right to free movement was not restricted in Virginia until 1680.

"Hitherto they had been allowed to assemble freely at feasts and burials as was their custom, and to absent themselves from their master's plantation. Now the right of free movement was limited upon certificate from his superior, master or overseer, which could only be given on special and necessary occasions. Without this the slave could not absent himself from his owner's plantation nor could be carry any weapon, offensive or defensive."

The slave had the right to personal security. Maiming a slave, according to the unanimous decision of the General Court on the act of 1805, was as much a penitentiary offense in Virginia as maiming a free man;

It was partly to protect the master in his property rights, but partly also, in recognition of the slave's personal rights that slave-stealing was early made a grave offense. A law of 1798 in Virginia made it punishable by death without benefit of clergy, but after the construction of a State penitentiary this was changed to imprisonment from three to eight years.

In Maryland the legislature went to considerable pains to prevent the sale South of Negroes, who were "slaves for a term of years" and not for life. "As early as 1789, the attention of the House of Delegates was called by the Society of Friends and by others, to the exportation by fraud or violence of slaves for terms of years; and for a generation thereafter, efforts for stringent and effective legislation were frequently made, especially by the Society of Friends.

"In 1839, two men attached to a New York schooner stole a Virginia Slave, and a requisition for them was refused by Governor William H. Seward of New York, on the ground that they had not committed treason or felony within the provisions of the United States Constitution, which did not embrace State laws; that there was no such crime as slave stealing in common law, as slavery was not so recognized; that New York had abolished slavery and the offense was a crime only by statute law of Virginia. For this action the Governor was accused by several New York and Massachusetts papers of having infringed not only a precedent of one of his predecessors in office, but also a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, and of violating a provision of the United States Constitution."

REFERENCES Ballach, History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 72, 73, 78; rack, (i.—The Negro in Maryland, 60, 61.

The Right of the Master to Punish His Slave

The right of the master to punish his slave was based not on the conception of the slave as property but on the authority of the master as head of the patriarchal organization represented by the plantation and was common to English servitude, villainage, apprenticeship and indentured servitude.

"Developed as an incident of servitude, corporal punishment was retained when this status passed into that of slavery. Humanity and self-interest were at first supposed to be sufficient motives to limit the extent of this power of the master to its rational use, but when they failed to do so the law intervened."

In 1829 a case arose in North Carolina, however, in which a master was indicted for beating a slave. The court in rendering its decision acquitted the master and affirmed the masters right to inflict any kind of punishment upon his slave short of death. In this decision chief justice Ruffin expressly denied that the relation of master and slave had any of the patriarchal element about it.

It was a mistake, he declared, to say that the relations of muster and slave were like those of parent and child. The object of the parent in training his son was to render him fit to live the life of a free man, and, as a means to that end, he gave him moral and intellectual instruction. With the case of the slave it was different. There could be no sense in addressing moral considerations to a slave. The Chief Justice summed up his opinion upon this point in these words:

"The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity to live without knowledge and without capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral consideration shall be addressed to such a being to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

Until 1723, if a slave chanced to die as a consequence of "a lawful correction" it was viewed as a lamentable and accidental homicide. In that year an act was passed in Virginia making such killing of a slave manslaughter, and not liable to prosecution or punishment. But if a single creditable witness declared that the slave was killed "wilfully, maliciously, or designedly," the person who perpetrated the crime might be punished as a murderer. In 1788 this law was

repealed, and thenceforth the killing and maiming of a slave was made punishable as if he were a free white man.

"There was nothing, however, to prevent excessive beating of a slave that did not result in death or maining, except the "deep and solemn reprobation of the tribunal of public opinion," though a person who cruelly beat a horse or other beast was subject to a fine of \$50."

In 1859, a master convicted of torturing and killing a slave was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Hanover, Virginia, to five years in the pententiary. "This penalty was so manifestly inadequate to the offense that the case was carried up to the General Court, where it was unanimously adjudged not manslaughter, but murder in the first degree. The presiding judge declaring as his belief that the records of criminal jurisprudence do not contain a case of more atrocious and wicked cruelty."

The following item from the American Weekly Mercury, April 29, 1742, is the kind of punishment in Pennsylvania of a white man who killed a black:

"Yesterday at a Supreme Court held in this City, sentence of Death was passed upon William Bullock, who was Convicted of the Murder of his Negro Slave."

For more serious crimes and for offenses committed outside of the master's household, the slave was punishable by the State. So far he was regarded as a legal person with the same liability as any other free agent. Prior to 1692, slaves guilty of capital crimes were entitled to the same procedure, including trial by jury, as free whites. After that time they were given a summary trial by a commission selected by the sheriff, who indicted and convicted offenders without the intervention of a jury. In 1705, a master was allowed to appear in defense of his slave.

"The chief discrimination against the slave involved in punishment for capital crunes was that bare intention or attempt to commit a felony, though unsuccessful or not resulting in actual breach of the peace, was punishable as if the offense had been committed, while in the case of free whites intention was not punishable as it was in the case of slaves, unless the deed was committed. An attempt against the virtue of a white woman by a free white was a high misdemeanor, not a capital crime. Free Negroes were likewise punished by confinement in the penitentiary for three or more years for many crimes that were capital in the slave.

The following crimes were misdemeanors punishable by whipping: (1) hog stealing, first offense; (2) unseasonable killing of deer, if on the slave's own responsibility; (3) presence at unlawful meetings; (4) going abroad without leave; (5) carrying offensive or defensive weapons or ammunition without permission; (6) raising his hand against a Christian white unless wantenly assaulted. The penalty in each case was corporal punishment upon the bare back, the number of lashes varying from ten to thirty-nine, being specifically stated. Free colored persons and whites received like punishment, though a fewer number of lashes, where, like the slave, they could not make satisfaction by money payment. By 1847 the crimes of (7) programment as well as a menacing gesture to a white; (5) making

a solitious speech; and (9) selling, keeping or administering medicine in other (amilies without consent, were specifically added, and punishment was not to exceed thirty nine lashes at one time.

REFERENCES.—Ballagh—History of the Negro in Virginia, pp. 77, 81, 83, 87; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 36.

The theory of slavery, developed in Europe under the influence of the Christian Church, was that slavery should be confined to the heathen and that when an individual was accepted into the fellowship of the Christian religion he should not be longer held in slavery. The Negro, being a heathen, fell naturally into the same category as Jews, Mohammedans and Indians. One excuse first advanced for slavery by the Spanish conquerors and later adopted by other apologists for slavery was, that in this way it was possible to give the infidel races the benefit of the Christian religion. The effect of this doctrine, however, was to induce masters to neglect the religious instructions of their slaves, since membership in the church seemed inconsistent with servitude for life.

To meet this difficulty the Virginia Legislature passed a law in 1667 declaring:

"Baptisme doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom; in order that diverse masters freed from this doubt may more carefully endeavor the propagation of Christianity."

In 1670, the benefits of Christianity as to freedom were limited to servants imported from Christian lands. In 1682, the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom were definitely denied to all Negroes, mulattoes, Moors, and Turks, and to such Indian slaves as were sold by other Indians where original heathenism was affirmed.

By 1776, when the Virginia Declaration of Rights was adopted, in which more explicitly than in the Declaration of Independence the natural equality and inalienable right of every man "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is affirmed, slavery had come to be so thoroughly accepted as the natural condition of the Negro, that hardly a question was raised as to the effect of this declaration on the institution of slavery.

Chancellor Wythe, of the State of Virginia, did indeed lay down the rule that whenever one person claims to hold another in slavery "the burden of proof lies on the claimant," on the ground that freedom is the birthright of every human being. But the Virginia Court of Appeals disclaimed the decree of the Chancellor so far as it related to "native Africans and their descendants," who had been and were then held as slaves, but approved it as related to whites and American Indians. In the case of the Negro the presumption was that he was a slave until he was proven to be free.

ORIGIN OF THE FREE NEGRO CLASS

As Negro Servitude preceded Negro slavery, the first Free Negroes were recruited from the class of indentured servants. Others, as for example, Richard Johnson in 1651 probably came in not as servants, but as free men.

As late as 1678 a judgment was rendered by the general Court against George Light for holding a Negro-indentured servant beyond his contract of five years. It was ordered that the Negro should "be free from his master and that said Mr. Light pay him Corne and Clothes according to the Custome of the Country and four hundred pounds tobac & cattle for his service Done him since he was free and pay costs.

After 1682 no Negroes were permitted to come into Virginia as servants and acquire freedom after a limited period of servitude. Not until the non-importation law of 1778 declared, "that every slave imported into this commonwealth, contrary to the time, intent and meaning of this act, shall upon importation become free" did Virginia recruit its class of free Negroes from imported Negroes.

A certain number of Free Negroes were descended from white women by Negro men. They were free according to the law that the children followed the status of the mother.

Benjamin Banneker, the Negro astronomer, was, through his grandmother on his mother's side, descended from a white woman, Molly Welsh, who after serving seven years as a redemptioner had purchased a farm with two slaves, one of whom she emancipated and married.

Complaint was made in North Carolina in 1723 of immigrants "that several of them have intermarried with the white inhabitants; in contempt of the acts and laws in those cases made and provided;" and it was ordered that all white persons so married be subject to the same tax as was imposed on Negroes.

REFERENCES: Bassett—Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. pp. 68-70. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. 11, p. 61.

Free Negroes and Manumitted Slaves

The first law recognizing the right of the master to manumit his slaves was one that restricted it. In 1691 a law was passed in Virginia declaring that no Negro or mulatto was to be set free unless the person so doing should pay the charges for transporting the manumitted Negro beyond the limits of the colony. By an act passed in 1723 a master was forbidden under any pretext whatever to manumit a slave

without the license of the governor and the council. If the law was violated, it became the duty of the church wardens of the parish to apprehend the Negro and sell him by public outcry."

The right of the master to emancipate his slave, so far as it existed in the customary law was derived, like slavery itself, from the condi-

tions of white servitude.

"Before slavery as an institution had fully diverged from indentured servitude it borrowed from that institution the practice of manumission by individual masters. • • • • Now, in the seventeenth century the processes by which masters set Negroes free, whether they were recruits for a time or for life, were more like discharges from servitude than manumission from slavery."

REFERENCE: Russell, the Free Negro in Virginia. p. 46.

In Maryland, the first law defining the rights of manumission was passed in 1752. It declares that to be manumitted slaves must be sound in body and mind and capable of labor and not over fifty years of age. The purpose of this law was to prevent masters abandoning their slaves after they ceased to be profitable. By the provisions of this act, masters were bound to take care of all slaves unable to support themselves "in fitting food and clothing" and keep them from begging. Manumission was declared illegal when it would operate to the prejudice of creditors.

North Carolina, by a law enacted in 1715, prohibited masters from liberating slaves except for meritorious conduct, and in 1741 this law was modified so that meritorious conduct must be judged and certified by the county court.

New Jersey, by the terms of a law passed in 1744, provided that masters should not manumit their slaves only on condition that they enter into "sufficient surety" with "two sureties in the sum of 200 pounds" to pay the Negro an annuity of twenty pounds (\$100) per year. This law was apparently, like the first law on this subject in Maryland, intended to prevent the abandonment of worn out slaves. A similar motive led to passage of the Connecticut law of May, 1702, which provided that slaves set free and coming to want must be relieved by the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators. To this was added a law providing that if owners refused to maintain the slaves they had emancipated, it should be the duty of the electmen of the various towns to do so and then to sue the owners for the expenses incurred. A similar law was passed by Pennsylvania in 1725-27.

REPERENCES.—Brackett, The Neuro in Maryland. p. 149. Bassett, Slavery and servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. p. 65. Cooley A Study of Slavery in New Jersey. p. 45. Steuer, History of Slavery in Connecticut. p. 14. Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania, 1639-1861.

The War of Independence and the Manumission of the Slaves

Sentiment aroused by the War of Independence in favor of personal liberty and of natural rights resulted in the passage of the law of May,

1782, giving masters in Virginia the right to free their slaves. From this time on the number of free Negroes multiplied. The reason for emancipation is frequently stated as a "conviction and persuasion "that freedom is a natural right," or "that freedom is the natural right of mankind."

Directly after the War of Indpendence a number of slaves in New Jersey who had become the property of the State as a result of the confiscation of Tory estates were set free by special act of the legislature. In 1786 a law was passed by the terms of which slaves between the ages of 25 and 35, and able to support themselves, might be set free by their masters without security being given for their support.

From this time on the courts interpreted the law regulating manumission in a liberal spirit. Verbal declarations by a master that a slave should be free after the master's death were declared by the courts to have the effect of an actual manumission to take effect after the master's death. Slaves left by will to be sold for a term of years and then set free were held to be free from the time of sale and to have the status of indentured servants.

By law passed in May, 1777, in Connecticut, slaves were able to procure by bounty hire, or in any other way, such a sum as they were reasonably worth, to be paid to their masters, might enlist in the Patriot army and were thereupon declared de facto free, and the master was exempt from the support of such a free man in case he became dependent and unable to support himself.

The law of 1725-27 in Pennsylvania seems to have had less effect in limiting the number of emancipated slaves than in other colonies, for the reason that the Germans and Quakers who were the first settlers in Pennsylvania were conscientiously opposed to holding slaves. March 1, 1780, a law was passed providing that after that date no child born in Pennsylvania should be a slave, but if born of a slave mother should be held as a servant until he or she were twenty-eight years of age; and that all slaves not registered before November 1st should be free.

Beginning of the Divergence of North and South on Slavery

The year 1782 marks the beginning of the divergence in sentiment between the Northern and Southern States in regard to slavery. In Northern States like New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, the movement for emancipation never lost the impetus which it had gained during the Revolutionary War. Virginia was divided. That part of the State which is now West Virginia was strongly anti-slavery, but the tide-water region on the other hand became increasingly proslavery.

By 1806 liberal sentiment aroused by the war had subsided. By the terms of the law passed in that year all slaves manumitted after May 1, 1806, were required to leave the State within twelve months of date of their emancipation. With the passage of this law a new method was introduced for getting rid of free Negroes and at the same time giving freedom of conscience to those who desired to emancipal their slaves. This was the Colonization Movement.

In North Carolina, at the beginning of the War of Independence, complaint was made that "some evil-minded persons intending to disturb the public peace," liberated their slaves and left them at large in the community. The authorities of Perquimons and Pasquotank Counties took them up and resold them into slavery. The legislature confirmed these sales and provided that other such slaves might be sold in the same way; provided that this law did not extend to such Negroes as had enlisted in the Patriot army. The evil-minded persons referred to were Quakers.

The harshness of this law led to the adoption of several subterfuges to escape its provisions. In 1817 William Dickinson conveyed a slave to the trustees of the Quaker society of Contentnea to be kept at work but to receive the profits of his labor. Chief Justice Taylor declared that this was emancipation in everything but name and, being contrary to the policy of the law, was void.

One of the immediate results of the passage of the law of 1806 in Virginia which compelled emancipated slaves to leave the State, was the passage of countervailing acts forbidding free Negroes from other States to take up permanent residence within their borders. Law forbidding the immigration of free Negroes into their territories were passed by Maryland in 1806; Kentucky and Delaware in 1807. Similar laws were passed in the course of the succeeding twenty-five year in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessen

Free Negroes were not welcomed in any part of the United States. A refugee slave was more likely to be received hospitably in the Northern States than a free Negro. The Philadelphia North American, quoted in DuBose's Commercial Review, Volume XXVII p. 731, said, "If there is one fact established by steadily accumulating evidence it is that the free Negro cannot find a congenial home in the United States. He is an exotic among us." When John Randolph's 325 emancipated slaves reached Mercer County, Ohio, having left Virginia in compliance with the laws, they were not allowed to remain even for three days upon land purchased by them in that county, although they were able to comply with Ohio's law, requiring immigrant free Negroes to give a bond for good behavior.

The Virginia law of 1806 remained in force with slight modification until the close of the slavery regime. In 1850 it was made part of the constitution of the State. The effect of this law was to diminish the number of manumissions. Coupling freedom with banishment it not only made manumission more difficult to the masses, but freedom leadesirable to the slave.

"Many of (slaves) preferred to continue as slaves in their master's household rather than be sent homeless into a strange land. Lucinda, a Negro woman manumitted about 1812 by the last will of Mary Mathews, refused

to be moved to Tennessee with other Negroes set free by the same will, deliberately remaining in the State long enough to forfeit her freedom and petitioning the legislature to west the title to her in William H. Hose. Sam, a Negro petitioner, declared to the legislature in 1808 that he preferred slavery to being forced to leave his wife and family, all of whom were slaves." (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 76.)

A secondary result of the Virginia law of 1806 was that many free colored men who had purchased their wifes and children continued to bold them as slaves. In 1809 a colored man by the name of Frank died in Amelia County. Virginia, who had purchased his wife and children and although he had intended that they should be virtually free, had not made them actually so because he would then have had to remove them from the State. The legis lature intervened in this case because the purchase by Frank of his family took place before the enactment of the law of 1806. Bowling Clark, a free Negro of Campbell County, had purchased his wife a few years after the act of 1806 went into operation. As both were declining in years, they preferred to maintain the status of master and slave rather than accept the alternative of banishment.

Stavery after 1832 Becomes a Sectional Issue

After the great slavery debate in Virginia in 1832 there arose a new school of apologists for slavery represented by Thomas R. Dew, Professor of History and Metaphysics in William and Mary College: George Fitzhugh, and Alfred F. Bledsoe, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. These men contended that slavery so far from being an economic and political evil was a positive good. About this time the rise of the Abolition Movement in the North made slavery a distinct sectional issue.

In 1831 a law was passed in Maryland declaring that all blacks thereafter emancipated should be turned over to the Maryland Colonization Society, and either with or without their consent removed to Liberia. If any person manumitted should refuse to leave Maryland the sheriff should be called upon the by State Board of Managers to arrest and transport such persons. In case any slaves manumitted could not be removed without separating the family it was provided that the slaves might renounce their freedom and remain at home as slaves. The Board of Managers could hire out manumitted persons whom they might have to remove to pay the expenses of the removal.

In practice these stringent regulations were not enforced. There is only one instance recorded in which the sheriff was called upon, under the law of 1831, to remove a manumitted slave from the state. On the other hand numerous petitions were granted by the legislature allowing manumitted slaves to remain within the limits of the State. In 1835, a free Negro was empowered to manumit his wife and four children whom he had purchased out could not free under the law. When a certain free colored man died 1834 without manumitting his wife and children as he had intended to do. the legislature declared them free, capable of holding property, and heirs of each other. One freedman left at his death several hundred dollars and a slave,—his only son. The children of his old master petitioned that the slave might be bought with the money and freed, and this petition was grapted.

Fear of insurrections and excitement over the an Paravery controversy tended to increase the pro-slavery sentiment and tighten the laws regarding the manumission of slaves. In 1858 a law was enacted in Maryland that no slave thereafter manumitted by a deed or a will upon condition of leaving the State or any other condition, should be entitled to freedom until the condition had been performed. In 1860 manumission was totally prohibited in Maryland and free blacks over eighteen years of age were empowered if they chose to get permission through the courts to renounce freedom and choose masters.

Regardless of what views he might hold respecting slavery in general, many masters continued, in recognition of long and faithful service, to manumit their slaves.

In 1859 Edmond Ruffin, lamenting the abuse of testamentary manumission by slave owners "of morbidly tender consciences, especially of old men and old women" compared the motives of such slave owners to the motives appealed to by priests in the dark ages "when inducing men sinners to smooth and pay their future pass to heaven."

The will of J. A. Schwartz, of Nottoway County, affords a striking illustration of the way in which the reflections of slave-masters in their last illness often impelled them to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to their slaves while there was opportunity. With his slaves standing around him as he lay upon his deathbed, Schwartz questioned them separately before dictating orally what was intended for his will in respect to them.

Bob, do you wish to be freed?"

'I am willing to serve you, but I had rather be freed than have another master,' said Bob.

'He should be free,' answered the master.

When a similar conversation had taken place between Frank and the dying man with a like result, Polly enquired: 'What are you going to do for poor me?' 'Polly and her children,' said he, 'should be free' (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 85.)

REFERENCES: Brackett, the Negro in Maryland: Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina, Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey; Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut, Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania.

THE STATUS OF THE FREE NEGRO

The Gradual Decline of the Status of the Free Negro with the Growth of Slavery

Before slavery had been finally established in the English colonies and while there was as yet no clear distinction between white servitude

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and Negro slavery, the Free Negro, whatever his social status may have been, seems to have enjoyed all the rights of white men. As slavery extended and developed the status of the Free Negro declined and his freedom and liberty of action were abridged.

"But as slavery advanced toward a more complete inclusion and subjection of the Negro race in Virginia, the social and industrial privileges of the free Negro were gradually curtailed. The denial to him, by laws passed in 1723, of the right to vote, the right to bear arms, and the right to bear witness is proof of the fact that prejudice had extended beyond a demand for race, separation and race purity to an imposition upon the Negro of a low and servile station."

The Free Negro had the right to acquire and hold property upon practically the same terms as the white man. However, a law passed in Virginia in 1607, declared that "noe negro or Indian though baptized and enjoyed their own freedome shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation." In 1832, a law was passed in Virginia which denied to Free Negroes, the right to acquire slaves by descent other than husband wife and children, and in 1858 they were prohibited from acquiring slaves except by descent.

"The courts still upheld the property rights of free Negroes by holding that when a bequest of slaves was made to persons in trust for free Negroes, the slaves must be sold or exchanged for a kind of property which free Negroes could lawfully possess, and that the proceeds of the sale must be distributed among the free Negroes according to the provisions of the will."

In 1723, free Negroes, inulattoes, and Indians were forbidden to 'keep or carry any gun, powder or shot or any club or other weapon whatsoever offensive or defensive.' In many parts of the country Negroes were also forbidden to own a dog. In 1805, a bill was passed in Maryland allowing a free black man to keep one dog only, by a yearly license from a justice, and making any free black who should go abroad with any firearm, liable to forfeit the same to an informer, and to pay all costs,' unless he had a certificate from a justice renewable yearly, that he was an orderly and peaceable person."

The Free Negro Loses his Standing in the Courts

Prior to 1832, in the method of trial for crimes, Free Negroes were on the same footing as white men.

"In the session of the legislature following the Southampton insurrection in 1831, free Negroes were denied by statute the right of trial by jury, except for offenses punishable by death. Thereafter they were tried by courts of over and terminer, which had been in use since 1692 for the speedy prosecution of slaves . . . without the solemnitie of jury.' No fewer than five justices of the county or corporation could sit as a court, and a unanimous decision

was necessary for conviction. The decisions of the court, comprehending both the law and the fact, were final."

The law of evidence, after many modifications came to be based strictly on the color line. "Colored persons, free or slave, could testify for or against colored, but not in any case in which a white person was concerned."

"A free black of Somerset County asked leave of the Assembly, in 1832, to prove accounts against white persons; but the House Committee deemed the prayer unreasonable. A free black of Anne Arundel, for instance, an industrious carpenter, who had undertaken large repairs on the farm buildings of a neighbor, found himself unable, when the neighbor died, to prove the accounts to the executor, and had to enlist the interest of a white man, who knew of the work done, to testify to his statements."

Intermarriage between the races was always extremely rare, and in 1691 a law passed in Virginia prescribed for "any white woman marrying a Negro or mulatto, bond or free, the extreme penalty of perpetual banishment." Soon after Anna Wall, an English woman, was arraigned in the county court of Elizabeth City on the charge of "keeping company with a Negro under pretense of marriage." Upon conviction, she and two of her mulatto children were bound for terms of service to a man living in Norfolk County, and a court order was recorded to the effect that in case she ever returned to Elizabeth City, Norfolk County, she should be banished to the Barbadoes.

In Pennsylvania, "If a free Negro man or woman married a white person, that Negro was to be sold by the justices of the Quarter Session as a slave for life. For a white person offending the penalty was seven years of servitude, or a fine of thirty pounds. If the offense was fornication or adultery the free Negro was to be sold as a servant for seven years. The white person thus guilty was to be punished by whipping, imprisonment, or branding with the letter A."

By the act of 1681 in Maryland, "children born of white servant women and Negroes were free. After 1692, the issue of a union between any white woman and any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term. By the act of 1715, ministers and magistrates were forbidden, by fine, to marry any white to 'any Negro whatsoever, or Mulatto Slave.' By this, a white and free mulatto could marry. And an act, two years later, to provide penalties against the parties marrying unlawfully, under this act of 1715, made a free Negro or mulatto liable to service for life—except mulattoes born of white women, who had to serve, like the whites, for only seven years. Again, by act of 1728, free mulatto women who might have children by Negroes and other slaves' were to be punished by the same penalty white women for the same offense—which was declared to be as heinous for a free mulatto as for a white."

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negroes in Virginia 89, 94, 95, 104, 112, 113, 124 Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 216, 190, 191, 194, Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, p. 35,

Free Negroes not Permitted to Move From One State to Another

The right of free movement which the Free Negro possessed with little or no restriction in the colonial period, was more and more restricted in the later years of slavery. In 1793, Free Negroes in Virginia were forbidden to enter the State to take up permanent residence.

"A free Negro living within the State could not go from one town or county to another to seek employment without a copy of his register which was kept in the court of his county or corporation. Violators of this law were often committed to jail until they made proof of their freedom and paid the jailor's fee. If they were unable to pay this fee they were hired out to the highest bidder for a time sufficient to pay the charges. By an act of 1801, any free Negro who, even though in possession of 'free papera,' removed into another county or corporation was declared an intruder, and made liable to arrest as a vagrant. By a later act they were denied the right to change their residence from one county or town to another without per mission from the court of the county or corporation to which they wished to go. After 1848 no free Negro could leave the State for the purpose of education, or go for any purpose to a non slave holding State and return."

The law of Maryland was still more stringent. "Any Negro who might leave Maryland and remain away over thirty days, would be deemel a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he should deposit with the county clerk a written statement of his plans, or on returning, could prove by certificate that he had been detained by sickness or coercion."

A respectable colored minister of Annapolis —who paid taxes on property assessed at over five thousand dollars—asked in 1846 for an act to allow his children to visit him from time to time, and again in 1861, to allow his sons to return to Maryland, but both petitions seem to have remained with the committee."

"A free Negro of the District of Columbia obtained permission to visit his wife, a slave of Prince George's County, by giving bond with security in lifty dollars that he would not come there for employment, that he would not stay over four days at a time, barring illness, and that he would behave well." There were similar regulations in some of the Northern States.

Free Negroes were frequently required to pay a higher poll tax than the free white man. Up to 1769, Free Negro women were compelled to pay a head tax in Virginia, although white women were exempt. In 1813, a special poll-tax of \$1.50 was placed upon all male Free Negroes over sixteen years of age. This was later increased to \$2.50.

"In 1814, \$8,322 was paid into the treasury by 5,547 free Negroes, or about ninety per cent of the male free Negroes within the taxable age. In 1815, when the rate was \$2.50, instead of \$1.50, as in the two preceding years, and only such as were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were taxable, 4023 free Negroes paid their assessments, which amounted to \$10,057.50."

The right to hold office was taken away from Free Negroes in Virucua and by a law passed in 1723 they were not allowed to vote. The act declared that "no negro, mulatto, or Indian shall hereafter have any vote at the elections of burgesses or any elections whatever."

In Maryland Free Negroes had the right to vote down to 1783. In that year it was enacted that "no colored person freed thereafter, nor the issue of such, should be allowed to vote, or to hold any office, or to give evidence against any white, or to enjoy any other rights of a freeman than the possession of property and redress at law or equity for injury to person or property."

An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1810, limited the right of suffrage to whites. The Declaration of 1851 repeated the words of the Declaration of 1776, that no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land—But added that "this should not be construed to prevent the Legislature from passing such laws as it might deem fit, for the government and disposition of the free colored population.

Besides Georgia and South Carolina, which continued the distinction made in colonial times, between 1792 and 1834, the four border states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky absolutely forbade suffrage to Negroes; and every other slave State admitted by Congress came into the Union with a constitution prohibiting Negroes from voting. In the remaining slave State, North Carolina, every freeman who paid a public tax was entitled to vote, and it was notorious that Negroes could and did take part in elections till, in 1835, a new constitution excluded them from the suffrage.

REFERENCES — Russell—Proc Negro in Virginia pp. 107, 114, 119; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 180, 181, 187; Hart—Slavery and Abolition, pp. 82-3
Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 118, Bassett—Slavery in North Carolina, p. 42.

Negroes Denied the Right of Public Assemblage After 1831

In many States, and this was especially true after 1831, the year of the Southampton Insurrection, the right of assembly was denied or greatly restricted. By the act of the Maryland legislature in 1831, persons were "forbidden to assemble or attend meetings for religious purposes which were not conducted by white licensed clergymen or by some respectable white of the neighborhood authorized by the clergyman."

In 1842, "the judges of Baltimore City court communicated to the Assembly the presentment by the grand-jury of a number of associations of blacks in Baltimore for secret purposes. The grand jury of Baltimore County had similarly called the attention of the county court to such societies, professing to be Masonic. There was enacted accordingly that any free colored person convicted of becoming, or of continuing to be, a member of any secret society whatever, whether it held its meeting in Maryland or without, should be deemed a felon, and be fined not less than fifty dollars—half to the informer, half to the State—or, in default, be sold for a term of service sufficient to pay the fine. For a second offense, the penalty was sale

out of the State as slave for life. "In 1845, Negro camp meetings and other protracted out door meetings were forbidden, as being deemed nuisances to the public."

Free Negroes were permitted to engage in most occupations open to white men, but in the later years of slavery these occupations were greatly restricted. In Maryland they were not allowed to navigate vessels of the size required by government laws to be registered.

"In 1838 a free black asked leave to sail his own boat, but the House committee reported unfavorably. In 1856, a bill passed the Senate, without opposition, to allow two free blacks of Harford County to run their own vessel to and fro between Baltimore city and the Bush and Gunpowder rivers, but the House threw it out by a vote of forty-four to five; and the petition of another black, two years later, to run a vessel without a white on board, was left on the table."

Free Negroes were permitted to sell liquor in Maryland up to 1831, after obtaining the customary license, but after that time licenses were granted to them only by the order of the court, instead of by the clerks, as in the case of the whites.

In 1852, this law was made still more stringent and no white person was allowed to employ a Negro clerk.

"In May, 1860, a resident of Baltimore was indicted, under the act of '52, for employing as his clerk in a retail store in Annapolis a colored man of that city. On pleading guilty, before Anne Arundel circuit, he was fined five hundred dollars and costs, for the payment of which, the father of the clerk, a prosperous and respectable mulatto of Annapolis, became his surety."

REFERENCES.—Brackett—Negro in Maryland, pp. 199, 201, 207, 209.

Schools Denied Free Negroes in Virginia and Education Restricted in Maryland

Several insurrections of the slaves in the early part of the century led the legislatures in those States where there was any large body of Free Negroes to pass laws denying to Free Negroes the opportunities of education.

"By an act of April 7, 1831, 'all meetings of Free Negroes or mulattoes at any schoolhouse or other place of teaching them reading, or writing, either in the day or night, under whatever pretext,' were declared to be unlawful assembles. If a white person attempted to teach free Negroes for pay, he was liable to a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment. After 'Brother' Nat Turner's insurrection the ban was put on upon Negro preachers and teachers by an act declaring it unlawful for Negroes, whether ordained or licensed or otherwise, to preach, exhort, or conduct any meeting for religious or other purposes."

"Some free colored persons who possessed sufficient means began sending their children to the North to be educated; but in 1838 all such efforts were forestalled by an act declaring that any free person of color who should go beyond the State for education should be considered to have emigrated. Prom 1938 to the close of the Civil War the only educational advantage that could lawfully be given to the free Negroes was strictly private instruction. Rarely and with difficulty did some free colored families procure white persons to teach their children privately."

In 1841, a law passed in Maryland declared it to be a high crime punishable with imprisonment for ten or twenty years "for any free colored person who should, knowingly, call for or receive at any post-office, or receive or have in his or her possession, any abolition hand-bill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of an intlammatory character."

"At the April term, 1857, of the circuit of Dorchester County, a free black was tried—before the court by his choice—on two indictments. On one he was found not guilty, but on the other, for knowingly having in his possession 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' he was given the minimum term of ten years."

The status of the Free Negro at the close of the slavery regime was succinctly stated by General Brodnax, a leading member of the Virginia legislature. "In truth," he said, "free negroes have legal rights but no constitutional ones."

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negro in Virginia, pp. 143, 145, 122.

THE FREE NEGRO FROM 1862-1868

The Status of the Free Negro in the North at the Beginning of the Civil War

Questions relative to the political and civil status of Free Negroes became prominent in 1862. United States Attorney General Bates, in an elaborate opinion, concerning the right of a Negro to be master of a vessel, engaged in the coasting trade, ruled that free persons without distinction of race or color, if native born, were citizens. He then distinguished between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. "All citizens," he said, "have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privilege of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office."

For the purpose of drafting soldiers, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered Negroes as well as whites to be enrolled. The attorney general of the State justified the order on the ground that "Congress and the War Department both leave out the word white from the description of the class to be enrolled."

In contrast to the above it was decided in Illinois that Negroes were not citizens. One W. C. Lowry had contracted with the trustees of a certain school district in Montgomery County of that State to teach their school. The trustees were enjoined from paying Lowry on the ground that he was one-fourth Negro. The court in rendering its decision, sustaining the injunction, and, "The Constitution of this State, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to and settlement in this State of such persons. They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold offices, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties." In June of 1862 the electors of the State of Illinois voted upon the adoption of a newconstitution. The results with reference to that part relating to Negroes were as follows: For the continued exclusion from the State of Negroes and mulattoes, a majority of 100,000; against granting the right of sulfrage or to hold office to Negroes or mulattoes, a majority of 176,000.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech in Congress, said: "The Negro race is looked upon by the people of Ohio as a class to be kept by themselves, to be debarred of social intercourse with the whites, to be deprived of all advantages which they cannot enjoy in common with their own class. They have always been deprived of the elective franchise in this State, and no party among our citizens has ever contemplated that they should be given the right of citizenship, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, the colored man in Ohio will not, in all future time that he may remain an inhabitant of the State, attain any material improvement in the social or political rights over what he now enjoys.

REFERENCES.—Annual Cyclopedia 1862, pp. 752, 753, 754.

The Freedmen Given the Status of Free Negroes by the Emancipation Proclamation

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. Between 1865 and 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the Freedmen who were considered to have the same status as the Free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery and gave the legislature power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons" (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be heremafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the Freedmen. As

varly as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, or any other proclamation of the United States, to migrate or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1×65 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must, within twenty days after his arrival, give a bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment.

Occupation of Freedmen that of Servants and Husbandmen

There were some restrictions placed uppon Negroes in respect to occupations. South Carolina enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servant of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statute in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same.

Under this same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. Alabama made in unlawful for a Negro to run a tavern or sell liquor. In South Carolina Negroes might not own a distillery or a place where liquor was sold, and disobedience might be punished by corporal punishment. The legislature of Florida, in 1866, passed a law making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court.

In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly

character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specified license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

"Labor Contracts" Bound the Laborer from Sunrise to Sunset

In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner.

The servants must "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it.

"Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servants to come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

Apprentice Laws of 1865-1868 and their Application to Freedmen

Between 1865 and 1868, the Legislatures of the South made detailed apprentice laws. Although many of the statutes make no mention of race, they had in mind, primarily, Negroes. In some instances, however, it was specifically stated that the application was to them. The Alabama statute said that "if the minor be a child of a freedman, the former owner of the child should have the preference of apprenticing him, if a suitable person."

In Kentucky, if the apprentice was white, the master must teach him reading, writing, and common arithmetic up to and including the "Rule of Three;" if a Negro, the master must pay at the end of the apprenticeship fifty dollars to a girl and one hundred dollars to a boy, but if the master should teach the apprentice to read and write, he was not bound to pay any money. In Kentucky, also, in apprenticing Negroes, preference was given to their former owners, "if the latter were suitable persons."

Mississippi and South Carolina had apprentice laws which related only to freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes.

Under the Mississippi law "The Sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other civil officers of the county had to report to the probate court semi-annually, in January and July, the names of all freedmen, free Negroes and mulations, under the age of eighteen, who were orphans or whose parents were unable or unwilling to support them. It was the duty of the court to order the apprenticing of such minors, preference being given to their former masters if suitable persons. The master had to furnish a bond payable to the State, conditioned upon his furnishing the minor with sufficient food and clothing, treating him humanely, giving him medical attention when sick, and, if the minor was under fifteen, teaching him or having him taught to read and write. Males were bound till they were twenty-one; females, till they were eighteen.

If the apprentice ran away the master might pursue him and bring him before a justice of the peace who could remand him to the service of his master. If the apprentice refused to return, he might be put into jail until the next term of the court, when his case would be investigated. If it was found that be had left without cause, he could be punished like a hire! freedman; but if he had a good cause, the court might discharge him and enter judgment against his master for not over one hundred dollars to be paid to the apprentice."

The constitutionality of these apprentice laws was tested in 1867. A Negro girl who had been a slave in Maryland and had been freed by the Constitution of that State November 1, 1864, was two days later, apprenticed by her mother to her former master. The laws governing Negro apprentices differed from those governing white apprentices in that the master did not obligate himself to teach the Negro apprentice reading, writing, and arithmetic, and retained the right to transmit the apprentice anywhere in the county. Upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the Federal Court held that the Maryland law resulted in practical slavery, and, hence, violated the Thirteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill of 1866

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 53-58.

Vagrancy Laws with Special Reference to the Freedmen

The present vagrancy laws of the South, so far as their wording is concerned, apply to both races equally. In the first years after the Civil War, vagrancy laws were enacted which had special application to Negroes. The South Carolina Legislature included in the Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the laws in relation to paupers and vagrancy, the following list of persons who were to be classed as vagrants:

All persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes, those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering, or peddling any articles or commodities without a license; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or 'teep or frequent disorderly or disreputable houses or places; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to work and do not work; those who (whether or not they own lands, or are lessees or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families; those who are engaged in representing publicly or privately, for fee or reward, without license, any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play, or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, sleight of hand, wax works; those who for a private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment, of any description; fortune tellers; sturdy beggars; common drunkards; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of others or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupant."

The Mississippi Vagrancy list was almost as extensive as that of South Carolina, with the addition, "that any freedmen, free Negroes, or mulattoes, over eighteen years of age, found on the second Monday of January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together in the day or night time, and white persons so assembling with freedmen, free Negroes or mulattoes... on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free Negro, or mulatto, should be considered vagrants."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 58-60.

Pauper Laws Made Each Race Liable to Support Its Own Paupers

The close of the war found the South facing the problem of how to meet the needs of its paupers, white and Negro. A large part of the property of the whites had been swept away or had been greatly depreciated in value. The Negroes, with a few exceptions, had no property to lose. They lost their right to look to the white people for sustenance. The Legislatures of the South adopted the plan of levying a tax upon each race for the support of its own indigents.

"In South Carolina when a person of color was unable to earn his support and was likely to become a public charge, the father and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchildren, brother and sister of such person should each according to ability contribute for the support of his or her relative. In each judicial district there was a 'Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color,' consisting of from four to eight magistrates, each magistrate looking after the indigent Negroes in his precinct. There was a fund composed of fees paid for the approval of contracts for service, instruments of apprenticeship, licenses, tines, penalties, forfeitures, and wages of convicts, for the relief of indigent Negroes. If this fund was insufficient, the board might impose a tax of one dollar upon all male persons of color eighteen and fifty, and fifty cents upon each female between

eightren and forty five. This tax had to be paid on the day fixed or the person rendered himself liable to pay a double tax."

The law of Mississippi provided that the same liabilities should reson Negroes to support their indigents as upon white persons to support theirs. It levied a tax of one dollar upon every freedman, free Negroor mulatto between eighteen and sixty, to go into the Freedmen's Pauper Fund. If a Negro refused to pay the tax, he might be arrested and hired out till he had worked out the amount.

REVERENCES,-Stephenson -- Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 60-63.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Thirteenth Amendment adopted December 18, 1865, made slavery in the United States unconstitutional. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments conferred upon the descendants of the slaves and upon the descendants of the Free Negroes, the constitutional rights which had been denied them under the so-called "Black Laws," passed by the different States. Under the Amendments conferring upon Negroes all the fundamental rights of white men, race distinctions were not abolished but race discriminations were made illegal.

"It is important, at the outset to distinguish clearly between race distinctions and race discriminations; more so, because these words are often used synonymously, especially when the Negro is discussed. A distinction between the Caucasian and the Negro, when recognized and enforced by the law, has been interpreted as a discrimination against the latter. In fact, there is an essential difference between race distinctions and race discriminations. North Carolina, for example, has a law that white and Negro children shall not attend the same schools, but that separate schools shall be maintained. If the terms of all the public schools in the State are equal in length, if the teaching force is equal in numbers and ability, if the school buildings are equal in convenience, accommodations and appointments, race distinction exists but not a discrimination.

"There is no discrimination so long as there is equality of opportunity, and this equality may often be attained only by a difference in methods. On the other hand, if the term of the Negro School is four months, and that of the white, eight; if the teachers in the Negro schools are underpaid and inadequately or wrongly trained, and the teachers of the white schools are well paid and well trained; if Negro children are housed in dilapidated, uncomfortable, and unsanitary buildings, and white children have new, comfortable, and sanitary buildings; if courses of study for Negro children are selected in a haphazard fashion without any regard to their peculiar needs, and a curriculum is carefully adapted to the needs of white children; if such conditions exist under the law, race distinctions exist which are at the same time distriminations against Negroes. A race distinction connotes a difference and nothing more. A discrimination necessarily implies partiality and favoritum."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 2-4.

14th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

(Ratified July 28, 1868)

Jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the prive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

See 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is decided to any of the male inhabitants of such state being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportions which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

See 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, of as an officer of the United States or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, under the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or robellion against the same, or given ald or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

See, 3. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounters for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be quasitioned. But affected in surface in suffered many vide.

15th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION (Ratified March 30, 1870)

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be de-abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, vious condition of servitude,
 the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress, April 9, 1866. It prescribed that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory'in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment and penalties, and to none other."

The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was in a large measure superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted July 28, 1868. The purpose of this Amendment was "(1) to make the Bill of Rights (the first eight Amendments to the Constitution) binding upon the States as well as upon the Nation; (2) to give validity to the Civil Rights Bill of 1866, and (3) to declare who were citizens of the United States."

Another Civil Rights Bill was passed March 1, 1875, which declared

that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This law was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional.

That year five cases having to do with Civil Rights of Negroes reached the Supreme Court. "Two of them concerned the rights of colored persons in inns and hotels, two their rights in theaters, and one in railroad cars. Mr. Justice Bradley, delivering the opinion of the court, took the ground that the first and second sections of the Civil Rights Bill were unconstitutional for these reasons: (1) They are not authorized by the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, because the separation of the races in public places is not a badge of servitude . . . (2) The Civil Rights Bill is not authorized by the Fourteenth Amendment, because that refers to action by the State, while the Bill refers to individual discrimination. It is State action of a particular kind that is prohibited."

In June, 1913, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the ruling of 1883 and extended its application to Federal territory and navigable waters of the United States.

STATE LEGISLATION

A number of States in the North have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places.

On May 16, 1865, Massachusetts declared that there should be no distinction, discrimination, or restriction on account of color or race in any licensed inn, public place of amusement, public conveyance, or public meeting and imposed a fine of fifty dollars for the violation of this law. The next year it included theatres within the prohibition.

After the Federal Civil Rights Bill was declared unconstitutional in 1883, and the burden of securing to Negroes equality of accommodation in public places was placed upon the States, many of them outside of the South adopted bills which practically copied the Civil Rights Bill of 1875. The following is a list of the States that have such Civil Rights Bills with the dates of their adoption:

Connecticut 188	4 and 1905	Minnesota1885, 1897 and 1899
Iowa	4 and 1892	Nebraska1885 and 1893
New Jersey	4	Rhode Island . 1885
Ohio188	4 and 1894	New York1893, 1895 and 1913
Colorado	5 and 1895	Pennsylvania 1887
Illmois188	5	Washington . 1890
Indiana 188	5	Wisconsin 1895
Massachusetts 1885, 189	3 and 1895	California1897
Michigan 188	5	

SEPARATION OF RACES.

IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "persons of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1883; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows:

Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains.

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines.

In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities.

In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation.

In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, and Wyoming, discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and

[&]quot;The origin of the expression "Jim Crow" appears to have arisen thus In Charleston. South Carolina in the early part of the almost the century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves both of whom were named James In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the 'Jim," as a further designation, the boarders, because he was very black, added "Crow" "Jim Crow" appears to have led an eventile life. He was born in Hichmond about 1800, was said first to Charleston, then to Now Orleans and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1830 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

Florida is the only State which prohibits white persons teaching in Negro schools and Negroes teaching in white schools. This act was passed in 1913.

SUFFRAGE

Negro Suffrage Before 1790.

North Carolina, 1715; South Carolina, 1716; Virginia, 1723; and Georgia, 1761, passed laws limiting the right of suffrage to white men. Virginia and South Carolina, 1776; Georgia, 1777, and Delaware, 1792, by constitutional amendments excluded Negroes from voting.

The first recorded argument concerning Negro suffrage appears to have been a long debate in the 1777-1778 session of the Massachusetts constitutional Convention. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the New York council of revision, 1785, and in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1789-1790. A strong minority in New York favored it. In 1790, the question of Negroes right to vote was raised at a heated election in Philadelphia. In 1796, the Pennsylvania courts decided that Negroes did not have the right of suffrage.

Negro Suffrage From 1790-1838.

Maine, 1819; Vermont, 1790; Kentucky, 1792 and Tennessee, 1796 were the only states admitted under the constitution without a suffrage discrimination against the Negro until the admission of Nebraska in 1867. Kentucky in 1799, and Tennessee in 1834, barred Negroes from voting. In the latter state where a considerable number had voted the constitutional convention by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three excluded them from the franchise.

There was no color discrimination in the Northwest territory ordinance of 1787. In 1800, the part of the ordinance relating to suffrage was applied to Mississippi Territory and Indiana Territory, in 1805 to the Territory of Orleans (Louisiana) and the territory Michigan, and in 1809 to the territory of Illinois. This was the last time until after the civil war that an act providing for territorial government did not contain a clause denying suffrage to Negroes. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the discussion, 1820, on the admission of Missouri and in the New York Constitutional Convention 1821, which enacted that Negroes could vote provided they had resided three years in the state and paid taxes on \$250 worth of property above all encumbrances. In North Carolina as in Tennessee there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. In the Constitutional Conventions

tion of 1834 after a long and heated debate it was defeated by a vote of 66 to 61. In the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837-1838 suffrage, after a long discussion was restricted to white men.

Negro Suffrage and the Anti-Slavery Movement 1838-1846.

Although prior to 1838, the question of Negro suffrage had several times been a matter of considerable popular concern the discussions of the subject were more or less isolated. After 1838 Negro suffrage became in some degree a party question. It was not, however, incorporated as a plank in party platforms and votes for and against it were not confined by party lines. The agitators in favor of it in most instances were more or less definitely connected with abolition and the anti-slavery movement. In 1838-1841 and 1846 Negro suffrage was discussed in connection with the changes of the constitutions of New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Struggle for Negro Suffrage in the Northwest, 1844-1857.

The most notable efforts during the forties and fifties to secure Negro suffrage were in the Northwestern States. In the Constitutional Conventions of each of the states of this section the question of Negro suffrage was discussed. In Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin the question was submitted to popular vote. Although in each instance lost, the large number of votes for it indicated the strength of the sentiment in favor of it.

Negro Suffrage and Political Parties.

There appears to have been an intimate connection between the Liberty and Free Soil parties and the sentiment for Negro suffrage.

"The votes for Free Soil candidates and for Negro suffrage were numerous in the same areas and were approximately equal in number. For example, the Free Soil vote of Wisconsin in 1848 was 10,418, while a year and a half before the vote for suffrage had been 7,664; the Free Soil vote of Michigan in 1848 was 10,389, while the vote for Negro suffrage in 1850 was 12,046; the vote for Negro suffrage in Connecticut in 1846 was 5,616; for Van Buren in 1848, it was 5,005. The same New York counties which gave majorities for equal suffrage in 1846, gave large votes for Van Buren in 1848. The northern counties of Illinois and the northeastern counties of Ohio, from which delegates favorable to abrogation of color distinctions, and the eastern counties of Wisconsin where the vote for Negro suffrage was heaviest, were all regions of Free Soil strength; while in Michigan, both the vote for colored suffrage and the Free Soil vote, were evenly distributed throughout the state

Negra Suffrage and the Republican Party 1857-1860

While the Republican party was not committed to Negro suffrage nevertheless from 1857 to 1860 the party had considerable to do with this question. In Iown through the Republicans the State Constitutional Convention submitted the question of Negro suffrage to popular vote. Although the measure was lost, one-fifth or more of the voters of this state supported it.

In the Minnesota Constitutional Convention of 1857 there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. This same year Negro suffrage was submitted for the third time to the voters of Wisconsin. The vote stood 40,106 against, and 27,550 for. In 1860 a Negro suffrage measure was defeated in New York by a vote of 337,984 against, and 197,503 for.

Growth of Sentiment, 1837-1860, In Favor of Negro Suffrage.

The growth of sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage from 1837 to 1860 was very marked. In 1840 there was no especial movement to grant political privileges to Negroes. In the Northwest, however, sentiment in favor of this movement grew until it almost furnished a principle for the Republicans in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. From 1846 to 1860 the sentiment in New York grew from one-sixth in the former year to more than one-fourth in the later year.

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THE NEGRO AND RECONSTRUCTION

Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage.

In his proclamation of amnesty, December 8, 1863, President Lincoln outlined his plan of Reconstruction as follows, —"Whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ala-

bama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the presidential election of the year of our Lord. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government. Such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State."

With reference to Negro suffrage, President Lincoln, in letter of March 13, 1864, to Governor Hahn of Louisiana said. "Now you are about to have a convention, which among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone." In his last public speech, April 11, 1865, in speaking of the New Louisiana Government he said: "It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent and on those who serve our cause as soldiers."

Negro Suffrage Under the Johnson Plan of Reconstruction

President Johnson's policy of reconstruction as outlined in a proclamation of Amnesty, May 29, 1865 and in a plan of reconstruction for North Carolina of the same date, was in substance, that, with certain exceptions, amnesty and pardon were extended to all who had "participated in the existing rebellion."

Provisional governors were appointed and the State government reinstated. In elections only those could vote who had exercised that privilege prior to 1860. The final qualifications for suffrage were to be decided by the state legislatures or constitutional conventions. Johnson, "like Lincoln confined the voters to white men and like him, favored a qualified suffrage for Negroes, although in his opinion that was a matter for the states themselves to determine." Congress opposed Johnson's plan, refused recognition to the state governments established under it and maintained that reconstruction was a matter for the Legislative instead of the Executive branch of the Government to handle.

The Fourteenth Amendment Plan of Reconstruction

The Fourteenth Amendment was enacted by Congress for ratification by the states, June 13, 1866. Under it Negroes were made citizens. Representation in Congress from the Southern States based on Negro population was to be reduced unless those states gave the Negro the suffrage. (For other provisions see the amendment.)

The eleven states which joined the confederacy had under the census of 1860, sixty-one representatives in Congress, sixteen of which were based on the three-fifths provision relative to slaves. If these states enfranchised the Negro they would have seventy members, if they denied the vote to the Negro, their representation would be reduced to forty-five. Under the Fourteenth Amendment Plan of Reconstruction, Negro suffrage was not forced upon the South but was optional with each state.

The Southern States
Refuse to Ratify the
Fourteenth Amendment

In the meantime the breach between President Johnson and Congress widened. An appeal, through the congressional elections of 1866, was made by both sides for endorsement. The result was over-whelmingly in favor of Congress. These elections decided that as a condition of readmission to the Union the late Confederate States must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. This through their legislatures they refused to do.

Dates of the Rejection by
the Southern States of the

Texus .	Oct.	13,	1866	South Carolina . I	Dec. 20,	1866
Georgia	Nov.	9,	1866	Kentucky J	an. 8,	1867
Florida	Dec.	3,	1866	Virginia J	lan. 9,	1867
Alabama	Dec.	7.	1866	Mississippi J	an. 25,	1867
North Carolina	Dec.	13,	1866	Louisiana F	eb. 6,	1867
Arlansus	Dec.	17,	1866	Delaware I	Feb. 6,	1867
	80 1 1			11 00 1000		

James Ford Rhodes, in vol. VI, pp. 6-7 of his "History of the United States 1850-1877 sums up the objections of the South to the Fourteenth Amendment as follows: "Most of the states presented in one way or another the reasons for their action. Objection was made to the adoption of a constitutional amendment when ten Southern States were unrepresented in Congress, and also to the menace of a reduced representation, but the most formidable obstacle to ratification lay in the so-called penal section which disfranchised from holding office the political leaders of the South. The Southern people, it was said, were asked to be the instruments of their own dishoner by fastening a stigma upon men who had their sympathy and when they had followed with pride. The amendment is an "insulting outrage" declared the governor of Mississippi; it is a denial of the equal rights of many of our worthiest citizens."

The Congressional Plan of Reconstruction

The rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment an of Reconstruction left "the way" open for congress to impose upon

the South its plan of reconstruction. This plan as passed over the President's veto March 2 and 23, and July 17, 1867, said that to enforce peace and good order the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were divided into five military districts. To the command of each district an officer of the Army was to be assigned.

Provisions were made for elections in these ten states of conventions to frame constitutions. All male citizens twenty-one years old and upward of whatever race, color or previous condition resident in the state one year, previous to election, except such as were disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony had the right to vote for delegates to these conventions. It was stipulated that these state constitutions must provide for universal Negro suffrage to be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress.

Each of these states, through their legislatures must also adopt the Four-teenth Amendment.

The Freedmen Exercise the Right of Suffrage

During the year 1867 the freedmen generally exercised the right of suffrage in the South. On February 25, 1866, they exercised that right in the District of Columbia. In February, 1867, the legislature of Tennessee granted the suffrage to Negroes. Under the congressional plan of reconstruction Negroes took part as voters and as candidates in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

Members of 1867-1868 Constitutional Conventions.

	Whites	Negr	De3	Whites	Negroes
Alabama	83	17	Mississippi	68	17
Artansas.			North Carolina .		
Florida			South Carolina		
Georgia	133	33	Texas .	. 81	9
Louisiana.	. 52	40?	Virginia	80	25

Negro Suffrage, 1865 to 1870.

1865—Connecticut, Wisconsin and Minnesota decided against Negro suffrage.

1866-Congress established Negro suffrage in all the territories. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas voted against it.

1867—Kansas, Minnesota and Ohio refused to grant suffrage to the Negro.

1868—Michigan and New York voted against Negro suffrage. Iowa and Minnesota extended the suffrage to Negroes. The Fourteenth Amendment (see under Civil Rights) was adopted July 28. In 1868 and 1869 the reconstruction constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes. They were now elected as members of the legislatures and members of congress.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF SOME RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLA-TURES.

	TUCO	70	100	0.01	100	1 70	3 6 77	0.774	1.05		. 10	70	
	1868	-03	187	0 71	187	1 - 12	187	3 14	181	4 7	5 18	76	
	Whites	Negroes											
ALABAMA-											i –		_
Senate -	32	1	29	4					27	- 6	-		
House	74	26	73	27					71	29			
ARKANSAS—													
Senate	23	1	22	1			-			_			
House			74	6									
GEORGIA-													
Senate	41	3											
House	146	29			}		-						
MISSISSIPPI—													
Senate			29	4			28	9	1		32	5	
House			77	30	76	39	50	55	1		100	16	
N. CAROLINA-					1								
Senate	47		47	3			46		16	4			
House	104	16	101	19		•	108	12	107	13			
S. CAROLINA—							1						
Senate .	24		22	11									
House	48	76	19	75					1		70	54	
TEXAS-													
Senate	-		28	2					Í				
House			32	8									
VIRGINIA-													
Senate			37	6									
House			116	21							1		

For references on Reconstruction, see at back under Bibliography, section "Reconstruction."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870 TO 1890

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. (See under Civil Rights the Fifteenth Amendment.)

After the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870, passed an act, the first section of which declares:

"All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890 TO 1915

Beginning with 1890, the Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendments sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars (\$300) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars (\$500) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars (\$300) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred dollars (\$300) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia, when read him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting. In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendant of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he register prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was, in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915. The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause intended to be permanent, provided that:

No person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, June 21, 1915, declared the Grandfather Clause invalid. Mississippi has no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO

The statutes of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been white. According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska, and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and South Carolina a person of color is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma provides:

"Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons."

In Arkansas, persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

MISCEGNATION

Miscegenation is the amalgamation, or mixing of racial stocks. This may take place in wedlock or out. Twenty-nine States have laws which make intermarriage between the races illegal.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, together with the Northern States of Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, marriages of whites is denied with Negroes. In Arizona, California, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Oregon, marriage with Mongolians also is prohibited. North Carolina prohibits marriage with Negro and Crotoan Indian blood, and Nevada with persons of the Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian or American Indian races.

The general rule with reference to intermarriages between races is this: "If the applicant for a marriage license had even only one great-grand parent who was a full-blooded Negro, he may not receive a license; but if that great-grandparent were a mulatto and in all later generations matings took place (illegally, of course) with a white person, then the person in question is legally white and may marry a white person. Otherwise stated, the descendant of

a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation were pure white, is excluded; or persons having one-eighth or more of Negro blood are excluded from marrying a white person. In Nebraska and Virginia, the limit is set at one-fourth or more of Negro blood. The State of Georgia sets no limit, but declares 'marriages between white persons and persons of African descent is forever probabled; such marriages are null and void.' Louisiana forbids the marriage of whites to 'persons of color.' In Jamaica, too, a person with less than one-eighth Negro blood becomes legally white."

Mr Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Eugenics Record Office of Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, which is established for the purpose "of accumulating and studying records of physical and mental characteristics of human families to the end that the people may be better advised as to fit and unfit marriages," has made a study of the effects of miscegenation and also of the State laws relating thereto. In a recent published bulletin, "State Laws limiting Marriage Selection examined in the light of Eugenics." he offers the following criticism of laws relating to miscegenation and suggests an outline based on the conclusions of present day science, for legislation on this subject.

In summing up the results of his investigation of the biological effects of miscegenation, Mr. Davenport concludes with the statement that "the skin-color is not of itself a matter of social moment—it should not be at any rate."

In regard to present legislation he says: "The reasonable conclusion. then, would seem to be this: in legislating, forget skin-color and concentrate attention upon matters of real importance to organized society. Prevent those without sex control or educability or resistance to serious disease from reproducing their kind. This may be done by segregation during the reproductive period, or even, as a last resort, by sterilization. Encourage, on the other hand, such marriages as will produce effective offspring. The problem of the socially fit must be treated not as one of color, but as a problem of the spread of feeblemindedness and physical weakness in organized society. From this point of view the social problem in the South is the same as that in the North, only it is larger, in that it involves a larger proportion of the whole population. However, if the demand for cheap labor in the North shall long continue to lure the weaklings of Europe to our Northern cities. the North will soon have in its hands as large a problem as the South has now -a problem which in its turn arose from the demand for cheap labor. sections alike must not be content merely to how their heads before the oncoming storm, but must take positive measures to increase the density of socially desirable traits in the next generation by education, segregation, an I sterilization; and by keeping out immigrants who belong to defective strains." In answer to the question "What legislation concerning miscegenation would square with biological knowledge?" Mr. Davenport makes the following suggestion:

"No person having one-half part or more Negro blood shall be permitted to take a white person as spouse. Any person having less than one-eighth part of the Negro blood, shall not be given a license to marry a white person without a certificate from the State Eugenics Board."

LIMITS TO MARRIAGES BETWEEN RACES*

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Alabama	White persons and Negroes or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation, inclusive, though one ancester in each generation be white. Constitution forbids marriage of white person with Negro or descendant of Negro		Imprisonment 2 to 7 years for each party
Arizona	Persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Negroes Mongolians or their descendants	Vold	
Arkaneas	Between a white and a Negro or mulatto. White person with Negro, mu-	Void	
California	latto, or Mougollan	to be issued	
Colorado	White person with Negro or mu- latto except in portion of State derived from Mexico		Fine \$500 or impris- onment for 2 years.
Delaware	White person with Negro or mu- latto as enrolled	"Unlawful"	Pine \$100 or impris- oument for 30 days.
Florida	White with a Negre () s or more Negre blood). Constitution speci fles persons of Negre descent to fourth generation inclusive		Imprisonment 10 yrd ur fine \$10x0.
Georgia	White persons with persons of African descent.		For officiating, fine, impresonment 6 mo's and work in chain gang 12 mo's
Idaho	White persons with Negro or mulatto.	Illegal and void	For solemnizing, fine \$300 and imprison- ment 3 mo's.
Indiana	White person with person hav- ing 1-8 Neare blood	Vold	Imprisonment 10yrs. and fine \$ 100.
Kentucky	White person with Nezro or mu- latto.	vold	Fine \$500.
Louisiana	White person and person of color Courts have held that marriage of white person with Negro or mulatto can never be valid	Probabited null & velid Concu- binage between white and Negro is a felony	Imprisonment 1 yr.
Maryland	White person and Newre or de- scendant of a Newro to 3rd gen- eration inclusive. 'Infamous crime''		Imprisonment 10 yrs. Minister fined \$100.
Missterippi	White person and Negro or mulatto or one who has I S or more of Negro blood White person and Mongolian or person having I-S or more of Mongolian blood Constitution limits Negro in same way.	Unlawful & void	Fine \$500 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Musouri	White person and Negro or Mon- gohan	Prohibited and	

*Rugenies Record Office Bulletin No. 9. "State Laws Limiting Marriage Selection Examined in the Light of Eugenies, Charles B. Davenport, Carnegic Institute Washington 1913.

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Montana	White person and Negro or in- part Negro) or Chinese or Japan- ese Such marriages made else- where are null and void in this State.	Null and void.	For solemulzing, fine of \$500 and imprisonment 1 mon. iz county jail.
Nebraska	White person and one having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.	"Absolutely void"	
Nevada	White person with one of Ethio- pian, Malay, Mongollan, or American Indian races	Gross misdo- meanor.	Imprisonment 2 yrs
North Carolina	White and Negro or Indian for of such descent to the 3rd generation (nefusive). Crotoan Indian and Negro for Of Negro descent to 3rd generation inclusive). Constitution makes same prohibited for Negro.	clared by a	
North Dakota	(a) White and Negro (defined as person having t-8 or more of Newgro blood. (b) Unlawful for such to live in adultery or fornication together or to live in some rosm.		iai Vine \$2000 Imprisonment 10 yra Same for issuing it cense or selemnizing in Fine \$500 and Imprisonment I yr.
Oklatioma	Any person of African descent with any person not of African descent.		Fine \$500 and Imprisonment 5 years.
Oregon	White person and Negro or Moning 1-4 Negro or Mongollan blood. (The criminal law includes also Chinese and Kanaka declars; such marriage vold, and provides penalty of imprisonment 3 mo, to 1 yr. For alding or issuing license the penalty is the same plus a fine of \$100 to \$1000.		Fine \$1090 or imprisonment lyr.
South Carolina	White to Indian, Negro, or mu- latto, or person having 1-8 o- more of Negro blood Constitu- tion limits Negro in the same way	Uniawful and Void	Fine \$500 and imprisonment I year.
South Dakota	White with person of African race. (Hilett conabitation be- tween such persons is felony) 'To issue license for such mar- riage is a misdenicanoct.	"Null and void from the begin-	Fine \$1000 and 1m prisonment 10 yrs.
Tennessee	White with Negro or descendant of Negro to 3rd generation inclu- ive. Living together as man and and wife prohibited. Constitu- tion sets same limit.		Imprisonment 5 yr
Texas.	Persons of European blood or their descendants with persons of African blood or their descend- ants discludes Negro with one parent white to third generation Reservation that the person knowlingly marries such person of different race.		imprisonment 5 yrs
l'tah	White with Negro or Mongolian	Vold	
Virginia	White with person having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.		Imprisonment 5 yrs Official solemnizing fine \$200, of which informer gets unif.
West Virginia	White person with Negro		Imprisonment 1 yr Fine \$100, solem- nizing the \$200



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NEGRO YEAR BOOK

OFFICE-HOLDING

Former Members of Congress SENATORS

NAME	STATE	LENGTH OF SERVICE
Revels, Hiram R	Mississippi	1870-1871
Bruce B. K	Missipsapi	1876-1881

REPRESENTATIVES

Cain. Richard H South Caroli	ina 43rd and 45th Congress 4 years
Cheatham, H. P North Caroll	lina 52nd and 53rd Congress 4 years
Delarge, Robert C South Caroli	ina 42nd Congress-2 years
Elliott, Robert B South Caroli	ina 42nd Congress-2 years
Haralson, Jeremlah Alabama	
Hyman, John North Caroll	
Langston John M Virginia	
Long, Jefferson Georgia	
	43rd, 44th & 47th Congress -6 years
Miller, Thomas H South Caroli	
Murray, George W, South Caroll	ina 53rd and 51th Congress—4 years
Nash, Charles E Louisiana	44th Congress - 2 years
O'Harra, James E North Caroli	lina 48th and 19th Congress 4 years
Rainey, Joseph H South Caroli	
Ransler, A J South Caroli	ina 13rd Congress 2 years
Rapter, James T Alabama	
Smalls, Robert South Caroli	ina 44th, 45th & 47th Congress -6 yrs.
Turner, Benjamin S Alabama	12nd Congress -2 years
	42nd, t3rd & 44th Congress -6 yrs
White George H North Carol	

Blanche K. Bruce.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave March, 1841, in Prince Edward County, Virginia; died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

He was educated with his master's son. After freedom came, he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate. In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Hiram R. Revels.—First colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822.

In 1847 he graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as paster of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the 18st colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi, January, 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th, took his seat in Congress.

FIRST NEGRO MEMBERS OF A STATE LEGISLATURE.

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston

were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislature of any State in the Union.

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, of Philadelphia.—First Negro given an appointment by the United States Government. In 1869 was appointed minister resident and consul general to Haiti. It was the first appointment ever given to a man of color by the United States Government.

He was born of Indian and mulatto parentage at Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, November 13, 1908. He filled the position until the end of 1877. He was Consul and Consul General of Haiti at New York, 1879-1888. In 1833 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Haitian Government at Washington, but as it is not customary for the United States to receive its own citizens as diplomatic representatives of other governments he was only conditionally recognized in that capacity. The three years, 1889-1892, were spent in Haiti. Mr. Bassett then returned to the United States and engaged in literary work. He is the author of the Handbook of Haiti, issued by the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages. He was a member of the American Geographical Society and of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was educated at the High School, Birmingham, Connecticut, the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the Connecticut State Normal School. He was principal of a public school in New Haven, Connecticut, 1853-1855. During this time he was a student at Yale College. In 1857 he became principal of the colored high school in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1857-1858. He remained at the head of the High School until he received his appointment in 1869 as minister to Haiti.

COLORED PERSONS NOW HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

DIPLOMATIC

Name, Position, and Address.

James L. Curtis.—Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

Richard W. Bundy, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR

Name, Position, and Address
William J. Yerb, Consul at Dakar, West Africa.

James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.



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NEGRO SOLDIERS

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

that there was an average of thirty-five Negroe and the regiment in the Revolutionary War. According to a second time were in the army under General Washington's assume and on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred

and seventy-five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged. Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. A Hessian officer under date of October 3, 1773, wrote "the Negro can take the field instead of his master and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance."

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by the black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts, led a company of Negroes at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. The Black Legion, organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D'Estaing, consisted of 800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this legion by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French Army from annihilation.

Only a small number of Negroes were allowed to serve in the patriot army of the Southern Colonies. Toward the close of the struggle, however, there was a growing sentiment among these colonies to use a large number of Negro troops. In 1780, Gol. John Laurens, of South Carolina, seconded by Gen. Lincoln, urged that State to raise black troops. In 1782, Gen. Greene proposed to the governor of South Carolina a plan for raising black regiments. Negroes were also employed in the British army during the Revolutionary War. This fact helped to gain them admittance into the patriot army. It is estimated that 30,000 slaves were carried off by the British troops and used in pioneer work and in building fortifications.

In 1775, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom to all Negroes and indentured white servants who might enlist in the British army. In 1776, the British formed a regiment of 800 Negroes on Staten Island. In 1782, a Mr.

J. Cruden, of Charleston, wrote a letter to Lord Dunmore, proposing that 10,000 black troops be raised in the province of South Carolina.

Lord Dunmore wrote to Gen. Clinton approving this scheme and declared his perfect willingness "to hazard his reputation and person in the execution of the measure." Letters containing the proposal were also sent by Lord Dunmore to London. Before they reached there, however, peace negotiations began. It appears that it was the intention of the highest British and American military authorities to begin a general policy of arming the Negro slaves and employing them as soldiers. The closing of the war, alone, prevented this policy from being carried into effect.

REFERENCES: Nell, Colored Patriots of the Revolution; Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens and as Soldiers, Part, II; Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. 1, Chapter XXVII; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV, Rillor, An Historical Inquiry conversity the Attempt to Raise a Regiment of Slaves by Rhodo Island During the War of the Revolution.

IN THE WAR OF 1812

Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery and good conduct of the many Negroes who were under his command at the battle of Lake Erie. He said: "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger." The legislature of New York, October 24, 1814, authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result, 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at Sackett's Harbor. Two battalions composed of 500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans. Three months before the battle, General Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana."

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to be adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

To every noble hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white sol-liers of the United States, viz.: one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations, and clothes, furnished to any American soldier.

On the eve of the battle, General Jackson reviewed the white and colored troops and had read to them his famous address. To the colored troops he said:

"To the Men of Color. -Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not unin-

formed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading fee. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your are or. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes."

REFERENCES: Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Appendix A. C. and D. Williams, Hatary of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II; Chapter II; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV.

THE CIVIL WAR

Something like 178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the Civil War. These made up 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, seven were calvary, twelve were heavy artillery, and one light artillery.

The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina, in which the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, February 9, 1863; the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER TROOPS BY STATES

Connecticut	1.764	Minnesota	104
Delaware	954	Massouri	8,344
District of Columbia	3,269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1,811	New Jersey	1,185
Indiana	1,537	New York	4 .125
lowa	440	Ohio	5,092
Kansas	2,080	Pennsylvania	8,612
Kentuc'ty	23,703	Rho-le Island	1,837
Maine	104	Vermont	120
Maryland	8,718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3,965	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1,387	-	
		Total	78,779

Under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State, Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4,965	Mississippi	17,869
Ar ansas	5 ,526	North Carolina	5,035
Colora o	95	South Carolina	5,162
Fluri, a	1,044	Tennessee .	20,133
Georgia	9,486	Texas	17
Louisiana	24,052	Virginia	5,723

"There were also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the battle of Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, July 6, 1863; the assault of Port Hudson (near Baton Rouge, La.), May 27, 1863; the assault on Fort Wagner, a defense of Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863; the assault on Petersburg, Va., June 15, 16, and July 30, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

The use of slaves as soldiers with the reward of freedom to those who survived, was strongly advocated at different times by members of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Slaves were employed as laborers on the fortifications in all parts of the Confederacy. Both slaves and free Negroes offered their services. A considerable number of the latter enrolled themselves.

The Charleston Mercury of January 3, 1861 announced that 150 abled bodied free colored men of Charleston had offered their services gratuitously to the Governor to hasten forward the important work of throwing up defences along the coast. In Lynchburg and Petersburg, Virginia in April 1861 free Negroes enrolled for the purpose of offering their services to the Governor for the defence of the State.

"ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS: Resolved by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. R. Cook, and William B. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic free men of color, of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defence. All who have not enrolled their names will call at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co.

"F. W. FORSYTHE, Secretary."

In June 1861, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act authorizing the Governor to receive into the military service free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Pay and rations were assigned them. November 23, 1861, there was a review in New Orleans of 28,000 Confederate troops. Among these was one regiment composed of 1,400 free colored men. On the 9th of February, 1862, there was another grand review of Confederate troops in New Orleans. The Picayune contained the following paragraph concerning this review:

"We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled, and comfortably uniformed. Most of these companies, quite unaided by the administration, have supplied themselves with arms without regard to cost or trouble. One of these companies, command-

ed by the well-known veteran, Captain Jordan, was presented, a little before the parade, with a fine war-flag of the new style. This interesting ceremony took place at Mr. Cushing's store, on Camp, near Common Street. The presentation was made by Mr. Bigney, and Jordan made, on this occasion, one of his most felicitous speeches."

Mulattoes of Mobile whose ancestors were made free by the treaty with France in 1803 were enlisted in 1862 for the defence of that city. The next year, according to Flemming, they were received into the Confederate service as heavy artillerymen.

In February, 1864, the Confederate Congress passed an act making all male free Negroes (with certain exceptions) between the ages of eighteen and fifty liable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country in the way of work upon the fortifications, or in government work, etc., as the Secretary of War might from time to time prescribe, and providing them rations, clothing and compensation. The Secretary of War was also authorized to employ for similar duty 20,000 male Negro slaves.

In February, 1865, at a meeting held in the African Church in Richmon-1 to acquaint the people concerning the failure of the Peace Conference held at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, proposed that legislation by the States be immediately effected so that the slaves could be armed. The next day a bill was presented in the House to give effect to Mr Benjamin's suggestion, and providing for the volunteer enlistment of slaves for military service. A motion to reject was lost by ayes 21, nays 53; a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was also lost; another to refer it to the Military Committee was also lost, and the motion of the original mover for a select committee passed. A resolution had already been offered in the Senate instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill with the least possible delay to take into the military service of the Confederate States, by volunteer enlistment with the consent of the owners, or by conscription, not exceeding 200,000 Negro soldiers. The resolution was defeated.

Dr. A. T. Augusta.—October 2, 1863, was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He is said to have been the first colored man commissioned in the medical department of the United States Army.

Andrew W. Abbott.—Born 1840. Died December 30, 1913. One of the first colored men to be admitted to the army medical service.

Dr. Abbott was a graduate from the Medical Department of Toronto University about the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in one of the colore i regiments. After the war he returned to Toronto, Canada, and practiced his profession. He was successful and when he died left an estate valued at \$61,000.

Henry M. Turner.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro chaplain in the United States Army Born February 1, 1833, near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed chaplain, 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880. Died May 8, 1915.

BEFERENCES: Williams, History of the Negro Troops in The War of the Rebellion, Idem, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. 11, Chapters XVIII — XX Wilson, History of the Black Phalanx, The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, pp 202-203; 1865, pp. 191-102.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN REGULAR ARMY

July 28, 1866, Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Fortyfirst Regiments of Infantry were organized.

March 3, 1869, a consolidation act was passed and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first were reorganized as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth were reorganized as the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians, extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Calvary won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front.

Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish-American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-fifth Infantry took a promining part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Colored Officers

Third North Carolina
Eighth Illinois, Army of Occupation at Santiago
Ninth Battalion, Ohio
Twenty-third Kansas

White and Colored Officers (1st and 2nd Lieutenants Colored) 7th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.

6th Virginia. 8th U. S. Volunteer, Immunes. 9th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes. 10th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes. White officers, Third Alabama

Indiana raised two companies of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment Colored Companies A and B, colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteer regiments reached the front in time to take partin a battle. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the Army of Occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago.

After the close of the Spanish-American War two colored regiments, the Forty eighth and Forty-ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and

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served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white

In 1907 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at West Point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

NEGROES AT WEST POINT

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, 1877, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties was discharged. He then went to Mexico. John H. Alexander, 1887, the second graduate, died March 26, 1894, while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young, 1889, the third Negro to graduate, is a major in the Tenth United States Calvary.

Nine other Negroes attended but did not graduate from West Point as follows: James W. Smith, South Carolina, 1870-1874; Henry A. Napier, Tennessee, 1871-72; Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida, 1872-73; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-1875; Johnson C. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-1882; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-78; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-86; William A. Hare, Ohio, 1885-1886; Henry W. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886.

COLORED OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Major William T. Anderson (retired) Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry.

Major John R. Lynch (retired) Paymaster.

Major Richard R. Wright, Paymaster, 1898, Spanish-American War.

Major Charles Young, Tenth Cavalry.

Captain George W. Prioleau, Chaplain, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Captain Theophilus G. Steward (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant W. W. E. Gladden, Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain, Tenth Cavalry,

1st Lieutenant Louis A. Carter, Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry.

HEROES

NEGROES TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND HAS MADE AWARDS

John B. Hill, a coachman, on account of injuries received in stepping a runaway team hitched to a landau containing a child and its maid, at Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1905, received a bronze medal and \$500.

George A. Grant, teamster, sustained fatal injuries in attempting to stop a runaway team at Groton, Connecticut, January 23, 1906. The award was

a silver medal and \$25 a month for support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for each of the four children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Theodore H. Homer, a waiter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1908, rescued an eight-year-old child from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for educational purposes as needed.

Albert K. Sweet, machinist, attempted to save four children from drowning at Norwood, Rhode Island, February 17, 1909. He received a bronze medal.

George E. McCune, porter, saved a two-year-old child from being run over by a train at Garden City, Kansas, February 19, 1908. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for educational purposes as needed.

Martha Generals, housewife at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1906, rescued a nine-year-old child from electric shock. The child had grasped an electric light wire and was unable to release his hold. She received a bronze medal, and twenty dollars a month during her life.

Harley Tombinson, farmer, died assisting in an attempt to save another farmer, Oscar Colson, from drowning in the Yadkin River, Norwood, North Carolina, August 3, 1909. His widow received a bronze medal and \$15 a month support during life, or until she remarries, with \$2 a month additional for each of the three children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Forest, farmer, for assisting in the attempt to save Oscar Colson and helping to save Henry C. Myers, was given a bronze medal and \$500.

James L. Smith, puddler, at Sistersville, West Virginia, October 28, 1909, rescued a two-year-old child from a burning house. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Boyce Lindsay, a sixteen-year-old boy at Spartanburg, South Carolina, May 28, 1910, saved an eleven-year-old white child from being run over by a truin. He received a bronze medal and \$2,000 to be used for his education.

John G. Walker, drayman, at Madison, Georgia, June 27, 1909, rescued from a runaway, Oscar W. Butler, mayor and lawyer, Green Thomas, laborer; William G. O'Bear, Quartermaster General State Militia of Georgia; Legare H. O'Bear, and Julia H. O'Bear. He received a bronze medal and \$500 toward buying a home.

Charlos A. Smith, laborer, attempted to save Theodore Dilhof, laborer, from sufficiation in a sewer at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1910. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 towards the purchase of a home.

Mack Stallworth, oil tank cleaner at Port Artnur. Texas, June 25, 1910, died, saving Squire Bradford from suffocation. Bradford was overcome in a tank car by gas which had formed in it. Stallworth entered the car through a fifteen-inch opening, seized Bradford and lifted him up so that two men on the outside of the car could reach him. Stallworth was overcome by gas and suffocated before he could be rescued. His widow received a bronze medal and thirty dollars a month for life or until she remarries, with five dollars a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

James Pruitt, a farmer at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, saved Fritz F. Muller and attempted to save Wilham Riehle from suffocation in a well. Pruitt was awarded a silver medal and \$500 toward the purchase of a farm.

James Hunter, a farmer, at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911,

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attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation. Hunter received a brouze medal and \$500 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Duncan, a farmer and well digger, at West Point, Texas, August 5, 1907, rescued William C. Anderson, a well digger, from a cave-in well. Duncan received a gold medal and \$2,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Record, a farmer, at Letot, Texas, May 24, 1908, helped to save Luther F., Anna, and Nettie L. McClanahan and Dorris A. Stafford from drowning. Record received a bronze medal and \$1,000 towards the purchase of a farm.

Lucy G. Edwards, nurse, rescued a seven-year-old child from a rabid dog. Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21, 1912. She received a bronze medal.

Elbort Gray, sixteen-year-old school boy, at Canton, Texas, saved a two-year old child from drowning in a well thirteen inches in diameter and 60 feet deep, which contained 1s inches of water. He received a bronze medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes as needed.

Nolden Townsell, aged sixteen, porter, saved a four-year-old child from being run over by an auto truck at Waco, Texas, February 1, 1912. He received a bronze medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes as needed.

Arthur Lockett, fireman, saved a three-year-old child from being run over by a train, May 9, 1912, at Jefferson, Georgia. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Lockett was in the cab of a locomotive running twenty-five miles an hour when his attention was attracted by a scream from the engineer. He saw a child on the track 150 feet ahead of the locomotive. Although the locomotive was swaying under an emergency application of the brakes, Lockett ran along the running board, jumped to the steam chest, thence to the bumper-timber, and when the pilot was less than ten feet from the child jumped to the track in front of the locomotive which was then running eight or nine miles an hour. He fell forward as he struck the ground and grabbed the child as he fell. With two strong, quick jerks, he threw himself and the child off the track to safety. The locomotive was stopped when the pilot was thirty-five feet beyond the point of rescue.

Beocher Roberts, a seventeen-year-old farm hand, helped to rescue Thomas Asheraft, colored, from a 65 foot-deep cave in well, Tyler, Texas, April 16, 1912. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Roberts reached the well after two white men had been down in the well to remove the sand, which partially covered Ashcraft. He was asked to assist, which he immediately did; descended into the well, removed some sand from round Ashcraft's legs, and then tied the rope to Ashcraft. Another rope was lowered to Roberts and both men were drawn up. (See also under awards to white persons for saving Negroes, mention of the two white men, Wills and Gregory.)

Robert Kenney, aged 45, Troy, Ohio, March 25, 1913, died assisting in an attempt to save Edward Jones and three others from drowning in the Great Miami River. A silver medal and \$500 given to his father as needed.

Henry West, crossing watchman, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, September 27, 1913, died saving Judson A. Haviland, aged 9, and Charles Jones aged 11, from being run over by a train. His father given silver medal and \$500 as needed.

Lumis Little, well digger and farmer, at Sugar Valley, Georgia, September 6, 1913, attempted to save William A. Hall from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

James Williams, one-arm, crossing watchman, at Farmville, Virginia, October 23, 1912, saved John D. Jennings from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

William R. Dyke, school teacher and farmer, at Goode, Virginia, April 17, 1913, attempted to save Frances Bryant, aged 4, from burning to death in a house. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as

Woodson Graham, a thirteen-year old school boy, at Grenada, Mississippi, June 2, 1913, died attempting to save Arnington Buntin another boy from drowning in the Yalobusha River. His father received a bronze medal and \$500 as needed.

James W. Brice, Er., laborer at Culloden, Georgia, October 20, 1914, attempted to save James Jones, laborer from suffocation in a well. Brice was blind and had only one hand. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Abnor Sullivan, laborer at Culloden, Georgia, October 20, 1914, saved James Jones from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Walter Roberson, servant at Waco, Texas, October 9, 1914, rescued Charles and Mary Betros from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

John E. Rufus, hod-carrier at Morris, Illinois, July 4, 1913, saved William L., Ida B., and E. Ellwood Crull and M. L. Tabler from drawning in the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Henry H. Rogers, farmer at Mableton, Georgia, August 10, 1914, saved Thomas Johnson from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

William Pratt, farmer at Mableton, Georgia, August 10, 1914, attempted to save Horace M. Parbam from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

WHITE PERSONS TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO HAS MADE AWARDS FOR SAVING NEGROES

Sadie Crabbe, housewife at Avalon, Virginia, February 11, 1905, died attempting to save Ralph Young, a colored laborer, from drowning. Award was a bronze medal and \$2,000 in trust for four children.

Locklin M. Winn, physician at Clayton, Alabama, February 16, 1906, saved William M.ller a colored laborer, and William E. Houston, and James H. Smith (white, from drowning). Winn received a silver medal.

Clifford V. Graves, a farmer, at Versailles, Kentucky, March 7, 1907 saved Merritt L. Brown, colored farmer, from an enraged bull. Graves received a bronze medal and \$700 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.

Raymond A. May, a locomotive fireman, at Pates, Kentucky, September 8, 1908, saved a two-year-old colored buby from being run over by a train. May was awarded a bronze medal.

James B. Goldman, a section foreman, at Waterloo, South Carolina, June 29, 1907, saved Warren Finley, a colored laborer, from being run over by a train. Goldman received a silver medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Adolph Arnholdt, weaver, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1908, died attempting to save Earl Johnson, an eight-year-old colored child, from drowning. Award was a silver medal and \$50 a month for the support of widow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her daughter until she reaches the age of sixteen.

Prank Omner, a foreman, at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 22, 1907, died saving John Bevin, a colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer manhole. A silver medal was awarded to his widow and \$2,000 to liquidate a mortgage on her property and \$50 a month during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her two children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Amila G. Cone, age 61, housewife, at Raleigh, Florida, May 5, 1908, attempted to save a five-year-old colored child from burning. A silver medal was awarded.

William M. Edwards, longshoreman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1908, rescued Lucius Hubbard, a colored stevedore, from burning in hold of a ship. Edwards was awarded a silver medal and \$1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

E. Ralph Adams, a fifteen-year-old school boy at Decatur, Michigan, December 7, 1904, helped to save Avery D. Mahoney, a thirteen-year-old colored boy, and died assisting in an attempt to save Burdette C. Blett, a white boy from drowning. Award was a bronze medal.

Thomas N. Christianbury, chief of police, Charlotte, North Carolina, August 9, 1909, rescued Rufus Long, a colored laborer, from a cave-in in a well. Christianbury was awarded a silver medal and \$200 to liquidate mortgage on property and \$2,000 for the education of his children as needed.

H. Guy Brown, civil engineer, at Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1911, died attempting to save Joseph Freer, colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer. Award was a silver medal.

John H. Simmons, a farmer, Nebo, North Carolina, September 29, 1911, died attempting to save John A. Rhyne, a colored watchman, from suffocation in a fifty-foot well. Award was a silver medal and \$30 a month for the support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

William F. Leland, captain, McClellanville, South Carolina, May 24, 1911, died attempting to save David Simpson, a colored deck-hand, from drowning. A bronze medal was awarded and \$250 to Leland's father as needed.

Arthur L. McGuire, a patrolman. St. Louis, helped to save George W. Berton, a colored laborer, his wife and three children from drowning, March 25, 1913. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Louis O. Mott, a teamster, St. Louis, Missouri, helped to save George W. Berton, wife, and three children from drowning. March 25, 1913. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

William G. Wills, a sixty-two-year-old farmer, Tyler, Texas, helped to

rescue Thomas Asheraft, a colored farm hand, from a 65 foot-deep cave-in well. Wills was awarded a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

S. Rance Gregory, farmer and well-digger, Tyler, Texas, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft from a 65-foot-deep cave-in well. April 16, 1912. Award, a bronze medal, and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Luther B. Weaver, proprietor of a dye house, Dallas, Texas, died attempting to save George Maben, colored assistant, from burning when dye house caught afire. Award, a silver medal and \$40 a month for support of willow during her life or until she remarries, with \$5 additional for each of two children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

John A. King, laborer at La Cygne, Kansas, December 23, 1912, saved Frank Allen a colored laborer from suffocation in a well. He receive i a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Clarence O. White, stove molder at Rossville, Ohio, March 26, 1913, saved Alphonso J. Collins, a colored teamster, from drowning in the Great Miami River. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Raymond Harrison, motorman at Troy. Ohio, March 25, 1913, attempted to save Edward Jones and three others from drowning in the Great Miami River. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose

Charles E. Glass, locomotive engineer at Staunton, Virginia, July 20, 1912 saved William H. Hawley, a colored carpenter, from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as necessity.

Albert May, motorman at Pittbridge, Texas, December 7, 1913, helped to save an unidentified man, woman and child from drowning in the Brazos River. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Frank R. Rameey, bridge construction foreman at Pittbridge, Texas, December 7, 1913, helped to save an unidentified colored man, woman and child from drowning in the Brazos River. He received a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Wilfried H. Gross, mail carrier at Louisville, Kentucky, April 39, 1913, rescued two women, two children and their colored coachman, George Jones, from a runaway. He received a bronze medal.

Austin Hall, farmer at Iva, South Carolina, August 9, 1910, saved Edward Harris, a colored well digger from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Harold W. Snow, private secretary at Jackson, Mississippi, April 26, 1912, attempted to save Mrs. Molhe Meredith, a 73 year old colored woman, from being run over by a train. The woman was killed and Snow sustained injuries that necessitated the amputation of his leg below the knee. Ha received a silver medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

THE CHURCH AMONG NEGROES

THE FIRST CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

1785. Colored Baptist Church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia. 1788. First African Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia, organized

January 19, by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored). Andrew Bryan, a slave, was the first pastor.

1787. Richard Allen and a few followers started in Philadelphia an Independent Methodist Church. This was the beginning of

the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1790. African Baptist Church, Lexington, Kentucky, organized. In 1820 split into First Baptist church and Pleasant Green Baptist church.

1791. Absolom Jones founded at Philadelphia St. Thomas Episcopal church.

1793. Springfield Baptist Church at Augusta, Georgia, organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.

1796. James Varick and others established in New York City a colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination. This is the oldest Negro church in New York. The first meetings were held in the cabinet shop of William Miller on Cross Street.

1800. The Abyssinia Baptist Church of New York City organized.

1802. The Second Baptist Church of Savannah, an off-shoot of the First African Baptist Church, was organized.

1805. The African Meeting House, the first Negro church in Boston and in New England, organized. The building for this church which is said to have been erected entirely by Negro labor, was in Smith Court, off Belknap Street. It is now known as the Joy Street Baptist Church.

1809. The first African Baptist Church of Philadelphia organized.

1807. First African Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, the first Colored Presbyterian Church in America, founded by Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Its building, erected in 1811, was located off Seventh and Bainbridge Streets. Now located at Seventeenth and Fitzwater Streets. John Gloucester (see John Gloucester) was its first pastor.

1812. Colored Peoples' Church organized at Trenton, New Jersey.

About 1816, this church was taken into the African Methodist Episcopal Denomination,

- 1818. St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City, an offshoot of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, organized. It was incorporated in 1820. St. Philip's has the distinction of being the richest Negro church in the world. Its real estate holdings, much of which is in residence property amounts to about \$1,000,000.
- 1824. St. James First African Church, first colored Episcopal Church in a slave State, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Levington, who had been ordained in St. Thomas Church, Philadelphia. This church was established with the consent and approval of Bishop Kent of the Episcopal Church. In 1827 the church building was consecrated.
- 1838. July. First Bethel Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Florida, established. It is now the Bethel Baptist Institutional Church.

There were six charter members: four white, the Rev. J. Jaudan and wife, Deacon James McDonald and wife, and two colored persons, slaves of Mr. Jandan. The first meeting place was the Government Block House which stood near the county courthouse. Mr. Jaudan purchased a lot on Church Street between Hogan and Julia Streets and gave it to the church. A meeting house was erected here in 1861. At the close of the Civil War the white members of the church went into court and endeavored to dispossess the colored members of the church property and name. The colored members of the congregation, however, were in the majority and the court decided that they were the Bethel Baptist Church and rightful owners of the property. A short while after this, the Bethel Baptist Church sold the property on Church Street to their white brethren and purchased a lot on the Northwest corner of Main and Union Streets and erected a building thereon in 1868. In 1894, the Bethel Baptist Church was incorporated by the State of Florida as an institutional church with authority to carry on social betterment, industrial training work, a Bible institute, and a publishing and tract repository department, in addition to the regular work of a missionary Baptist church.

1867. April 14. Plymouth Congregational Church, first Colored Congregational Church among the colored people in the South, organized at Charleston, South Carolina.

This church had its origin with the colored members of the Circular Congregational Church of Charleston, which was organized in the year 1680, January 20, 1867, 108 of the members of the Circular Church requested their letters with the purpose of forming a new church of their own.

1878. First Lutheran Colored Church, of the Synodical Conference, organized at Little Rock, Arkansas.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORED DENOMINATIONS.

- 1805. Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.
- 1813. The Union Church of Africans incorporated September 7, at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury Church.
- 1816. The African Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its first Bishop.
- 1821. At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized June 21. James Varick was made District Chairman and the next year became the first Bishop of the church.
- 1836. The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States.

In 1838 the Wood River Baptist Association of Illinois was organized

1853 the Western Colored Baptist Convention organized.

1864 Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention organized.

1867 the Consolidated American Baptist Convention organized and continued till 1879 when the Western churches withdrew.

1880 the National Baptist Convention was organized at Montgomery Alabama.

- 1850. African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.
- 1850. The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.
- 1860. About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.
- 1865. Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist Churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.
- 1866. The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere, organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.
- 1869. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
- 1870. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, at Memphis, Tennessee, set apart its colored

members, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized. 1882.

1896. In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored).

1896. The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored) was organized

at Lawrence, Kansas.

A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) 1899. was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic); Church of Christ in God.

The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was 1900.

organized.

The United American Free-Will Baptist were organized. 1901.

1905, July 10, at Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored).

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS

1750. George Leile, born about this time, was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers.

Some time before the Revolutionary War, Leile's master moved to Burke County, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church, gave him his freedom. Lede preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1786 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave, Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Lede had much success and established the Baptist church among the Negross of Jamaica.

1788. Andrew Bryan founded the First African Baptist Church at Savannah, Georgia.

Bryan was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was, however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

1753. Rev. Lemuel Haynes, revolutionary soldier and first colored Congregational minister. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut,

In 1775 Haynes joined the colonial army and served through the war. He had an exceptionally good education. In 1785 became pastor of a white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut; 1818 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut, 1809.

1810. Harry Hosier.—First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church. He was the companion of Bishop Thomas Coke whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States.

Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America at that time. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

1787. Richard Allen started an independent Methodist church. He was the founder and first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760, Richard Allen purchased his freedom and became an itinerant Methodist preacher. During all this time he worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War was employed as a teamster, hauling salt. with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absalom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets." and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children, prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. In September, 1787, Allen, with a few followers, started an independent Methodist Church. The congregation worshipped first in a blac'esmith shop at Sixth and Lombard Streets In 1794 Bethel Church was errected. 1816. Allen was ordained the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

1791. Absalom Jones established in Philadelphia the first African Church of St. Thomas, now known as St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society. He was the first Negro to be ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

1801. John Chavis commissioned by the Presbyterian General Assembly as a missionary to the Negroes. He was the first Negro in the Presbyterian Church to be prepared for Christian leadership. And the first Negro Home Missionary in that church. He was also a prominent teacher of the children of wealthy white families in North Carolina.

Chavis is said to have been born in Granville County, North Carolina. "The sons of his old neighbors in that county say that he was born in Haiti, and in his young manhood lived in Jamaica." In 1832, he said of himself. "if I am black I am a free born American and a Revolutionary soldier." The first authentic information concerning him is found in the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for 1801. A resolution therein says "that Mr. John Chavis, a black man of prudence and piety, who has been educated and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia, be employed among people of his color until the meeting of the next General Assembly."

Chavis appears to have been employed principally in Virginia and North Carolina as a missionary for from two to nine months each year until 1807. In 1809, he was received as a licentiate by the Orange Presbytery in North Carolina. For the next twenty years he appears to have preached pretty regularly in Granville, Wake, and Orange counties. The Nat Turner Insurrection, in August, 1831, caused the North Carolina Legislature in 1832 to pass an Act silencing all colored preachers.

It was not, however, as a preacher, but as a teacher of white boys and apparently white girls also, that Chavis is best remembered in North Carolina. The greater part of the time after he was silenced as a preacher and probably for a large part of the time from his return to North Carolina until his death in 1838, he conducted a private school in Wake County and also probably in Chatham, Orange and Granville counties. Some of his pupils later became distinguished. Among these were Charles Manly, governor of North Carolina, Abram Rencher, Minister to Portugal, and a governor of New Mexico; James H. Horner, founder of the Horner School; and Priestly H. Mangum, brother of Senator Mangum and himself a lawyer of distinction.

1810. John Gloucester.— First Negro Pastor of a Presbyterian church in America; was made pastor of a colored Presbyterian church

in Philadelphia. He was born a slave in Tennessee in 1776 and died in Philadelphia, 1822.

Rev. Gideon Blackburn, of Tennessee, noting Gloucester's Christian zeal, purchased him for a body servant and is said to have at once placed the slave under a course of instruction in his own home. Gloucester exercised his gifts in preaching among his own people and developed a wonderful nower.

In 1806, Rev. Blackburn came to Philadelphia on a visit and brought his slave with him. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia was endeavoring to establish a mission work among the colored people and sought Gloucester's services. His master immediately set him free to engage in this work. When he was brought before the Philadelphia Presbytery for examination it was found that he lacked the required course of study. He was sent back to the Union Presbytery of Tennessee for further training. In 1810 he returned to Philadelphia and took charge of the African Presbyterian church which had been established in 1807. (See reference to African Presbyterian Church.) He continued as the pastor of this church until his death.

Rev. Gloucester was a pioneer of Presbyterian ministers. Four of his sons, Jeremiah, John, Stephen, and James, entered the ministry, and from the Sunday School of his church went three other well known ministers, Rev. Amos to Africa, Rev. H. Wilson to New York, and Rev. Jonathan C. Gibbs who died in Florida, after having been during the reconstruction period, secretary of state and state superintendent of schools.

1790. Henry Evans, about this time founded a Methodist church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was a free born Negro from Virginia.

While on his way to Charleston, South Carolina, to practice the trade of shoemaking. Evans chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was a licensed local Methodist preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist Church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room was built for him in the church, and there he remained until his death in 1810.

1792. Jack, of Virginia, a famous ante-bellum Negro preacher, popularly known as "Uncle Jack," Was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of Christian doctrine. He was a full-blooded African and was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church.

"Uncle Jack" preached from plantation to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, and gave him a home and a

small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons. He preached for over forty years.

1805. Joseph Willis, in Bayou Chicot District, Louisiana, organized the first Baptist church west of the Mississippi.

Willis was born in South Carolina in 1762, probably free, and obtained a fair English education. He appeared in Southwest Mississippi in 1798. In 1804 he came into Louisiana; 1812 the Mississippi Association sent two ministers to ordain him. He organized the Louisiana Baptist Association and was elected its Moderator in 1837. He died September 15, 1854.

- 1844. Daniel A. Payne.—Born February 24, 1811; died 1892. Established Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio. It was organized on the Manual training plan. Union Seminary contributed largely to the founding of Wilberforce University with which it was consolidated in 1863. Bishop Payne was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.
- 1812. John Jasper, famous Negro preacher, for sixty years in and around Richmond. He became a national character by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He died 1899.

Justice was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died the Richmond Dispatch gave much editorial space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond, has recently written his life.

1818. Alexander Crummell, eminent colored Episcopal minister, born in New York City, 1818, died 1898.

Alexander Crummell's father was a native of the Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of several books dealing with the race problem, and assisted in founding the Negro American Academy.

1826. Caesar Blackwell. A slave of Lowndes County, Alabama. Bought by the Baptist Association of that State. Set free in order that he might preach to the slaves. He is said to have been quite a gifted man. He was often listened to with interest by white audiences.

"Dock Phillips.—The Alabama Paptist Association endeavored to buy him of his master, John Phillips of Cotton Valley, Macon County, Alabama. "Dock" however, was so devoted to his master that he refused to be sold but continued preaching the remainder of his life. He enjoyed the universal confidence and esteem of the whites.

1815. Henry Highland Garnett, noted educator and minister, born a slave December 23, in Maryland, died in Liberia, February 14, 1882.

Garnett's father escaped with him from slavery when he was a little child. He was educated in the New York City Schools and the Oneida Institute. In 1850 he visited England, and from there went as a delegate to the Peace Conference at Frankfort-on-the-Main. For some time he was a missionary in Jamaica, Chaplain of a colored regiment during the war, and president of Avery Institute at Pittsburg; he was the first colored man to hold religious services in Representatives' Chamber of Congress, at Washington. He was appointed minister to Liberia.

1864. Joseph S. Attwell assisted in founding the settlement of Crozerville, in Liberia. He was born in Barbadoes, British, West Indies, in 1813, and died in New York City in 1881.

Joseph Attwell came to the United States in 1864 to collect funds to assist his countrymen to emigrate to Liberia. He collected about \$20,000, and was instrumental in founding the settlement of Crozerville in Liberia. He remained in the United States, and at the close of the Civil War went South as a missionary of the Episcopal Church. Established mission churches in a number of Southern States. He was for several years rector of a church in Petersburg, Va., and St. Stephen's Church, Savannah, Ga. Later he became rector of St. Philip's Church, New York, and continued in this position until his death.

1837. Amanda Smith.—Distinguished as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born a slave in Maryland in 1837, died February 24, 1915. Her father by working extra at night and other times, was able to buy himself and family and move to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp meetings in the seventies in Ohio and

Illinois, that she became famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland.

REFERENCES: W. P. Harrison—The Gospel among Slaves, p. 60-61; J. O. Ballagh—A History of Slavery in Virginia, p. 110; G. W. Williams—A History of the Negro, Vol. II. p. 460. J. S. Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, pp. 67, 73-76; Booker T. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. I, pp. 260-69, 272-75; Smith History of Education in North Carolina, pp. 138-40; S. B. Weeks— John Chavis, Ante-bellum Negro Preacher and Teacher, The Southern Workman, February, 1914; Annie G. Randall—John Chavis a Sketch. State Normal Magazine, Greensboro, N. C., 1910; John W. Lee—Brief Sketch of Presbyterial Church among Negroes, Philadelphia, 1914; Amanda Smith—Autobiography; W. E. Hatcher—John Jasper. C. G. Woodson, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

According to reports on Negro Churches published by the Census Bureau in 1906 and estimates by Dr. H. K. Carroll, Associate Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, there are in the United States 39,430 Negro churches, 4,304,469 communicants, 36,339 Sunday Sch, Isooand 1,745,387 Sunday School scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes according to these reports is \$57,299,077. Other estimates indicate that their total church property holdings are about \$76,000,000.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over \$200,000 for home mission work. They are supporting 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually over \$100,000 to foreign mission work.

The Negro Baptists through the National Baptist Convention organized a foreign mission board in 1880. Missionary work is carried on in five countries. They have on the mission field lifty-one stations, eighty-three out stations, and forty-three organized churches. There are forty-three native workers and 451 other helpers. The communicants number 14,700.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church established foreign missionary work in 1844. Missionary work is carried on in eight foreign countries. This denomination has two bishops stationed in Africa. It has in Africa 118 ordained ministers and 479 unordained ministers and teachers. The communicants number 17,178. The expenditures for foreign mission work in 1915 was \$45,345.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized its foreign mission work in 1892. It has in the foreign mission field three stations, five out-stations and eleven organized churches. There are five ordained ministers, and thirteen native workers and other helpers.

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DENOMINATIONS		Baytists Northern Convention	Free Baptists.	Christian (Christian Connection)	Congregationalists.	Distiples of Christ Churches of Christ	Independent Churches.	General Synog of the Evangelical Lutheral Conference of N. America.	lok	Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America	Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum) Presbyterian (Thurch in the United States of America	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Associate Reformed Synod of the South.	Reformed Church in America	Metorined Ephsiopal Courts	Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Evangelical Latheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States.

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INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS

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Prof. G. F. Porter, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

Mothodist Episcopal Church

Bishop Theo. S. Henderson, D. D., 515 Oak Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., DeSoto Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Bishop Thomas B. Neely, D. D., 4513 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. E. Jones, D. D., 631 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

J. P. Wragg, D. D., 35 Gammon Avenue, South Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. Gillum, D. D., Box 144, Mexico, Mo.

l. Garland Penn, Litt., D., 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Prof. E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs, Miss.

Mr. L. J. Price, South Atlanta Station, Atlanta, Ga.

NEGRO PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was paster of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois, until his death in 1902.

There are at present four colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore, Maryland, was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral in 1902. He was for a time teacher and assistant principal in the St Joseph College for Negro cathechists at Montgomery, Alabama He is now engaged in mission work in various parts of the South.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Dunn of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He died January 27, 1913.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France, in 1907. He is at present a professor in the Apostolic College of his Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobold was ordnined at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1910.

NEGRO PRIEST IN THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Robert Morgan, Rev. Father Raphael, of the Order of the Cross of Golgotha, is a priest of the Russo-Greek Church.

Father Raphael was born in Jamaica and was brought up in the Anglican Church. He was educated at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He was for a time a missionary in Liberia. He then studied at St. Aiden's College, Birlichhead, and King's College, London. After being ordained he came to the United States and took charge of an Episcopal mission at Wilmington, Delaware. After a time he came to believe in the dogmas of the Greek Church and severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. About aix years ago he went to Constantinople and was baptized and ordained a subdeacon and priest and was made a missionary to the colored people of the United States. His headquarters are in Philadelphia.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS SISTERHOODS AND BROTHERHOODS

The Oblates of Providence.—Founded in Baltimore, July 2, 1829, by Father Joubert, a Sulpician priest.

Futher Jouhert enited together four young colored women, Elizabeth Lange, Rosa Boegus, Magdalen Balas, and Teresa Duchemin. The work outlined for the sisters was to conduct schools for colored girls, provide for orphans and seek the erring. They founded St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. The Oblates of Providence have grown in numbers. Mussions have been established in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kana; Havana, Cuba, and Old Providence and Catania, two islands off the coast of Central America. About forty sisters remain at the mother house in Baltimuse.

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family.—Founded at New Orleans, November 21, 1842, by Harriet Delisle, Juliette Gaudin, Josephine Charles, and a Miss Alicot, "free women of color," under the supervision of Father Rousselon, Vicar General.

Miss Delisle and Miss Charles were native born, Miss Gaudin was from Cuba, and Miss Alicot from France. They were wealthy. A part of their wealth had been inherited and a part they had earned. The original purpose of the order was "to teach the catechism to young and old women, to prepare them for their first communion." The work, however, has greatly broadened in 1848 a home for aged and infirm women was established. In 1863 an addition was made for men. Next, the asylum for St. John Berchman, the patron of the Order, was opened for girls. An academy for girls and an asylum for boys were also established. Five day schools were also conducted for boys and girls. Houses have been established in Opelousas, Donaldsonville, and Baton Rouge. The Mother House of the Congregation of the Holy Family, an extensive brick building, occupies the site of the Old Orleans Theatre, famous before the War, as the scene of the quadroon balls.

Knights of Peter Claver.—This association was organized at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, 1909. The organizers were seven in number; three white

and four colored. The white were: Rev. Conrad F. Rebeshier, Mobile, Rev. Samuel J. Kelley, Biloxi, Miss., and Joseph P. Van Baast, Mobile. The colored were: Gilbert Faustina, Mobile; Frank Collins, Mobile; Frank Trenier, Mobile; and Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore.

The association has a National Council and subordinate or local councils. The National Council, which meets annually, at a designated place on the third Tuesday in August is composed of the incorporaters of the Association, the officers of the National Council, the Grand Knight of each subordinate Council, and past Supreme Knights of the order; subordinate councils are according to numbers, allowed to send from one to three delegates to the National Council's Annual Meeting.

The National officers of the order are:

Supreme Knight, Gilbert Faustina, 241 Rylands Lane, Mobile, Ala.

Deputy Supreme Knight, Peter Glaude, Pascagoula, Miss.

National Secretary, Joseph Graves, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

National Treasurer, Rev. Samuel J. Kelly, Pascagoula, Miss.

National Advocate, James Bumpas, 410 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

National Chaplain, Rev. John H. Dorsey, Box 1111, Baltimore, Md.

National Physician, James M. May, M. D., Pascagoula, Miss.

Two classes of members, insured and associate, belong to the order. The insured receive sick and death benefits, which are derived from monthly dues. The Order now has 310 members and eleven subordinate councils.

Saint Benedict, The Moor—Negro Saint of the Catholic Church, Born at San Philadelphia or San Fradella, a village of the Diocese of Messina in Sicily in 1526; died April 4, 1589.

The parents of Saint Benedict were slaves from Ethiopia. On account of their faithfulness their master freed Benedict, the first-born child. From his earliest years Benedict was very religious and while still very young he joined a newly formed association of hermits. When Pope Pius IV dissolved this association, Benedict, called from his origin Aethiops or Niger, entered the Reformed Recollects of the Franciscan Order. Owing to his virtues he was made superior of the monastery of Santa Maria de Jesus at Palermo three years after his entrance, although he was only a lay brother. He reformed the monastery and ruled it with great success until his death. He was pronounced Blessed in 1743 and was canonized in 1807. His feast is celebrated April the third.

CATHOLIC NEGRO WORK

Though Catholic priests and brotherhoods labored among the Negro slaves from the first arrival of settlers till the emancipation, the work of that Church may be said to have begun in earnest for the care of Negro members when the church of St. Francis Xavier, in Baltimore, Md., was given in 1871, in charge of the Fathers of the American Branch of the Society of St. Joseph. There were isolated attempts before this

and scattered parish organizations throughout the country. But when Monsignor, afterwards Cardinal Vaughn, the founder of the Missionary Society whose members are commonly known as Josephites, visited this country and was afterwards allowed to send four priests of his community to devote their entire attention to Negro religious work the interest of the Catholics began to be directed to the work as never before. At the Council of Baltimore the prelates in attendance took especial care to awaken enthusiasm by decreeing that a regular collection should be taken up in all the Catholic churches of the United States on the first Sunday of Lent, part of which should be devoted to Negro missionary work.

In 1907 a Board was established to which were appointed Arch-bishops who should have general charge of this branch of Catholic missionary activity. Incorporated under the laws of Tennessee it is known as "The Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People." The Arch-bishops selected as their personal representative Rev. John E. Burke, who for twenty-four years had been pastor of the Colored church of St. Benedict the Moor, in New York City, and since then this clergyman has been Director General of the Board. Beyond the supervision of missions in the South the Director General solicits funds in northern churches in which labor he is assisted by other priests assigned to the work. At the present time Rev. D. J. Bustin, Rev. W. J. Gibson, both of Scranton; and Rev. Charles Edwards of Providence are the colleagues of Father Burke. In recognition of his zeal in this field Father Burke was elevated to prelated dignity by the Pope and as a member of the papal household he has the title of Monsignor.

Since the establishment of this Board forty-six new mission centers have been started in the South. Over 5,000 new scholars have been added to the list of children who attend parochial schools, making the entire enrollment over 16,000 pupils. The Board pays the salary of 124 teachers, besides paying the whole, or greater part of the salary of fourteen priests engaged, exclusively, in Colored Missionary Work.

A monthly magazine, "Our Colored Missions" is published by the Board, under the direction of Monsignor Burke, assisted by the priests of the band and by Rev. Edward Flannery of Hazardville, Conn.

for colored people	Diocesan	32 39
Priests who have schools for colored attached to churches for whites	∫ Diocesan	133 43 12
		55
	Total	188

THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOSEPH

According to the latest report of the Society of St. Joseph, whose Motherhouse is St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., they have engaged in Colored Work:

Sixty-two Priests (two priests at the Catholic University.)

Twenty-eight seminarians and 55 Students preparing themselves for the Priesthood.

Seventy-seven sisters and 23 lay teachers at work in the class-rooms of the various schools of our missions and 3916 pupils.

Seventeen sisters in charge of the domestic departments of our Institutions.

Twelve by teachers engaged in this institutions.

The following institutions are also under their care:

St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., four priests, twenty eight seminarians, two sisters.

Epiphany Apostolic College, Baltimore, Md., four priests, fifty-five students,

St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Ala., two priests, forty students, three lay teachers.

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., two priests, eighty students, nine Instructors, five Sisters.

St. Joseph's Home, Wilmington, Del., eighty-six boys, seven sisters.

In Georgia, the whole Negro work is in charge of the Fathers of the African Missions. The Fathers of the Divine Word whose American Motherhouse is at Techny, Ill., are branching out widely in this field and have parishes and schools in the central and western sections of the South. The Fathers of the Holy Ghost, a French community, have recently taken charge of the second Negro Parish established in New York City. They also have colored parishes in Philadelphia, in the North and in Louisiana. The Jesuits also engage in Negro Missionary work:

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES

The first Colored Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Washington, D. C., in December, 1853. Anthony Bowen, colored, was the first president. He worked in the Patent Office,

The second to be organized was in Charleston, South Carolina in April, 1866, and the third in New York City, February, 1867.

The first colored student association was organized at Howard University in 1869. E. V. C. Eato, president of the New York City Branch, who attended the Montreal Convention in 1867, was the first colored delegate to attend an international Y. M. C. A. Convention. In 1876 at the Toronto Convention, General George D. Johnston.

an ex-Confederate soldier, was appointed the first secretary of the colored associations.

Henry Edwards Brown, founder of Talladega College, was the second traveling secretary of the International Committee in its work among colored men.

He served the committee from 1879 to 1890, having resigned for this purpose the presidency of Talladega College, which he founded. William A. Hunton was the first colored man to enter the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association work. In January, 1888, he was appointed the General Secretary of the Colored Association in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. Brown as an International Secretary.

COLORED INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES

William A. Hunton, on sick leave.

Jesse E. Moreland, 1816-12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., General Administration.

John B. Watson, 140 Henry Street, Atlanta, Ga., City Work. Robert P. Hamlin, 1816-12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., City Work. Channing D. Tobias, 1450 Gwinnett St., Augusta, Ga., Student Work. Max Yergan, 1816-12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Student Work.

There are associations organized in 110 Negro educational institutions. These include practically all of the more important boarding schools. Out of an enrollment of 9,194 young men in these institutions, 4,727 are members of the Young Men's Christian Association. There are fifty Negro city associations scattered over twenty three States. The first building for a student association was dedicated at Hampton Institute, Feb. 2, 1913.

The Y. M. C. A. work has been established in a number of places in connection with large corporate incustries in which numbers of Negroes are employed. The company usually puts up the building and pays the secretary. The containing expenses are paid out of annual and monthly dues. Such work has been established among the Negro miners at Buxton, Ia., Benham, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala., among the lumbermen at Vaughan, N. C., and Begalusa, I.a., and among the 5,000 Negro employees of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Company.

The first and only rural Young Men's Christian Association for Negroes was organized in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1913.

With reference to County Work: An effort is now being make to employ a colored man, on the State Staff of the Young Men's Christian Association of Virginia who will have charge, primarily of the rural work among colored men and boys in that state; but will have a relation to all of the work for colored men and boys. This is the first effort of the bind ever make in the rountry. If it is successful it is hoped that it will make the work in the everal states where there is a large colored population far more efficient and effective that it can otherwise be.

In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gafts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody,

Mr. John D. Reckefeller and the interest and support of ex-President Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, were important features in this development. The greatest factor, however, was the gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who in January, 1911, announced that he would give \$25,000 to any city in the United States that would provide the remaining \$75,000 toward a \$100,000 building for the colored Young Men's Christian Association work.

Since January, 1911, in response to his offer, \$555,000 have been subscribed by colored people for the erection of Y. M. C. A. buildings.

Six buildings, each costing \$100,000 and more have been erected.-The Washington, D. C., building, dedicated May 19, 1912, cost \$100,000, of which \$27,000 was raised among the colored people. The Chicago building. dedicated June 15, 1913, cost \$195,000, of which the colored people subscribed \$67,000. This was \$17,000 more than was requested. The Indianapolis building, dedicated July 6, 1913, cost \$100,000, of which the colored people raised \$18,000. The Philadelphia building, dedicated January 31, 1914, cost \$110,000, of which the colored people subscribed \$25,000. The Kansas City building, dedicated Nov. 22, 1914, cost \$100,000. The Cincinnati building, dedicated Feb. 6, 1916, cost \$115,000. In addition to these buildings, funds have already been subscribed for buildings to cost upwards of \$100,000 each, at Los Angeles, Atlanta, Baltimore, New York, Nashville. Brooklyn and St. Louis. In Atlanta, the colored people subscribed \$53,000, which was \$3,000 more than was asked for. In Baltimore the colored people started out to raise \$25,000 and ended the campaign with \$31,000. In Kansas City, the colored people subscribed \$31,000; in Cincinnati, \$25,000, and in New York, \$40,000 towards a \$150,000 building. In Brooklyn, they subscribed \$21,465 in ten days; \$33,000, in Nashville, in nine days; and \$69,000, in St. Louis, in ten days.

A number of Negroes have subscribed considerable amounts, Henry W. Chase, a laborer in the Government Printing Office at Washington, was the first Negro to contribute the sum of \$500 towards the Y. M. C. A. work. The following persons contributed \$1,000; James M. Tilgham, an employee of the Chicago Telephone Company, Thomas Lassiter, who conducts a rolling chair and postal card business on the Board Walk at Atlantic City; Henry W. Troy, a mail carrier, Los Angeles; E. P. Roberts, physician, New York; Squire Garnett, butler, New York, to the Young Women's Christian Association; Wm. Driskell, insurance, Atlanta; Mrs. C. J. Walker, business woman, Indianapolis; Dr. R. H. Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. H. Allen Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. Preston Taylor and Rev. William Beckham, Nashville; A. F. Herndon, business man, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. Williams, Principal High School; W. C. Gordon, undertaker, and W. L. Perry, physician, St. Louis. The largest single gifts were \$1,200 by Mrs. Daisy Merchant, business woman, Cincinnati, \$2,500 by David T. Howard, undertaker, Atlanta, and \$5,000 by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Malone, St. Louis.

The first Students Conference for the colored men's department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Kings Mountain. North Carolina, May 24 to June 2, 1912. Twenty-six colleges and normal schools were represented.

The purposes of the conference were:

- (1) To deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of the leaders of the Colored Student Associations;
 - (2) to instruct and train them in the best methods of Christian work:
- (3) to promote an inspiring racial, national and world-wide brotherhood consciousness and to work unitedly for the common good, and
- (4) to help each student to choose a life calling that will enable him to render the largest possible service to his fellowmen.

The third Students' Conference was held at Kings Mountain, May 21-31. July 8-22, the eighth session of the Chesapeake Summer School was held at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., for the training of colored secretaries.

DIRECTORY OF COLORED Y. M. C. A. ASSOCIATIONS

Alabama Birmingham Acipeo Iron Works California Los Angeles .831 San Pedro Street Colorado Denver .2300 Glenarm Street Connecticut New Haven 106 Goffe Street District of Columbia Washington .1816 12th Street, N. W. Georgia Americus .312 1-2 Forsythe Street Georgia Atlanta .132 Auburn Avenue Georgia Augusta .Cor. 9th and Miller St. Georgia .Columbus .521 9th Street. Illinois .Chicago .3763 Wabash Avenue Illinois .Evanston .Emerson St. Dept.
California Los Angeles 831 San Pedro Street Colorado Denver 2300 Glenarm Street Connecticut New Haven 106 Goffe Street District of Columbia Washington 1816 12th Street, N. W. Georgia Americus 312 1-2 Forsythe Street Georgia Atlanta 132 Auburn Avenue Georgia Augusta Cor. 9th and Miller St. Georgia Columbus 521 9th Street. Illinois Chicago 3763 Wabash Avenue
Colorado. Denver. 2300 Glenarm Street Connecticut New Haven 106 Goffe Street District of Columbia Washington 1816 12th Street, N. W. Georgia Americus 312 1-2 Forsythe Street Georgia Atlanta 132 Auburn Avenue Georgia Augusta Cor. 9th and Miller St. Georgia Columbus 521 9th Street. Illinois Chicago 3763 Wabash Avenue
Connecticut New Haven 106 Goffe Street District of Columbia Washington 1816 12th Street, N. W. Georgia Americus 312 1-2 Forsythe Street Georgia Atlanta 132 Auburn Avenue Georgia Augusta Cor. 9th and Miller St. Georgia Columbus 521 9th Street. Illinois Chicago 3763 Wabash Avenue
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Illinois Evanston Emerson St. Dent
Chieffing
Illinois Normal Colored Y. M. C. A.
Indiana
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Karinas
Kentucky Louisville 920 West Chestnut St.
Louisiana
Maryland Baltimore
Missouri Kansas City
Missouri
Missouri
New Jersey
New Jersey Montclair
New Jersey Orange 34 Central Place.
New Jersey
New York Brooklyn 405 Carlton Avenue.
New York New York 252 West 53rd Street.
North Carolina Asheville Y. M. I.
North Carolina Charlotte Brevard and 2nd Sts.
North CarolinaWinston-Salem870 Cemetery.

North Carolina	Vaughan	Y. M. C. A.
Ohio		626 West 9th St.
Ohio	Columbus	. 189 North 5th Street.
Ohio	Dayton	344 West 5th Street,
Ohio	.Springfield	209 South Center St.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1724 Christian Street
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	1847 Center Avenue.
South Carolina.	. Charleston	305 King Street.
South Carolina	Columbia	1213 Taylor Street.
Tennessec	Chattanooga	120 A. Street.
Tennessee	Knoxville	514 East Vine Avenue.
Tennessee	. Memphis	Y. M. C. A.
Tennessee	Nashville	510 Cedar Street.
Virginia	Newport News	2300 Madison Street
Virginia	Norfolk	438 Queen Street.
Virginia	_Portsmouth	122 Green Street.
Virginia	Riehmond	214 East Leigh Street.
West Virginia	Bluefield	432 Scott Street.
West Virginia	Ramage	Y. M. C. A.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES

Miss Eva D. Bowles. Colored Work for Cities, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Miss Josephine Pinyon. Colored Work for Schools, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

The history of Association effort among colored women under its present policy dates back eight years, but the history of Association beginnings among them extends over a quarter of a century. Twenty years ago there were affiliated with the American Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations seven Colored student Associations. Associations at Claffin, Straight, Tougaloo Universities, Spelman Seminary, and A. and M. College of Alabama became affiliated in the early nineties, with what was then the National Association of the Young Women's Christian Associations. There are evidences of city Associations for Colored women at a much earlier period. We hear of efforts at Louisville, Memphis, Columbus, Ga., and other points. Dr. Caroline Anderson, the well-known daughter of William Still of underground railway fame, recounts the activities of a flourishing colored Association in Philadelphia in the early seventies.

When the National Board was formed in 1907, Mrs. William A. Hunton was appointed to spend the winter of 1907-08 investigating the possibilities for Association work among Colored women, and interesting men in it. She found fourteen student Associations and four city Associations, New York.

Rrooklyn, Baltimore and Washington. In 1908, Miss Elizabeth Ross was appointed to be the special worker for the National Board among Colored students. Miss Ross was succeeded in 1910 by Miss Cecelia Holloway, and Miss Holloway in 1912, by the present student secretary, Miss Josephine Pinyon. In 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and Mrs. Hunton began a systematic and intensive development of city Association work among Colored women, and the attempt was made to place trained secretaries in local Associations. In 1913, Miss Eva D. Bowles was appointed by the National Board to have special supervision for city work.

Student Work

The student work has grown to include organizations in one hundred schools, covering a territory of six States west of the Mississippi and twelve States and the District of Columbia east of the Mississippi. Fifty-three of the student Associations are affiliated with the National organization, but all come under the supervision of the National Board. Week-end conferences for the purpose of strengthening unity of thought and action through discussions of technical work and Bible study are held. Efforts during 1915 were directed toward a ten days' summer conference to be held during the summer of 1916.

City Work

The number of city Associations already organized is seventeen. Of these, six are regularly affiliated with the National organization. Two cities have provisional organizations, and there are three clubs which are a part of a central Association—Yonkers, Rochester and Kalamazoo.

Building campaigns have been held in 1913 in New York City for \$100,000, Philadelphia, \$50,000, and Baltimore, \$10,000. These Associations are planning to erect their new buildings within the coming year. In November, 1914, St. Louis, Missouri, raised \$20,000 for a new building which was dedicated November 21, 1915. There has been a steady increase in the number of colored young women who attend the summer course at the National Training School. Sixteen women have taken training for city work. This preparation for gaining a definite knowledge of methods and principles bespeaks growing efficiency. Conferences for employed and volunteer workers resulting in a growing solidarity of the work have been held in New York City, 1912; Baltimore, 1913; Philadelphia, 1914; Norfolk, 1914 and Brooklyn, 1915.

DIRECTORY OF Y W. C. A. CITY ASSOCIATIONS

City.) Street Number	President	Grenzal Servetary,
			Miss Francew L.Chase
Duytou Ohlo Kansas City Kans Montelair, J.	500 West 5th St 9th & Minnesota Aves 89 Forest St	Miss Lou Troy Mrs W H Foster	Miss Edna C Cook
Norfolk, Va	619 So 19th St	Mrs. Eva Johnson	Mrs Mayme Turner
		Mrs. Mamie O. Frice Mrs. Lucy B. Lewis Mrs. Stansbury Boyce	Miss Adele Rullin

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

National Superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Texarkana, Texas.

Associates, Mrs. J. W. Sexton, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Phoebe Allen, Cincinnati, O.

Advisory Committee on College Work: President, Miss Mary A. Lynch, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Havnes, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney, of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891 Mrs. J. E. Ray, of North Carolina, was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work for Colored People." In 1895, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by the present superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson.

The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, they have separate State organizations with their own State officers. Many colored women belong to mixed unions. Altogether, the colored membership in the W. C. T. U. is about 6,000.

Texas has the largest paid W. C. T. U. membership among colored women of the United States. The city with the largest paid membership is Nashville, Tenn. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, has the largest young people's branch among colored in the United States. This branch has 150 young women who are paid-up members.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY AMONG NEGROES

This society has carried on such work since emancipation.

During the past year the Society maintained six Sunday School workers among colored people in Alabama. North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. These workers held Sunday School Conventions, Bible Institutes and delivered addresses to Sunday Schools and Churches. They visited the past year over 800 Sunday Schools and Churches. The names of these workers and their fields are as follows:

S. N. Vass, D. D., Box. 430, Raleigh, N. C., General Superintendent of Negro Work of the Society throughout the United States.

D. A. Scott, D. D., Austin, Texas, State Sunday School Missionary for Texas.

L. W. Calloway, D. D., Selma, Ala., State Sunday School Missionary for Alabama.

E. R. Roberts, D. D., Florence, S. C., State Sunday School Missionar, for South Carolina.

Rev. T. C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., State Sunday School Missionary for Virginia.

Rev. M. A. Talley, Raleigh, N. C., State Sunday School Missionary for North Carolina.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE NEGRO

The Salvation Army is making an attempt to reach the Negro mainly through Negroes who are being trained in the Salvation Army Workers' School in New York City. Only a few Negroes thus far have gone through this school. As they finish, they are sent in to the South. At present, work is being conducted exclusively among Negroes in Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

WORK AMONG NEGROES BY THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Believing that the colleges and the normal schools should be the source of supply for efficient Sunday School teachers in the local churches, the committee on work among Negroes of the International Sunday School Association appointed Dr. H. C. Lyman, 78 East Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Georgia, to introduce in these schools a special course for the training of Sunday School teachers. "Beginning in 1911 with the five colleges in Atlanta the interest has gradually grown until Sunday School teacher training has been presented in practically all of the 263 Boarding Schools that carry six or more teachers. Recog-

nition of the need for better teachers in the local Sunday Schools was instant. The fine body of students in the colleges is the logical source of supply. They are the natural leaders. Enlistment in a specific work for the practical betterment of the home church appeals to them. Community betterment may be realized by working for the younger generation through the Sunday School. There is no better guarantee that these college students will become permanent factors in the local churches. The results have more than justified the efforts. Two hundred teachers training classes have been organized. The enrollment in these classes for 1915-1916 was 3060. In forty-seven schools this work is required and regular credit given for it.

In addition to the work done in the colleges a Training School for the leavers of these teacher training classes was held at Knoxville, Tennessee, with an enrollment of forty-seven, representing nineteen institutions. Cooperation between the white Sunday School workers and the colored has been established at Birmingham, Ala.; Louisville, Ky.: Atlanta, Ga.; and Greensboro, N. C. Six other cities have given encouragement that it will be one. Whenever the white people have a special School of Methods they give the same work by the same speakers to the colored Sunday School workers of the community. Rev. R. A. Scott, Rev. E. C. Page and Prof. K. D. Reddick have been appointed Associate State Secretaries in Mississippi, West Virginia and Georgia respectively. These are efficient and trained men. Their work is closely supervised by the General Secretaries of the State Sunday School Associations and their reports are passed upon by the State executive committees. Their salaries are largely paul by the white state associations. Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia state associations have signified a purpose to inaugurate a similar cooperative work as soon as efficient men are found for the positions. Summer schools at state institutions have been visited in North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. In this way about four hundred rural school teachers have been reached each year and enlisted in more aggressive and efficient Sunday School methods. Because of the work done in the colleges four of the denominations have stressed the Sunday School teacher training work. The Baptists, the African Methodists and the African Methodist Zions have regularly appointed superintendents for this work. The Colored Methodists and the African Methodist Zions have formally approved of the teacher training as a regular part of their Sunday School program.

The Committee on Work among Negroes is:

Homer C. Lyman, Superintendent, 78 East Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga.; W. N. Hartshorn, Chairman, Boston, Mass.; R. M. Weaver, Corinth, Miss.; Rev. John E. White, D. D., Anderson, S. C.; A. Trieschmann, Crossett, Ar.; W. A. Eugaly, Middletown, Ohio; Dr. Joseph Broughton, Atlanta, Ga.; C. C. Stoll, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Broughton, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; H. B. Mirium, Jac'sonville, Fla., M. H. Wolf, Dallas, Tex.; Pres. J. D. Hammone, D. D., Augusta, Ga.; Pres. R. W. McGranahan, D. D., Knoxville, Tenn.; Pres. C. F. Meserve, LL. D., Raleigh, N. C.; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.; H. J. Neinz, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AMONG NEGROES

This society has had some general work among the Negroes of Virginia for several years. Recently it inaugurated the policy of placing a missionary in connection with an industrial school in which he teaches the Bible and Sunday School normal class work on two days of each week and spends the remaining part of the week in pastoral visitation and in organizing the work in the adjacent territory.

These new schools organized by the missionary are placed under the care of officers and teachers, for the most part taken from the ranks of the student body who have been under his instruction. Work of this kind is carried on at Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia; Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute at Prentiss, Mississippi; Bettis Academy, Trenton, S. C.; Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S. C. and Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Mississippi. The American Sunday School Union is deeply interested in the religious welfare of the Negroes of the South and is seeking to cooperate with every agency looking toward their moral and religious betterment. The headquarters of the American Sunday School Union are 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The officers are: Martin L. Finckel, President: William H. Hirst, Recording Secretary; John E. Stevenson, Treasurer; George P. Williams, D. D., Secretary of Missions and in charge of the work among Negroes; Edwin W. Rice, D. D., Editor of Publications; James McConaughy, Managing Editor.

WORK AMONG NEGROES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH SCHOOL WORK

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America began its mission Sunday School work among Negroes in the South in 1890. Since that time more than 3088 schools have been organized. Out of them 236 churches have grown.

The aim is two-fold: Missionary and Educational. It is the duty of the missionary to visit the homes in which the children are not attending church or Sunday School and distribute religious literature, while at the same time he ministers to the religious life of that home. If it is possible, he organizes a Sunday School, provides it with the necessary literature, and subsequently fosters the growth and development of this school.

At the same time, this missionary is ministering to the educational life and development, not only of the mission Sabbath School under his care, but of all the Negro Presbyterian Sabbath Schools within the territory assigned to him.

The Board at present has thirteen Negro missionaries working in the South. They have 377 Sunday Schools under their care, with a membership of 14,000.

The Secretary of the Board is Alexander Henry, D. D., 410 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. The General Superintensient of Missions is John

M Somerndike, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. There are two Negro District Superintendents, George T. Dillard, D. D., 2019 Marion Street, Columbia, S. C., and A. B. McCoy, D. D., 418 Forsyth Street, Americus, Ga. The names and addresses of the other Negro workers are: Mr. L. P. Berry, 421 Pine Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. Henry C. Cousins, Lima, Okla.; Rev. W. T. Frasier, Walterboro, S. C.; Rev. E. C. Harnes, 199 Irwin Street, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. William H. Jackson, Box 753, Newbern, N. C.; Rev. W. L. Metz, Sumter, S. C.; Rev. Vanhorn Murray, Box 6 C., R. F. D. 2, West Point, Miss.; Rev. W. A. Yancey, 355 North Holbrook Street, Danville, Va.; Mr. I. M. Martin, 2001 E. College Avenue, Greensboro, N. C.; Mr. W. F. De-Bardeleben, 920 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

- 1620. About this time the first public school in Virginia was established for Indians and Negroes.
- 1701. A society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America.
- 1704. Elias Neau established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City.
- 1745. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston.
- 1750. The Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slaveholder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children.
- 1750. An Evening school for Negroes was established in Philadelphia by the Quaker Abolitionist, Anthony Benezet.
- 1763. A manual labor school for Indians and Negroes was established in Hyde County, North Carolina, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
- 1786. The New York African free school established. Afterward became the first public school.
- 1798. Negroes of Boston established a private school. White friends gave it assistance. In 1805, the school was moved to the African Meeting House. In 1800 sixty-six colored children presented a petition, to the school commissioners of Boston, for a school for their benefit. It was not granted; the public schools were open to them. In 1820 the city established a Negro primary school.
- 1800. February 6.—Robert Pleasants, of Henrico County, Virginia, left, by will, a schoolhouse and 350 acres of land in that county to be used "forever or so long as the Monthly Meeting of

Friends in that county may think it necessary for the benefit of the children and descendants of those who have been emancipated by me, or other black children whom they think proper to admit."

- 1829. St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church.
- Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker school teacher, was mobbed at Canterbury, Conn., for venturing to open a school for colored children. The State of Connecticut passed a special law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in that State.
- 1835. July 3.—The building of the Noyes Academy of Canaan, New Hampshire, which had opened its doors to colored students was removed from the town by a committee of three hundred citizens and a hundred yoke of oxen.
- 1837. What is now the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa., near Philadelphia, was started with funds (\$10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slave-holder.
- 1849. Avery College was established at Allegheny, Pa.
- 1854. January 1.—Ashmun Institute was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pa.; name changed to Lincoln University in 1866.
- 1856. August 30.—Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of that denomination.

Educators

- 1798. Primus Hall, of Boston, opened in his home the first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts. It was taught there until 1806.
- 1807. George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool, three colored men, erected in Washington, D. C., the first schoolhouse in that city for colored children. No one of these men could read or write. They had lived as slaves in Virginia but had learned that education was an important thing. They secured a white teacher for their school.

- 1820. Maria Becraft, born 1805, a noted teacher of the District of Columbia, opened a school for colored girls at Georgetown. In 1827, at Georgetown, the first seminary for colored girls in the District was established and Miss Becraft was made principal. She continued at the head of this school until 1831, when she entered the convent at Baltimore for colored sisters. Here she was known as Sister Aloyons.
- 1823. Louisa Parke Coston, when nineteen years old established at Washington a school for colored children. She conducted the school with success until her death in 1831. Her sister Martha, then took charge of the school and conducted it until about 1839.
- 1830. William Wormley established a school in Washington for colored children for which he made great sacrifices.
- 1835. During a riot the schoolhouse of John F. Cook was destroyed by fire and he was compelled to flee to Pennsylvania. Mr. Cook was one of the most noted of the early colored teachers in Washington. The next year he returned and opened his school on a larger scale. He remained in charge until his death in 1855 when his sons, John F., and George F. T., took up their father's work.
- 1844. Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore founded the Cincinnati Colored High School.
- 1849. The Legislature of Ohio, largely through the efforts of Owen T. B. Nickens, a public-spirited Negro, established public schools for colored children in that State.
- 1853. First Normal School for Colored Teachers established in New York City. John Peterson, a colored man who had been teaching for a long time in the public schools was made principal.
- 1864. Mrs. Cordelia A. Attwell, who for a number of years had maintained in Philadelphia a private school, became the first colored teacher in the public schools of that city. Her school was made a part of the public school system and she was made principal. In 1866, she helped to establish at Louisville, Ky., the first colored high school in that State. While there she married the Rev. Joseph S. Attwell, an Episcopal minister. (See sketch of under Noted Negro Preachers.) After her marriage, Mrs. Attwell continued in educational work and was for a time principal of a parochial school in Petersburg, Virginia; principal of a public school in Savannah, Georgia, and of the Industrial Home for Aged and Infirm, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

The First Schools

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. Mary S. Peake, a colored woman, was the teacher. This school laid the foundation of the Hampton Institute and was the beginning of the general education of the Negro in the South.

In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal, South Carolina. On November 11, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Free Imen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation, of January 1, 1863, Negro schools were established in all parts of the South occupied by the Federal armies. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana multiplied.

Freedmen's Bureau

March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools; employed 9,307 teachers and instructed 247,333 pupils and expended for education \$3,521,936; the benevolent associations cooperating with the Bueau expended \$1,572,287. In addition, the freedmen during the five years of the Bureau's life, raised and expended for their education \$785,700. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing the following institutions:

Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Claffin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
flust University, Holly Springs, Miss.

Scotia Seminary, Concord, N.C. Shaw University, Ralough, N.C. Straight University, New Orleans, La. Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss. Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

In many instances there was opposition among the white people of the South to the education of the freedmen. In no one of the States, however, did this opposition become widely organized. On the other hand, many of the former masters assisted in establishing schools for the freedmen and became their teachers. A number of such instances are given in the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau for 1867.

At Ocala, Florida, this report mentions that E. J. Harris, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town donated the lot on which was erected a church and school for the freedmen. L. A. Ragsdale, a wealthy and influential citizen of Meridian, Mississippi, gave sites for a Methodist and Baptist church and also for a school house for the freedmen. Six miles out from Meridian, a white lady on her own account had a school of ninety freedmen. At Canton, Mississippi, the Rev. T. J. Drane, a Baptist minister of fine reputation and broad influence, organized a school for the freedmen.

G. L. Eberhart, the State Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia, reported in 1867 that he received so many applications from white people of the State to teach in Negro schools that he had prepared a printed letter with which to answer them. "The applicants," he said, "included lawyers, physicians, editors, ministers, and all classes of white people." C. W. Buckley, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama under the Freedmen's Bureau, reported this same year that "no difficulty is now experienced in getting competent Southern persons who are willing to teach colored schools. Among those already employed are graduates of the State University and men who have been county superintendents of education."

That a large part of the population of the South favored Negro education it evidenced by the fact that the public school systems for all the children established by the reconstruction governments of the several States, were in every instance continued when these governments passed into the hands of the former masters. Common schools for Negroes became a part of the educational policy of the South,

REFERENCES: J W Alvord Fourth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1507, Sixth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1868.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Schools, Teachers and I upils			Expenditures for Schools				
					1		
Year	School	No of Tracher	Pupifs	Freedmen's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	Total
1556	9.0	1.040	90,778	\$ 123,659	82,200	\$ 18,500	\$ 224,359
1867	1,839	2.087	111,442	531,345	65,087	17,200	1
1868	1,831	2,29.	104,32.	965,897	700,000	360,000	2,025,896
		2,450		924,182	365,000	190,000	1,479,182
1870	2,677	3,300	149,581	976,853	360.000	200,000	1,536,853
Total				\$3,521,930	\$1.570.05	1 785 700	15 .579 .922

BENEVOLENT AGENCIES WHICH CO-OPERATED WITH THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

American Missionary Association organized September 3, 1846. The first school for the freedmen was established by this association at Fortress Monroe, September 17, 1861. In this school the first experiment among the freedmen in industrial education was made. Out of it grew the Hampton Institute.

The Association established Fisk University, Atlanta University, also normal schools at Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Talladega and Mobile, Ala, and high schools at Wilmington, and Beaufort, N. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Louisville, Ky. The association's receipts for the freedmen in 1867 were \$334,500 in cash and \$90,000 worth of clothing and supplies. The headquarters of the Association was at 53 John Street, New York: Rev. George Whipple, D. D., corresponding secretary.

The American Freedmen's Union Commission. This commission united in its organization, with the exception of the American Missionary Association, the undenominational Freedmen's Aid Societies of the country.

A general desire to act for the poor of the South without reference to color had originated what was called the American Union Commission. Its principal aim was to benefit the ignorant white population. A central commission for all societies working in the South was felt to be desirable. In January, 1864, the friends of the freedmen in New York united with the American Union Commission and formed the American Freedmen's and Union Commission. At first the Western societies did not cooperate. On the 16th of May, 1866, however, a convention of delegates from all parts of the country met at Cleveland, Ohio, and formed the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Its object, as stated in the constitution, was "to aid and cooperate with the people of the South without distinction of race or color in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of in lustry, education, freedom and Christian morality." In 1868 the commission sustained 458 schools. The headquarters of the commission was at 30 Vesey Street, New York; J. Miller McKim, corresponding secretary.

The New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. Organized at Boston, February 7, 1862. At first called the Boston Educational Commission.

On the 3rd of March, less than four weeks after its organization, the commission sent thirty one teachers and superintendents to Port Royal, South Carolina. During the first year of its organization seventy-two teachers were sent to Port Royal, and four each to Craney Island, Norfolk and Washington. The growth of the work of the commission caused auxiliaries to be organized. In 1868 there were 200 auxiliary societies, seventy of which supported teachers and the others raised small amounts and sent their contributions directly to the Commission. In 1866 the New England Branch

supported 180 teachers who gave instruction to 10,000 pupils. Its schools were located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The total expenditures of the Commission to January 1, 1868, amounted to \$240,420.81, besides clothing and supplies to the estimated value of \$161,900. The headquarters of the Commission was at 8 Studio Building, Boston, Massachusetts; Robert F. Wallcut, general secretary.

The New York Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. It was first organized as the National Freedmen's Relief Association February 20, 1862.

The first year of its organization it supported thirty-four teachers mainly in South Carolina, and expended \$5,420.22, besides sending large quantities of clothing and books to the freedmen. In 1866 this commission supported 125 schools in different parts of the South, with 14,048 pupils and 222 teachers. Besides educational work, during that year for the relief of the physical wants of the freedmen, the association received and distributed supplies to the value of \$194,667.73. Their total receipts for the year was nearly \$340,000. The commission's headquarters was 30 Vesey Street, New York; Rev. Crammond Kennedy, secretary.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. First organized as the Port Royal Relief Committee, March, 1862. Afterwards became known as the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association.

During the first two years of its existence this commission expended \$48,459.09 in cash, besides collecting and distributing \$10,000 worth of clothing and other needful articles. Sixty-five teachers were employed. Its schools were located in the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina. The commission expended monthly in support of its schools from \$3,500 to \$4,000. In October, 1865, there was organized, in some sense as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Brunch, the Philadelphia Woman's Central Branch of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission. From October, 1865, to October, 1866, this auxiliary raised \$8,347.75, and during the same time packed and forwarded for the benefit of the freedmen, 186 boxes of clothing valued at about \$35,000. Both branches had their headquarters at 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. The corresponding secretary of the former was Robert R. Corson; of the latter, Mrs. Joseph Parrish.

The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the colored people. Organized in 1864. During 1866 its receipts were \$58,608.50, of which \$20,000 were from the mayor and city council of Baltimore and \$23,371.14 from the colored people of the State. In 1868 the colored people in Maryland built, at their own expense, from lumber furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau, 50 schoolhouses and had 30 others in course of erection. They were said to com-

pare favorably with the country schoolhouses throughout the State. The Baltimore Association in 1868 supported 73 schools with an enrollment of 5,000 scholars. In that year it provided a normal school building in Baltimore with accommodations for 150 pupils. The headquarters of the association were 7 and 11 Tyson Building, Baltimore, Joseph M. Cushing, corresponding Secretary.

The Northwestern Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Organized in the summer of 1864 as the Freedmen's Aid Commission. It supported 50 teachers. The commission's head-quarters was 15 Lombard Block, Chicago, William F. Mitchell, corresponding secretary.

Michigan Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. This society was organized soon after the war began for the purpose of caring for the large number of destitute colored orphan children in the seceded States.

A home was established in Michigan where they might be cared for at less expense than they could be in the South. The support of the home absorbed all the funds of the commission until the close of the year 1866. In 1867, teachers were sent to South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana. The headquarters of the commission was at Detroit, S. S. Chase, corresponding secretary.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, organized in the winter of 1862 to give physicial relief to the freedmen.

In 1863 the commission sent a few teachers to the camps of colored troops in Mississippi. In 1864 65 it expended for schools, etc., \$26,128, and for physical rehef \$101,049. That year the commission had tifty eight teachers in the South at the following points. Cairo, Ill.; Columbus, Ky.; Islan I No. 10. Memphis, President's Island, Camp. HollySprings, Fort. Donelson, Clarksville, Providence, Gallatin, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Helena and Little Rock, Ark.; Goodrich's Landing, and Milliagen's Bend, La.; Victsburg and Natchez, Miss.; and in several colored regiments and on a few plantations.

In 1865 the friends of the freedmen in Great Britain cooperate 1 and enabled the Commission to support eighty teachers in the field. In 1865 67 the Commission expended for education and physical relief \$225,939.37. A portion of these funds was for a temporary home near Cincinnati for chaldren and decrepit and superannuated persons. In the autumn of 1866 this society united its agency and office work in the American Missionary Association. The headquarters of the Commission was Cincinnati; Rev. Tho has Kennedy, corresponding secretary.

National Freedmen's Relief Association of the District of Columbia. Organized April 9, 1862. Its object was mainly to provide for the bodily wants of the fugitives arriving in large numbers at the capital, also to improve the condition of those remaining there permanently.

Afterwards, in addition to the above, the association defended the legal rights of Freedmen in the courts and rescued them from slave catchers. The association also established schools for colored people in the city. The first school was opened by the association November 23, 1863. Soon afterwards ten day schools were reported with 800 pupils and nine evening schools with 1,000 pupils. The headquarters was Room 112, Indian Bureau; N. Dubois, corresponding secretary.

The Soldiers' Memorial Society of Boston organized at the close of the war as a continuation of the New England Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

It devoted its labors to the distribution of clothing and supplies throughout the South, especially in Alexandria, Richmond, Hampton, Harker's Island, and Charleston. It also furnished supplies to orphan asylums, both white and colored. It supported refugee schools in which were employed some seventy-five teachers. It conducted its work with special reference to bringing the authorities to establish a system of public schools. In its school work for poor whites it was the special successor of the American Union Commission of New York City. The society kept in the field an average of about fifty teachers and missionaries. Its headquarters was 552 Harrison Avenue, Boston; Rev. Adams Ayer, secretary.

Old School General Assembly Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. C. Logan, recording secretary. This body operated through a standing committee which made its first report May, 1866. During the year 1867-68, the committee expended \$63,959.62, of which \$8,264.38 had been collected from the freedmen. It had in the field 165 missionaries and teachers, of whom 110 were colored persons. Fifty-three day schools were maintained with an enrollment of 2,899 pupils, also 51 Sabbath Schools with 3,812 pupils.

Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Organized August, 1866. Began at once educational work among the Freedmen.

Schools were established in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. In 1868 the society had in these States twenty-nine schools in which fifty-one teachers were employed and 5,000 pupils were enrolled. The first year of its work the society collected and expended in cash, books, etc., over \$33,134. The headquarters of the society was in Cincinnati; Rev. R. S. Rush, D. D., corresponding secretary.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized April 27, 1832. Immediately after the close of the war this society established schools for the education of the freedmen. In 1868 it was supporting 30 mis-

sionaries who were engaged in the education of colored preachers. The society had schools located at Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Beaufort, Raleigh, and Charlotte, North Carolina; Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. These schools were all engaged in giving elementary and theological training to preachers. The society's headquarters was in New York City.

Home Mission Society of the Free Will Baptist Church. The work of this society was conducted by two branches, East and West. In the East it was confined mainly to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

In 1867, twenty missionaries and teachers of this society began work in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. About the same number began work in the West. A normal school was established at Harper's Ferry, out of which has grown Storer College. In 1868, 3,467 freedmen were taught in the schools of this society. At all important points the Home Missionary Society of the Free Will Baptist Church cooperated with the American Missionary Association. Headquarters of the society was at Dover. New Hampshire; Rev. Silas Curtis, D. D., secretary.

The New England Yearly Meeting of Friends. This society, through a select committee, worked with great success mainly among the freedmen in the city of Washington.

In 1864, an estate was purchased on 13th Street and a store opened in which goods were sold to the freedmen at cost. Persons were also employed to distribute needed supplies among the sufferers. An industrial school for teaching basket-making, straw-braiding, etc., was opened. A Sabbath school and an evening school were also established. The next year, day schools were opened. The committee expended "a large amount of money in its various branches of efforts." The chairman of the committee was Edward A. Howland, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Pennsylvania Friends' Freedmen's Relief Association of Philadelphia, organized November 11, 1863. Its object was "to relieve the wants, provide for the instruction and protect the rights of the freedmen."

In 1865 the society supported a number of excellent schools in a large building erected by itself in the city of Washington. As schools were provided in Washington, largely by other societies, the Friends withdrew from the field and gave their attention and efforts to the freedmen of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and a portion of Delaware. In 1868 this association operated mainly in North Carolina and Virginia. From the date of its organization to April 1867, this association expended in cash \$210,500, and distributed 118,453 pieces of clothing. The association also supported eighteen schools in which were forty-four teachers and 4,300 pupils. Its actuary was M. E. Sherman, Philadelphia.

Organizations among colored people. The colored people of the country showed no lack of interest in the matter of laboring and giving of their scanty means for their own education.

The African Civilization Society and the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, are especially mentioned in the semi-annual report on schools for freedmen, July 1, 1868. The report of the African Civilization Society for that year stated that 2,500 freed people had been taught in its schools and thousands more of an older class had been reached and instructed in the duties of their new life of freedom. During the four years, 1864-68, the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church supported seventy-four missions among the freedmen, and in cooperation with other educational organizations working in the South supported sixty schools. Children and older persons attending the Sabbath Schools connected with its churches numbered 40,000. During the year 1868, the society expended \$130,276, all of which had been collected from colored people. The general agent of the society was Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn, New York; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. M. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AMONG NEGROES

The first organized temperance work among Negroes was begun by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1867, when the Lincoln National Temperance Association was formed, with A. E. Newton as general secretary. Its object was "to suppress intemperance among the colored people of the United States and such white persons as may choose to unite with them."

The Sons of Temperance, an organization among white people, refused to extend the privileges of their order to Negroes, except in separate divisions. As a small, General O. O. Howard sent out the following circular letter:

War Department, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Washington, May 15, 1867.

I have information from Virginia and South Carolina that intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase. Already a movement is on foot in this city, having in view a thorough organization, so as to enable the colored people to exert all the power possible to prevent the evil in question.

I find that the Sons of Temperance, in their grand divisions, retain the old bigotry, and decline to extend their order to save men of dark skins from drun enness, except it be done upon condition that there shall be complete and enforced separation.

I therefore hope that officers and agents of this bureau, and the agents of the different benevolent associations working for the elevation of the colored people, will take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people, never excluding the whites, under the name of the "Lincoln Tem-

perance Society." There is great appropriateness in the name, from the well-known character of Mr. Lincoln, and the love the freedmen bear him.

Please see to it that officers or agents of this bureau who may be intemperate men be immediately reported to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) 0. 0. HOWARD,

Major General and Commissioner, divisions were soon formed. By the

The plan met with great favor and divisions were soon formed. By the end of the year 1867 there were divisions of the Lincoln National Temperance Union as follows:

Lincoln Division, No. 1, Washington, D. C., 95 members. Kennedy Division, No. 2, Washington, D. C., 34 members. Newton Division, No. 3, Washington, D. C., 32 members. Shaw Division, No. 4, Washington, D. C., 88 members. Burton Division, No. 5, Washington, D. C., 98 members. Proneer Division, No. 6, Washington, D. C., 60 members. Langston Division, No. 7, Washington, D. C., 90 members. Colfax Division, No. 8, Washington, D. C., 91 members. Frederick Douglass Division, No. 9, Washington, D. C., 100 members. Whittier Division, No. 10, Georgetown, D. C., 119 members. Garnett Division, No. 11, Washington, D. C., 63 members. Adams Division, No. 12, Greenville, Alabama, 101 members. Cheney Division, No. 13, Gordonsville, Virginia, 100 members. Lincoln Division, No. 14, Baltimore, Maryland, 45 members. Loveland Division, No. 15, Washington, D. C., 60 members. Hewes Division, No. 16, Washington County, D. C., 134 members. Kendall Division, No. 17, Washington, D. C., 132 members. Toer Division, No. 18, Lake City, Florida, 28 members.

The Constitution of the association reads:

We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming an association to enable us more effectually to protect ourselves and others from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance, elevate our characters, and aid in the elevation of all mankind, without regard to color or race, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following:

CONSTITUTION

Article 1. Name.—This association shall be known as ————division, No.———, of the Lincoln National Temperance Association of the city of —————.

Art. 2. Pledge.—No member shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.

Art. 3. Membership. Any person over fourteen years of age, possessing a good character for integrity, shall be eligible to membership.

Art. 4. Officers.—The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by hallot for otherwise, if a majority present shall so decide), every three months, viz.: At the last regular meeting in March, June, September, and December.

Art. 5. Finance.—The amount to be paid for initiation fee and dues may be fixed by a majority of those present at any regular meeting.

An auxiliary of the Lincoln Temperance Association, the Vanguard of Freedom, with A. E. Newton, also as general secretary, was introduced among the pupils of the freedmen's schools. The members were required to solemnly pledge themselves:

- 1. To abstain from all intoxicating drinks.
- 2. To abstain from the use of tobacco in any form.
- 3. To abstain from all profane and vulgar language.

The first of these auxiliary divisions was organized at Lincoln Chapel, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1867.

By 1868 the divisions of the Vanguard of Freedom had been organized in the majority of the Freedmen's schools. The list as reported that year was as follows:

	Divi	sions	Members
District of Columbia		17	1,490
Maryland		4	151
Virginia		7	, 43
West Virginia		2	115
North Carolina		59	3,897
South Carolina.			
Georgia		9	418
Florida		1	28
Alabama		12	228
Mississippi		3	285
Louisiana		3	154
Arkansas		1	89
Missouri.		2	114
Kansas		1	75
			_
Total		111	7,427

The temperance work among the freedmen was greatly retarded by the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, however, took up the work among colored people and in 1881 organized them into a separate department.

See above National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Work among Colored people.

DATES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN SOUTHERN STATES

- 1863. West Virginia establishes a system of public schools which includes Negroes.
- 1864. March.—The first public school for Negroes in the District of Columbia opens.
- 1864. March 22.—Gen. Banks issues an order for the establishing in Louisiana of a system of public schools for the freedmen.

 This was the first complete system of public schools in the South supported by taxation.

- 1864. October 12-13.—Provision made in the Constitution of Maryland for common schools.
- 1865. Missouri includes Negroes in her public school system.
- 1866. Florida Legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools for freedmen. A tax of one dollar upon every male person of color, between the ages of 21 and 53 was imposed to provide a common school fund for freedmen. Georgia passed an act to provide for a general system of education for whites. Did not go into effect.
- 1867. Kentucky enacts a law "providing that the capitation and other taxes collected from the Negroes and mulattoes should be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the educations of their children."
- 1867. Alabama and Tennessee establish public school systems.
- 1868. Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina establish public school systems.
- 1869. North Carolina and Virginia establish public school systems.
- 1870. Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas establish public school systems.
- 1874. Kentucky establishes a public school system for Negroes.
- 1875. March 25.—Delaware establishes a system of public schools to include Negroes.

The first report of enrollment in the public schools of the South was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children were enrolled in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia.

THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Policy wth Reference to Common Schools

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to common schools for Negroes in the South is (1) to improve facilities; (2) to exercise a more helpful and efficient supervision; (3) to have the teaching vitally connected with the activities in which the people are engaged, that is, to make it more vocational, and (4) to have the school, in addition to its regular teaching work, to actively assist in the general improvement of the community.

The chief supervising agencies for Negro common schools are: The State and county boards of education; the Jeanes Fund, see statement concerning below; and the General Education Board, see statement concerning below. This board is assisting in providing State supervisors of Negro rural schools, and also a general field agent. Such supervisors have thus far been provided for Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansus, Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi. In West Virginia the State

provides a supervisor of Negro schools. The Jeanes Fund provides county supervisors of Negro schools. The Hampton Institute, through its cooperation with the State board of education and its affiliation with the Jeanes Fund exercises some indirect supervision over the Negro common schools in Virginin. The Tuskegee Institute, through its administration of funds for rural improvement, provided by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through affiliation with the Jeanes Fund and by cooperation with the State board of education, exercises a certain amount of indirect supervision over Negro rural schools in Alabama.

State Supervisors of Negro Rural Schools

General Field Agent, Jackson Davis, 804 Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va.

Virginia, Arthur D. Wright, Richmond.

Georgia, George D. Godard, Milner.

Kentucky, F. H. Button, Frankfort.

Arkansas, Leo M. Favrot, Little Rock.

North Carolina, N. C. Newbold, Raleigh.

Alabama, James L. Sibley, Montgomery.

Tennessee, S. L. Smith, Nashville

Mississippi, J. R. Ellis, Mendian.

West Virginia, W. W. Saunders, Charleston.

Policy with Reference to Secondary and Higher Schools

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to secondary and higher schools for Negroes is, (1) to limit the number of schools doing college and university work. The purpose appears to be not to decrease but to increase the amount of first-class college and university work done. By a recent decision of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there is to be a re-naming and a regrading of the twenty-two educational institutions controlled by this society.

There is to be one University, Clark, at Atlanta; two permanent colleges, Wiley College, formerly Wiley University, Marshall, Texas; and Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland. Six other institutions have been designated as colleges, but in order to continue to carry college courses they must, by 1917, meet certain requirements as to endowments and each institution must have not less than forty under-graduate students who have passed college entrance requirements as described by the Carnegie Foundation. These Institutions are: Walden College, formerly Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas; Sam Huston College, Austin, Texas; Claffin College, formerly Claffin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Rust College, formerly Rust University, Holly Springs, Mississippi; and New Orleans College, formerly New Orleans University, New Orleans, Louisiana. The other institutions controlled by the Freedmen's Aid Society are to be called institutes or academies.

- (2) The policy is also to increase the financial resources. The American Missionary Association is engaged in a campaign to raise an Emancipation Jubilee Fund of \$1,000,000 for the endowment of its higher educational institutions. The Freedmen's Aid Society is raising a \$500,000 Jubilee endowment fund for the schools under its control.
- (3) Another tendency is for stricter and more helpful supervision. There are four general agencies which are supervising Negro higher and secondary schools. These are the Federal Government, State governments, boards and societies of religious denominations carrying on educational work among Negroes, and the several Educational Funds which are giving financial assistance to Negro education.

The Federal Government and State governments of the South are exercising supervision over the sixteen State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes. There are also about the same number of normal schools receiving some State aid and over which the State exercises some control. Each of the boards and societies carrying on considerable educational work among Negroes keeps one or more representatives in the field to supervise the work. The Educational Funds in addition to exercising a supervising influence over the schools which they directly aid also exercise an indirect supervision over all Negro schools, for each institution is a potential recipient of aid for some one of these funds. The influence of the Educational Funds has been greatly increased by the comprehensive investigation of Negro higher education which the Phelps-Stokes Fund in connection with the United States Bureau of Education has recently made. The Bureau of Education through its "Division of the Education of Racial Groups" and in cooperation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is extending its supervising in-Duence. See above, under Negro in 1914-15, section Education.

The Association of Negro Secondary and Industrial Schools, composed of eighteen schools, is an attempt from within to exercise a supervising influence. The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, is an attempt to exercise supervision with reference to requirements for college entrance, college degrees, etc.

BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES

Baptist, American Home Mission Society: 23 E. Twenty sixth St., New York City; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Baptists, Free, General Conference of: Alfred W. Anthony, Lewiston, Me., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. (Missionary work of Free Baptists for Negroes reported with the work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.)

Baptist, Southern Convention, Home Mission Board of, Atlanta, Ga., 1004 Healey Building, B. D. Gray, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Buptist, American Publication Society, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, A. J. Rowland, D. D., General Secretary.

Catholic, Board for Mission Work among Colored People: 1 Madison Ave., New York, John E. Burke, D. D., Director-General.

Church of Christ (Disciples), Christian Woman's Board of Missions of:

College of Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Effie L. Cunningham and Mrs. J. McDaniel Stearns, Recording Secretaries.

Christian Church, Mission Board of: Room 40, C. P. A. Building, Dayton Ohio, Omer S. Thomas, D. D., Secretary.

Congregational Church, American Missionary Association of, 287 4th Avenue, New York, Charles J. Ryder, D. D., and H. Paul Douglass, D. D.,

Corresponding Secretaries. Friends, Society of, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Miss Carolena M. Wood, Secretary of Board of the Five Years' Meeting on the Condition and Welfare of the

Friends, Society of, Orthodox Branch of, Society of, Yearly Meeting .: 304 Arch St., Philadelphia. Davis Forsythe, clerk, Walnut Place, Phila-

delphia. Friends of Philadelphia, Yearly meeting of the Religious Society of, the

Philanthropic Committee of the sub-committee of, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, Rev. Christopher F. Drewes, D. D., 4108 Natural Bridge Avenue, St. Louis. Mo., Chairman of Mission Board.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Freedmen's Aid Society of: 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, I. Garland Penn, A. M., and P. J. Maveety, D. D. Corresponding Secretaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Home Missionary Society of: 220 W Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Correspending Secretary, Delaware, Ohio.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Home Mission Society of: 810 Broad-

way, Nushville, Tenn.; J. M. Moore, D. D., Secretary.

Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for improving the Condition of the African Race. Ellwood Heacock, Secretary, 2027 North College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the United States, Executive Committee of Colored Evangelization of: Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., J. G. Snedicor, LL. D., Secretary.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Board of Missions for Freedmen of: 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. P. Cowun, D., Corresponding Secretary.

Woman's Department of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, of the Presbyteman Church in the United States of America, Mrs. W. T. Larimer, General Secretary; Miss R. C. Barr, Field Representative; 516 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church, American Church Institute for Negroes: 416 Lafayette St., New York; Miss Isabel M. Carter, Secretary

Reformed Episcopal Church, General Council of: 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia. Charles F. Hendricks, D. D., Secretary.

The work carried on for Negroes by the Society of Friends is conducted by Independent Buards, most of which are self-perpetuating. This work outside of Philadelphia is Cheyney Training School and The Shetter for Colored Orphans at Cheyney, Pa; Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va; for Schooled Normal Industrial Institute, Aken, S.C. In Philadelphia, Home for Destitute Colored Children, Joseph Stunte Mission, Emlea institution Union Sunday School, pring Street Settlement, Anthony Beneaut School and Western District School.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Central Board of Missions of: 408 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jas. S. Tribby, Corresponding Secretary,

Seventh Day Adventists, North American Negro Department of the General Conference of: Huntsville, Ala. A. J. Haysmer, Secretary.

United Brethren in Christ, Home Mission Society of: 904 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio. C. Whitney, General Secretary.

Universalist Church, General Convention: W. H. Skeels, D. D., Secretary, 22-24 Cleveland Block, Watertown, N. Y.

United Presbyterian Church, Board of Freedmen's Missions, 701 Publication Building, 20 Anderson St., Pittsburgh, Pa. J. W. Witherspoon, D. D., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES. TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN. OF CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS

		Number of Schools NUMBER OF ST				F STU	DENTS		
BOARD	Higher	Elementary	Total	Total No. Tea	Collegiate	Professional	Secondary	Elementary	Total
American Baptist Home Mission Board	13 11		24	395	346	189	2,487	2,965	5,987
American Missionary				_		_		-	
Association	6	4	35	435	四層	287	3,155	5,191	8,795
American Church Institute for Negr's (Episcopal Board of Missions for	8	}	M	MB5		15	267	2.012	2 ,294
Freedmen of the Presbyterian Ch, in the U.S. A	2 25	113	140	480	140	25	1,524	1 5 ,29 9	16 ,982
United Presbyte- rian Church Christian Woman's	1 8	10	16	139	43	6	576	2,918	3 ,543
Bo'd of Missions (Disciples) Freedmen's Aid Society of the Metho-	1	5	6	AA			84	381	465
dist Episcopal Ch .	18 9		22	351	284	676	1,876	2,968	5,804
Woman's Home M. Suc'ty of the M. E. Church Board of Colored Missions of the E- vangelical Synodi- cal Conf. of North			18						
	•2	29	31	10		4	78	2.262	2,344

^{*}Both higher and secondary.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, ETC., FOR NEGRO EDUCATION BY CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS

	Annual Expenditures by Bds. 1914-1915 Current Exp'nces Buildings		unds	loo!	Expen				
BOARDS			Value of School Plants, Etc.	Contributed by Patrons etc exc. of					
American Bap. Home	1.								
Mission Society	\$ 99,831	\$9,000	\$ 488,250	\$1,281,000					
American Missionary Association	999 945		12,063,397		1,274,045				
American Church In-	505,540		14,000,001		1,214,040				
stitute for Negroes									
(Episcopal)	62,344		26,617						
Board of Miss'ns for									
Freedmen of the									
Presbyterian Ch.in U.S.A	201,075		269,052	947.000	72,799				
Board of Freedmen's	201,010		200,002	541,000	12,103				
Miss'ns of the Unit-									
ed Presbyt, Ch	81,240								
Christian Woman's									
Bo'd of Miss'ns									
Bo'd of Miss'ns (Disciples)	*28 .264				16,238				
Freedmen's Aid Soci-	are jarde				10,200				
ity of Meth. Epise.									
Church	336 ,417		279,281	2,007,750	193,106				
Woman's Home Mis-									
sionary Society of	84 605			977 000					
Meth. Episc, Ch Bo'd of Colored Mis-	54,795			376,000					
sions Evangelical									
Lutheran Synodical									
Conf. of N. Am'r'ca	35,000			78,500	3 ,000				

*Total amount paid by Board. †\$1.584,397 of this amount, the Daniel Hand Fund, which the American Missionary Association administers. See below concerning this Fund.

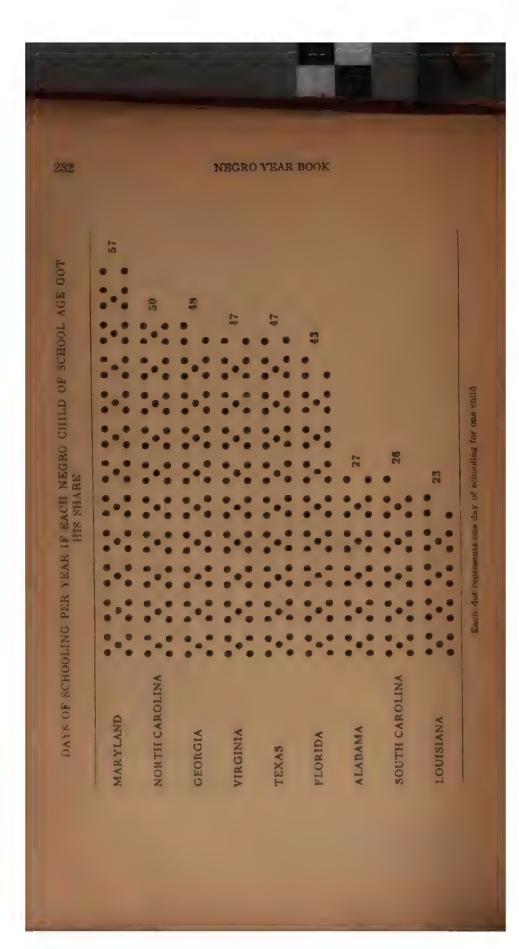
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1914-1915, there were in the sixteen former slave states and the District of Columbia 3,222,154 Negro children of school age. Of these, 1,907,288 or 59 per cent. were enrolled in the public schools. The number of colored public school teachers in these States is 34,128.

The Commissioner of Education reported for 1914, 161 public high schools for colored persons. These schools had 638 teachers, 1343 elementary students and 11,770 secondary students. A total of 13,113. These high schools were located by States as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia 14; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 5; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 15; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 43; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 4.

PER CENT NEGRO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND OUT

	10	20	30 40	50	60	70	80	90	10
District of Columbia			88.					11	2
			80.					20)
Oklahoma			75.					21	5.
North Carolina	_	_				_			
Kentucky	=		73.5					20	. 1
Tennessee	_		68.6	_			-	at.	¥
			67.5					32	à
Mississippi			65.4					34	6
Georgia							_		
West Virginia	_		60.4					39.	ei .
Гехаз			58.8			-		41.	2
			58.4		Įn			41.	d
South Carolina			56.4			-		43 (15
Maryland									
Virginia	_		56.					44.	
Florida			16-4-18			_	_	45.1	2
			41.8					58	2
Alabama	_		40.1		_	•	•	50	0
Louisiana	_								
	- Ir	ı Sel	iool						
			f School.						



PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DAYS OF SCHOOLING PER YEAR IF EACH NEGRO CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE GOT HIS SHARE

STATE	Children of School Age	Attendance Total in Days	Average per
Maryland	74.447	4,239,102	70
North Carolina	253,276	13,783,524	50
Georgia	366,478	17,761,077	AS
Virginia	217,760	9,226,107	47
Texas	275 ,846	12 .844 .930	4.7
Florida	109 030	4,320,053	43
Alabama	342 425	9.515.480	27
South Carolina	348,000	9,061,348	26
Louisiana	227 557	5 .382 .643	23

HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE A NEGRO CHILD TO COMPLETE AN ELEMENTARY COURSE ON BASIS OF A NINE MONTHS SCHOOL YEAR.

State	Days Schools Are Open		Years It Would Take to Com- plete Elemen- tary Course.
Maryland	163	91	16
Texas	124	80	18
Virginia	121.2	76	18.9
Georgia	123	74	19
Florida	98	72	20
North Carolina	114.8	72	20
Alabama	104	66	22
Louisiana.	86	58	25
South Carolina	67	44	33

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR WHITES AND NEGROES

	For Whi	tes	For	Neu	nes	A vera Chil		Value Schoo	
STATE	200, 1700		101	. 1 0 6		Whit	es	Neg	roes
District of Columbia	\$ 9,067			,706					
Florida	4,438				,299				30
Missouri	40,664			,900			68	50.	
Louisiana	12,718				.414		54	2	
Oklahoma	19,827		1	,200			80	26	
West Virginia	12,162				,000			26.	
Maryland	9,935				,000		09	13	~ ~
Georgia	11,667			,369			19		73
Virginia.	10,722			.745			90		00
South Carolina	5,692				,153		30		39
Texas	25,192			,700			68		72
Arkansas	10,350			,600			37		55
Kentucky.	13,631				,397			13.	
Alabama	8,650				,772		00		36
Tennessee	12,092			,350			34		03
Mississippi	8,056 2,560			,021	,000				03
Wrigotographt	2,000	,000		000	,000		VV	1.	40
Total	\$218,880	,741	\$ 20	,206	,387				

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATES

	NE	GRO YEAR BOOK
Per Cent Each Race of Total Population	For Negroes	4332-43-14-18-42-25-11-8- 338-26-43-14-18-42-25-11-8- 5-15-40-14-18-43-20-17-1-8-3
Per Cent Total	For Whites	PEE 97 98 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
Per Cent Expenditure	For Negroes	చేస్దులుత్వందార్జున్లు త శార్జు
Per Cent E	For Whites	
Average Expenditures per Child of School Age	For Negroes	
Average E	For Whites	888110101484141080110 000010000484141080110
Total Expenditures	For Negroes	\$ 7507.725 846.726 846.726 867.738 809.000 817.83.173 859.990 858.990 857.867 857.890 878.670 1,897.600 1,897.600 200.000
Total Ex	For Whites	8 3 898 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129
	STATES	Alabama Arlansas District of Columbia Delaware Cleorida Georgia Kentucky Loutisiana Maryland Missasippi Missasippi Missasippi Carolina Oklahoma South Carolina Tennessee Trass Virginia Vest Virginia

NUN	NUMBER NE	GRO PUB	LIC SCHO	NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS	HERS						
	SALA	SALARIES			GRADE	grade certificates	ATES				
STATE	Male	Female	Total Teachers	Life	First Grade	Second	Third Grade	Tempora-	NEGR	. ~	
Alabama. Arkansas Arkansas District of Columbia Delaware Florida Georgia: Counties Special Systems Kentucky Louisiana Marylana	28.60 67.00 86.17	\$153° 30 47† 23.00 80 00 80 26	1,366 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,366	16	62 62 62	2 ,582 2282 22882	1,845	3	PUBLIC SCHOOL TEAC		
Exclusive of Separate Districts Separate Districts Missouri North Carolina South (arolina South explina	20 52 30.00	20 52 30 00 26 75	4 8 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	80 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,012	1,767	1 1 1 5 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	HERS		وبندي
Trens Virginia West Virginia Total Ansual †Monthly	36.77	30.21	3,195 2,448 428 31,128	469	774	80	194		237		

NEGRO ILLITERACY 1910 BY AGE PERIODS Per Cent Hiterate Age.Periads Shaded Beallisteracy 11. 1 10 to 14 years 20.3 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 23.9 24.6 . 25 to 34 years 82.3 35 to 44 years 47.0 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 63.0 745 65 years and over

ILLITERACY

ILLITERACY

In 1910 there were 2,277,731 illiterate Negroes in the United States. The percentage of Negro illiterates ten years of age and over was in 1880, 70.0; 1890, 57.1; 1900, 44.5; 1910, 30.4. In urban Negro population the percentage of illiterates in 1910 was 17.6; in rural population, 36.1. The percentage of illiterates in Negro population of the North was 18.2; South, 48.0; West, 13.1. The highest percentage of illiterates in Negro population, 48.4, is in Louisiana; the lowest percentage, 3.4, is in Minnesota and Oregon.

			NEGE	ROES		
AGE PERIOD	Illiterate :	1910	Illiterate :	1900	Illiterate	: 1890
	Number	Per	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
10 years and over* 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 56 to 64 years 65 years and over	2,227.731 218,555 214,860 245,860 380,742 351,858 334,930 249,584 219,255	18 9 20 3 23 9 24 6 32 3 47 0 63 0	2,853,194 328,992 312,094 340,516 496,180 437,503 420,438 267,312 223,124	30.1 31.8 35.1 39.3 52.0 68.1 78.4	3,042,668 411,726 371,076 360,887 550,551 498,667 403,634 231,490 190,899	39.8 42.6 49.3 56.8 70.5 80.8 86.3

Includes persons of unknown age.
 For number of illiterates by States, see under population, table voting age, school age, and illiterates.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Number of illiterates per thousand of the Negro population 10 years of age and over by States in 1910.

1. Minnesota—34.

- Oregon-34.
- Washington-43.
- Wisconsin—45.
 Vermont—48.

- Utah—48. North Dakota—48.
- 8. New York-50.
- 9. Wyoming 50.
 10. South Dakota—55.
 11. Nevada -55.
 12. Michigan -57.

- 13. Connecticut-63.

- 14. Idaho 64. 16. Montana-70. 16. California 71. 17. Nebraska 72.

- Arizona—72.

 Maine 80.

 Massachusetts—81.

 Colorado 86.

 Pennsylvania –91.

- Rhode Island -95.
- 24. New Jersey -99.
- 25. Iowa -103. 26. Illinois --105
- New Hampshire -106.
- Ohio 111.
- Kansas—120.
 District of Columbia—135.
 Indiana—137.
- New Mexico-142.
- Missouri--174.
- 34.
- Oklahoma -177. West Virginia -203.
- Maryland -234.
- Texas 246. Florida—255. 38.
- Delaware—256. Arkansas—264. 39. 4().
- 41.
- Tennessee 273. Kentucky-276.
- Virginia -300. 13.
- North Carolina -319. Mississippi -356.
- 45.
- Georgia 365. 46.
- South Carolina-387.
- Alabama —401. Louisiana —484. 49.

From I nited States Rureau of Education, Bulletin, 1913, No. 20, illiteracy in the United States, p. 19.



MRGROES.

Percentage of Illiterates in the Population 10 years of age and over, 1910 iFrom the Abstract of the Census, 1910, page 247.1

				of age and
CLASS OF POPULATION	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total White Native Native parentage Foreign or mixed parentage Foreign born Negro Indian Chinese	5 0 3 0 3 7 1 1 12 7 30 4 45 3 15 8	10 7 6 2 4 6 5 7 1 6 12 9 44 5 56 2 29 0	13.3 7.7 6.2 7.5 2.2 13.1 57.1 45.2	17.0 9.4 8.7 12.0 70.0
All others	9 2 39 9	18.2)		

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census 1910, p. 239.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN POPULATION TEN YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER; 1910

	All Classes	Native White of Native Parentage	Negro
United States New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific The North The South The West	7.7 5.3 5.7 3.4 2.9 16.0 17.4 13.2 6.9 3.0 4.3 15.6	3.7 0.7 1.2 1.7 1.7 8.6 5.6 0.4 1.4 7.7	30 4 7.8 7 9 11.0 14.9 32.5 34.8 33.1 8.0 6.3 10.5 33.3

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, 1910, p. 343.

SECONDARY, HIGHER AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

According to an investigation made by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the United States Bureau of Education there are some 575 schools devoted to the secondary, higher and private training of Negroes. The statistics for 283 Negro schools are: teachers, 3,914; total students, 80,981; elementary students, 45,997; secondary students, 30,543; collegiate students, 2,135; professional students, 2,306; students being industrially trained, 40,492. Of the total number of students, 56.8 per cent. are in elementary grades, and 3.0 per cent. are in collegiate courses.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN NEGRO HIGHER, SECONDARY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary

. 56.8 per cent

Secondary

37.0 per cent

Professional

Collegiate

3.0 per cent

3.2 per cent

NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

The following table, taken from No. 15 of the Atlanta University publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

Decade	Number of Ne	egro College Graduate
1820 -1829	 	
1830 -1839	 	
1840 - 1849	 	
1850 1859	 	
870 1879	 	3
880 - 1889	 	7
		1,1
1900 -1909	 	1,6
1900 -1909	 	

In 1915 according to the Crisis Magazine, 281 Negroes received the Bachelor's Degree in the arts and sciences. The total number of Negro college graduates is now about 5,350. Among the first Negroes to graduate from college in the United States were John Brown Russworm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; Theodore S. Wright from Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edward Jones from Amherst College. About 700 Negroes have graduated from Northern colleges. Oberlin, which admitted Negroes for a number of years before the Civil Wat, has graduated a larger number of Negroes than any other Northern university or college. In Northern colleges and universities Negroes on a whole have made good records and have carried off many honors. Alain LeRoy Locke, of Philadelpia, Pa., graduated from Harvard University, A. B., magna cum laude, 1907. This same year he won the Rhodes Scholarship from Peonsylvania to Oxford University, England, where he was a student for three years. For two semesters, 1910-11, he was a student at Berlin University. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest earned degree conferred by educational institutions, has been conferred by American universities upon Negroes as follows: Edward A. Bouchet, Yale University, 1876; J. W. E. Bowen, Boston University, 1877; William L. Bulkley, Syracuse University, 1893; W. E. B. DuBois, Harvard University, 1895; Pezavia O'Connell, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; Lewis B. Moore, University of Pennsylvania, 1896; T. Nelson Baker, Yale University, 1903; James R. L. Diggs, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1906; Charles H. Turner, University of Chicago, 1907; Richard R. Wright, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 1911: George E. Haynes, Columbia University, 1912: C. G. Woodson, Harvard University, 1912. Gilbert H. Jones, Dean of Wilberforce University is a Ph. D., 1909, Jena University, Germany; Julian Lewis, University of Chicago, 1915. Ernest E. Just, University of Chicago 1916; St. Elmo Brady, University of Illinois 1916.

NEGROES WHO HAVE MADE PHI BETA KAPPA

NEGRORS WHO HAVE MADE PHI BETA KAPPA

Membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity is conferred in the leading colleges and universities on under-graduates who are among the best scholars. Negroes have made this fraternity in the following institutions of learning:

Edward A. Bouchet, Yale University 1874, Principal High School, Gallipolis, O.

Anna F. Broadnax, Oberlia College 1908, teacher of Latin, Howard High School, Wilmington, Delaware.

Roscoe C. Bruce. Harvard University 1902, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Public Schools, Washington.

John W. Cromwell, Dartmouth 1906, Teacher M. St., High School, Washington.

James D. Care, Rutgers College 1891, Assistant Corporation Counsel, New York City.

William H. D'ukine, Brown University 1912, Professor, Selma University, Selma, Alabama.

Samuel Herman Dreer, Bowdoin College 1910, Teacher of English, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

George S. Elbson, University of Michigan 1910, Teacher of Mathematics and Economics, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Joseph H. B. Evans, University of Michigan, 1912, Teacher Commercial Branches, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Juste R. Fauset, Cornell University, 1905, Teacher of French and Latin, M. Street High School, Washington.

Losie P. Hill, Harvard University, 1903, Principal Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa.

Chas. H. Houston, Amherst College 1915, Professor of English, Howard University.

Ernest E. Just, Dartmouth, 1907, Head Department of Physiology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

J. Morcer Langston, Oberlin College, 1901, Teacher Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Alain LeRoy Locke, Harvard University, 1907, Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Robert N. Mattingly, Amherst College, 1905, Head Department of Mathematics, Public Schools, Washington.

Clyde C. McDuffie, Williams College, 1912, Teacher of Latin, M. Street, High School, Washington.

Hortense Mitchell, Oberlin College, 1916.

John Arnett Mitchell. Bowdoin College, 1912, Professor, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

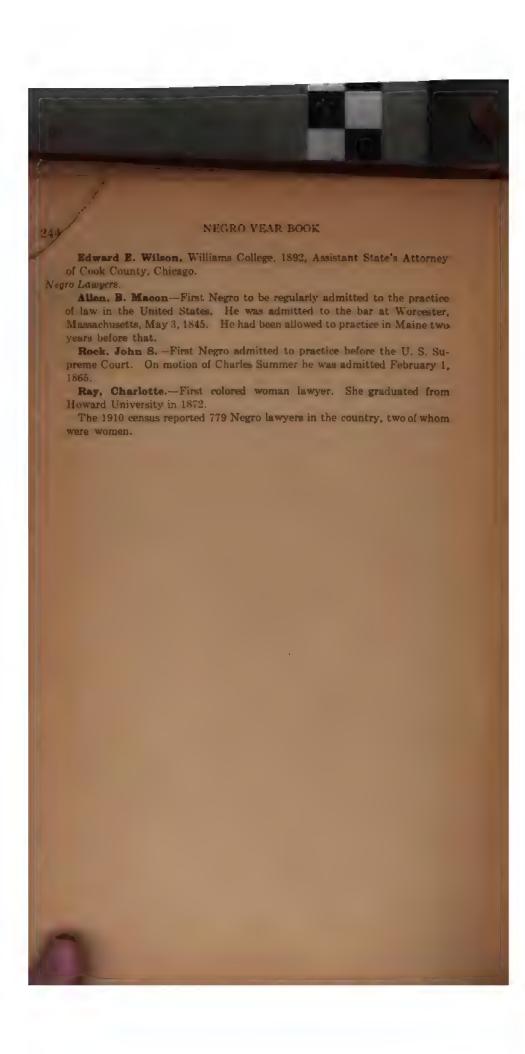
W. S. Montgomery, Dartmouth College 1878, Supervising Principal Twelfth Division Public Schools, Washington.

William Pickens, Yale University, 1904, Dean, Morgan College, Baltimore.

Francis E. Rivers, Yale University, 1915.

William Monroe Trotter, Harvard University, 1894, Editor, The Guardian, Boston, Massachusetts.

E. C. Williams, Western Reserve University, 1892, Principal, M. Street High School, Wushington, D. C.



FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Expenditures

School Property

During 1914-1915, the expenditures for private and higher schools for the Negro in the United States were by States and municipalities \$422,356; by United States Government, \$281,000; from other sources than those mentioned above, \$3,325,000; total, \$4,028,356. expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma, \$10,665,359. The total expenditures for Negro education were \$14,693,715. During the year 1914-1915 the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, expended \$87,760,491 for white public schools. There was expended this same year in the entire United States for education, \$832,685,490, divided as follows: \$673,761,090 by common school systems, city and State: \$102,254,594 by universities, colleges, technological schools; \$17,495,763 by normal schools; \$27,717,148 by private high schools and academies; \$6,853,540 by manual training and industrial schools, and \$4,403,355 by Indian schools.

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about \$59,000,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions, through their churches and other means have contributed over \$27,000,000 for their education. estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from their public funds about \$110,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about \$1,570,000,000 were expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

The total value of the property, including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about \$20,000,000. The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary, higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to \$1,049,039,287 as follows: for universities, colleges and technological schools, \$439,536,362; normal schools, \$56,257,706; private high schools and academies, \$111,440,758; public high schools, \$394,621,190; manual training and industrial schools, \$39,083,279; Indian industrial schools, \$8,100,000. Endouments.

The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes amount to approximately \$7,850,000. Of this amount, \$2,500,000 belongs to colleges and universities, and \$5,350,000 to normal and industrial schools. Only about twenty-five colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1914-1915 all Negro schools increased their endowment about \$1,200,000. During that same period universities, colleges and technological schools for whites added to their endowments \$18,422,000. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1914 were \$470,443,427, distributed as follows: universities, colleges and technological schools \$362,742,823; normal schools, \$5,587,026; public high schools, \$2,996,070; private high schools and academies, \$42,617,508; manual training and industrial schools, \$56,500,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES FOR EDUCATION.

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroet are each year raising about \$1,500,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a number of schools. All together, they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about \$2,500,000.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church is raising each year about \$200,-000 for the support of its twenty colleges and normal schools. The Negro Baptists are giving support to about 100 colleges and academies. A great deal of money is being specially raised each year by the Negroes of the South for the improvement of their rural schools. It is a common thing for a community as Myrtlewood, Alabama, to raise \$400 to build a schoolhouse. The Negroes of Macon County, Alabama, have in the past nine years contributed about \$50,000 for the support of their schools. This includes labor and material donated for buildings. About \$45,000 of this amount or an average of \$5,000 a year was in eash. In connection with the Rosenwald rural school house building movement, Negroes have in two years contributed over \$61,000.

Saint Francis Academy.—When, in 1829, the Saint Francis Academy was founded in Baltimore by Negro Sisters of the Catholic Church in the West Indies, they gave to the institution all they had in the way of furniture and real estate. It is said that Nancy Allison left this institution \$15,000 and Louis Bode, a Haitian, \$30,000.

Convene, The Widow Bernard.—She was a slave woman in New Orleans who purchased her own freedom and then set to work to do all she could to give light and learning to the illiterate and indigent children. In 1835 she founded and erected the "Institution des Orphelins Indigenes."

Lafon, Thomy.—Negro philanthropist, of New Orleans, La. He was born free in that city, December 28, 1810; was first a school teacher, then he ran a small dry goods store. Here he accumulated a little money which he loaned at advantageous rates of interest and began to

deal in real estate. At this he became wealthy. He died December 22, 1893, leaving an estate appraised at \$413,000, the bulk of which was divided among various charitable and educational institutions of the city of New Orleans.

Smith. Stephen.—Born 1795, died 1873; was a Negro lumber and oyster merchant of Columbia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He founded in 1864, in cooperation with other Negroes, the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at Philadelphia."

Smith at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest Negro in the United States. He dealt in both oysters and lumber and had his own schooners. When he founded the Old Folks Home he had retired from business and was a minister of the A. M. E. Church. He gave for the establishment of the home, grounds, buildings and so forth, \$150,000. He also donated the ground for the Mount Olive Cemetery for colored people, which adjoins the home.

Among other colored persons who contributed to the Old Folks Home were Maurice Hall, butler, \$4,000: Henry and Sarah Gordon, caterets, \$66,000. Gordon also gave \$16,000 to Wilberforce University. Edward Green, junk dealer, \$73,000. This home also received money from white personsespecially Quakers, and is now the wealthiest home for aged and infirm colored persons in the United States.

Shaw, Mary E.- Colored woman of New York City. Left legacy of \$38,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

McKee, Col. John. - Wealthy philanthropist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At his death in 1902, he left about \$1,000,000 worth of property for education. He provided for the establishment of the Col. John McKee's College.

Fisher, Anna Maria. - A colored woman of Brooklyn, who died in 1911, left \$26,500 of a \$65,000 estate to educational institutions.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The Kosciuszko Fund. May 5, 1798, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish General who assisted the American Colonies in their fight for independence, on the eve of his departure from America made a will in which he set aside a fund amounting to about \$16,000 to be devoted to the education of Negroes.

Thomas jefferson was made administrator and was empowered to employ the whole of the fund "in purchasing Negroes from his own or any others, and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trade or otherwise, land in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of moralitly, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society,

and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful." Kosciuszko died in 1817, Thomas Jefferson refused to take out administration papers and Benjamin Lincoln Lear, a Trustee of the African Education Society was appointed administrator. The heirs of Kosciuszko contested the will and filed a bill against Mr. Lear in the United States Supreme Court on the ground of the invalidity of the will executed by Kosciuszko in 1798. Mr. Lear died in 1832 and William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, a short time thereafter. This caused delay in having the case decided. Available information does not indicate just what was the final disposition of the Kosciuszko fund.

References Woodson, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861, pages 76, 781 79-80, 259 and 377-378.

The Cushing Fund.—In 1895 Miss Emmeline Cushing, of Boston, left \$33,000 to aid Negro education. For sixteen years the income from the fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the fund was distributed.

The African Third.—This is an income derived from the bequest of John Parrish made in 1808.

The African Third of the John Parrish fund consists of the net income from a property on Third Street in Philadelphia, bequeathed by him in 1808, in trust for three purposes: one-third for the education of poor write chil dren, one-third for the aid of Indians, and one-third for the aid of colored people. Each of these thirds must be used in Pennsylvania. "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race" is the trustee of the African Third, the annual income of which usually amounts to about \$200. This Society is also trustee for the real estate and endowment fund for the Laing School at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. In addition, the Society has funds amounting to about \$19,000, most of the income from which is applied to the aiding of Negro education in the South. The officers of the Society are: President, Henry W. Wilbur; vice presidents, Joel Barton, Elizabeth Lloyd; secretary, Ellwood Heacock, 2027 N. College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Howard C. Roberts. Board of Managers: the above and Walter H. Jenlins, Arabella Carter, Mary R. Livevey, Frank L. Neall. Counsellors: Alfred Moore, J. Howard Rhoads.

The Avery Fund.—In 1875, Rev. Charles Avery, who, in 1849, established at Allegheny, Pa., The Avery Trade School for Colored Youths, by means of a fund provided for twelve scholarships for young colored men in the University of Pittsburg. In accordance with the agreement between the executors of the Avery Estate and the trusteer of the university, this fund is to provide instruction for males of the colored people in the United States of America or the British Provinces of Canada. The number is not to exceed twelve at any one time or term, nor is an individual to hold a scholarship for a period longer than four years. The Avery scholarships are granted to under-graduate

students in the college of arts, and the schools of engineering, mines, economics and education.

The Vilas Bequest.—Under the terms of the will of the late Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who died August 27, 1908, provision is ultimately to be made at the University of Wisconsin for ten scholarships and ten fellowships for persons of Negro descent.

After the death of Mr. Villas' wife and daughter, his estate, which is considerable, is to be used for the promotion of learning at the University of Wisconsin. Among the things to be done as the income from the estate suitably increases are: First, the erection of the Vilas Memorial Theatre; second, ten undergraduate scholarships and ten fellowships are to be established; third aid is to be provided for the encouragement of musical talent or to promote the appreciation of music; fourth the establishing, one after another, of ten research professorships; tifth, the ten professorships aforesaid having been established and supplied, the trustees shall next provide for fifty more undergraduate scholarships, with a salary of from three to four hundred dollars each, as they shall deem best, and then for fifty more fellowships with a salary of from five hundred to six hundred dollars, each, to which graduates of the University of Wisconsin shall be appointed: such scholarships and fellowships to be of like character with those first hereinbefore provided for; or they may, in their discretion, provide for both fellowships and scholarships. but at least as many of the latter as of fellowships.

For at least one-fifth of these scholarships and fellowships the regents shall prefer in appointment among worthy and qualified candidates those of Negro blood if such present themselves. Otherwise then as aforesaid they shall be governed by the regents in like manner as those first above provided for

The Miner Fund.—This fund bears the name of, and owes its existence to Myrtilla Miner, of Brookfield, N. Y., who, on December 3, 1851, established a normal school for colored girls so that they might become teachers of their own race. In order that the work might continue after her death, Congress on March 3, 1862, granted a charter by which she, her associates and successors were incorporated under the name of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia and to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such colored youth of the nation as might be placed under its care and influence. Miss Miner died December 7, 1864. The first lot of ground for the school, purchased in 1853 at a cost of \$4,000, was in the square on which the British Legation is now situated. In 1872 this ground was sold for \$40,000 and a new site was purchased at Seventh and Church Streets. Here the Miner Normal School was conducted independently until 1879, when an arrangement was made with the trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia whereby it was agreed that the Miner Normal

School should be the public normal school for the colored people of the District. The building was leased to the District of Columbia at an annual rental of \$3,600. In 1915, the District erected a \$225,000 Normal School building for Negroes which was named in honor of Miss Miner. Some fifteen years ago the corporation purchased a lot and building in Southwest Washington in which it first carried on a day nursery, etc., and then a kindergarten. In 1911 it was absorbed into the public school system and the property until 1915 was leased for \$600 per year, The corporation now has a gross annual income of about \$4,000. A part of this is set aside for repairs and improvements and the remainder is used in giving aid to the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School and the Washington Colored Social Settlement.

The Trustees of the Miner Fund are: William L. Brown, President; Rev. John Van Schaik, Jr., D. D., vice-president; Miss Emily J. Brigham, secretary, Louis H. Stabler, treasurer; Samuel R. Bond; Winfield S. Montgomery, M. D., Miss Mary K. Porter, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., and Henry C. Gauss.

Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa.—In 1894 Rev. W. F. Stewart, a missionary in the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife, Mrs. W. F. Stewart, gave an endowment for the establishing of missionary training in the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose was to fully equip and train men and women of the Negro race for work in the foreign field, also to prepare the ministry in the home land to inspire the church with missionary zeal. In addition to class room work, provision was made for Educational Extension to be carried on from Gammon Theological Seminary as a center.

The plan also includes a system of literary prize contests in original essays, orations and hymns on missionary subjects open to all young people of the schools and churches under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Lectures on missionary work have been regularly delivered in the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society and many other schools. Conferences, conventions and churches are visited in order to inspire the people with missionary zeal. Beginning with 1911 a monthly journal "The Foundation" has been published and given wide circulation. In 1910 regular class room work by the department of missions was begun in Gammon Theological Seminary. In 1914 this department was officially recognized as a part of the Seminary for the training of both foreign and home missions. Through the Foundation's work forty missionaries of the Negro race have gone from America to Africa. The Foundation has \$110,000 available Fund. The Trustees are: E. L. Stewart, Chicago, and Rev. G. Grant Stewart, Alhambra, California. Demster D. Martin, D. D., Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, is secretary of the Foundation.

The Rosenwald Benefactions for Y. M. C. A. and Rural School Buildings.—On December 30, 1910, Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago made a proposition through the Young Men's Christian Association of that city whereby he offered to donate the sum of \$25,000 to every city in the United States which would raise by public subscription \$75,000 for the purpose of erecting an Association building for colored men and boys, to cost, with land, building and furnishing not less than \$100,000. The period covered by this offer expired on December 30, 1915.

The full fund has been raised and buildings completed in the following cities: Washington, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The following cities have secured in bona fide subscriptions the entire amount required: New York, Brooklyn, Atlanta, St. Louis, Baltimore and Nashville; New York having also subscribed the amount for a similar building for rolored women and girls, Mr. Rosenwald applied his offer to this purpose. Baltimore and Nashville have been given extension of time for six months on assurance that the fund will be raised within that time. It is therefore probable that when these subscriptions are all paid in Mr. Rosenwald will have been called upon to donate at least \$325,000. With the amounts raised in the above mentioned cities twelve buildings for men and hoys and one for women and girls have been erected. During this period Mr. Resenwald has contributed \$1,000 yearly toward the salary of Mr. J. E. Moreland, International Secretary for work among colored men and boys; an additional \$1,000 for this same purpose was contributed annually by the constituency of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association.

June 12, 1914, Mr. Rosenwald announced that through the Tuske-gee Institute he would provide money to assist in erecting rural school houses for Negroes in the South under the following terms: that the people in the community where a schoolhouse is to be erected "shall secure, from the public funds or raise money among themselves, an amount equal to or larger than that given by Mr. Rosenwald, which will not in any case, exceed \$300 for each house. In every case, the money given by Mr. Rosenwald is to be the partial payment for completion of building, including furnishing."

Up to June 30, 1916, Mr. Rosenwald has given \$44,717.55 toward promoting rural schoolhouse building. To meet Mr. Rosenwald's contributions the Negroes in the communities where these schoolhouses were erected have contributed \$61,951.21; from the public funds of the States, \$21,525.00 were secured and from white citizens \$8,820.00. Through Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions, 142 rural schoolhouses for Negroes have been erected as follows: In Alabama, 107; North Carolina, 11; Georgia, 8; Arkansas, 6; South Carolina, 11; Teonessee, 5; Mississippi, 2; and Virginia, 2

The Peabody Educational Fund.—On February 7, 1867, and July 1, 1868, George Peabody, of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of \$3,500,000 to be devoted to education in the South. \$1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds and has never been available. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes.

In 1875, a normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships, worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903 all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. This was done in 1915. The residue of the fund was expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment of Peabody College the Peabody Fund donated the sum of \$1,000,000. Toward the further endowment of this institution the Peahody Fund contributed \$500,000. The Trustees have also contributed funds in aid of schools of education in the State universities and in aid of rural education for the Negro race. The fund for this latter purpose has been given in trust to the John F. Slater Fund to be administered in the interest of rural public schools for the Negro race.

The John F. Slater Fund.—In March, 1882, John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, created a trust fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this munificent gift Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a medal. The fund is used to prepare teachers and for education in the industries. Through fidelity and successful management the appropriations have been kept up and the Fund increased to \$1,750,000.

Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of normal and industrial departments. For the fiscal year, 1914-1915, the trustees of the fund spent \$68,808 in assisting sixty-seven schools, including seventeen County Training Schools, and in aiding Summer Schools in eleven States.

The trustees are: William A. Slater, Washington, D. C., president; Richard H. Williams, New York City, vice-president; James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Cleveland H. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y.; David F. Houston, St. Louis, Missouri; Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir, Va.; William Lawrence, Boston, Muss.; Charles Scribner, New York; John M. Glenn, New

York; Francis P. Venable, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Wickliffe Rose, Washington, D. C., and John A. Stewart, New York City. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia, is director of the Fund. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Virginia, and B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, La., are held agents. Office secretary, Miss G. C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Virginia.

COUNTY TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS AIDED BY THE SLATER FUND, 1918-1916.

State	Name of School	Location
Alabama	Coosa County Training School	Rockford (Coosa County)
Alabama	Lowndes Co. Training School	Charity (Lowndes Co.)
Alahama	Plateau Industrial Institute	Plateau (Mobile Co.)
Alabama	Pickens Co. Training School	Carrollton (Pickens Co.)
Arkansas	Shover Street School	Hope (Hempstead Co.)
Arkansas	Camden Colored High School	Camden (Ouachita Co.)
Arkansas	Dermott Colored Public School	Dermott (Chicot Co.)
Arkansas	Marianna Negro Public School	Marianna (Lee County)
Georgia	Queensland N. and I. School	Queensland (Ben Hill Co.)
Georgia	Sandersville Industrial School	Sandersville, (Washington Co.)
Kentucky	Little Rock School	Little R'k (Bourbon Co.)
Louisiana	Westlake Colored School	Westlake (Calcasieu Parish)
Louisiana	Morehouse Co. Graded School	Bastrop (Morehouse Co.)
North Carolina	Johnston County Training School	Smithfield (Johnston Co.)
North Carolina	Parmele Industrial Institute	Parmele (Martin Co.)
North Carolina	Pamlico Co. Training School	Stonewall (Pamlico Co.)
North Carolina	Clinton Colored School	Clinton (Sampson Co.)
North Carolina	Wake County Training School	Method (Wake County)
South Carolina	Manning Co. Graded School	Manning (Clarendon Co.)
Tennessee	Fayette Co. Training School	Somerville (Fayette Co.)
Tennessee	Dunbar Training School	Brownsville (Haywood)
Tennessee '	Woodstock Training School	Woodstock (Shelby Co.)
Texas	Manor Colored High School	Manor (Travis County)
Virginia	Union Ridge School	Near Charlottesville
		(Albemarie Co.)
Virginia	Caroline Co. Training School	Bowling Green (Caroline Co)
Virginia	Blackstone Colored High School	Blackstone (Nottoway Co.)
Virginia	Rising Sun School	Lackey (York County)

The Daniel Hand Fund.—In 1888 Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association \$1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residury estate amounting to \$500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and disbursed through the same association.

This fund has been of great assistance in the splendid work which

the American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South. It now amounts to \$1,534,397. The income from the Fund for 1915 was \$68,847.52.

General Education Board.—In 1902 Mr. John D. Rockefeller contributed \$1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of education in the United States. In 1903, under an act approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization, was chartered. By the terms of its charter the board is empowered to assist in the improvement of primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, institutions of higher learning, and schools of any other grade. In 1905, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 to the board as a permanent endowment. In 1907, he gave a further sum of \$32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment of the board and two-thirds to be supplied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909, Mr. Rockefeller added \$10,000,000 mans bringing his total donations to the board up to \$53,000,000.

The board has the following main lines of work:

(1) The promotion of agricultural demonstration work in the States of Maine and New Hampshire. This work is similar in character to the work which the board carried on in the Southern states prior to June 30, 1914, the exception being that this work is being done through the state colleges of agriculture in those states.

(2) The development of a system of public high schools in the southern states. In order to promote the establishment of good high schools throughout the South, the General Education Board is paying the salaries and expenses of so-called Professors of Secondary education in several southern

states.

(3) The promotion of higher education throughout the United States. This has been done by contributions towards the endowments of colleges and universities carefully selected with a view to the encouragement of those institutions which by reason of strategic location or well established constituency give most promise of permanent strength and usefulness.

(4) The promotion of a limited number of selected schools for Negroes. The board is also supporting State Agents of Negro Rural Schools in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North

Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

(5) The promotion of medical education. The board has made contributions to three of the larger medical schools in the United States with a view to enabling them to command the entire time of the principal members of the teaching staff in the departments of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics, or as it is commonly expressed, placing these teachers on a full-time university basis.

(6) Rural education. The board is providing the necessary funds with which to pay the salaries and expenses of State Agents of Rural Schools in eleven southern states. Their main duty is to endeavor to develop more efficient rural school systems.

(7) Research. Recently the board has entered the field of educational investigation, research, and experiment. Several projects in these directions are now under way.

Since its establishment up to June 30, 1915, the board has contributed for education, \$16.862,147.71. Of this amount, \$811,781.13 was contributed to Negro schools, and \$99,320.57 was appropriated for the support of the board's Agents of Negro Rural Schools.

The trustees of the board are seventeen in number. The following are the officers of the board: Dr. Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; Dr. E. C. Sage and Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretaries; Mr. L. G. Myers, Treasurer; Mr. L. M. Dushiell, Assistant Treasurer. The offices of the board are at 61 Broadway, New York City.

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund.—On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward and maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, and Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the fund and a board of trustees was organized. The present board is David C. Barrow, Athens, Ga.: Andrew Carnegie, New York City; James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pa.: H. B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.; Belton Gilreath, Birmingham, Ala.; H. T. Kealing, Kansas City, Kansas; George McAneny, New York City; Samuel C. Mitchell, Newark, N. J.; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; Walter H. Page, New York City; George Foster Peabody, New York City; R. L. Smith, Waco, Texas; William H. Taft, New Haven, Conn.; Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee, Ala., and Talcot Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

The work of the Negro Rural School Fund of the Jeanes Foundation was carried on in 1915 in 134 counties, distributed in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. During the year the foundation expended \$34.475 as follows: Supervising teachers, \$32,823; building and equipment, \$490; railroad fare of supervising teachers to conferences, \$1,162. In 1918 the counties contributed from public funds toward the payment of salaries of supervising teachers, \$3,402; in 1914, \$6,255; in 1915, \$12,183.

Phelps-Stokes Fund.—By the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York City, who died in Redlands, California, April 26, 1909, a board of trustees was constituted for a fund of about \$900,000 to be known as the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The trustees were incorporated by the New York Legislature in 1911. The act of incorporation states that the income of the fund is to be used for the "erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York for the poor families of that city, either directly or by the acquisition of the capital stock or obligations of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships and

the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such end which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or truster including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions already chaplished."

The most important purposes for which the income of the fund has been applied are as follows:

1. The establishment at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia of fellowships. \$12,500 is given each of these universities for the permanent endowment of a research fellowship on the following conditions:

"The university shall appoint annually a fellow in Sociology for the study of the Negro. He shall pursue advanced studies under the direction of the department of Sociology, Economics, Education or History, as may be determined in each case by the president. The fellowship shall yield \$500, and shall, after four years, he restricted to graduate students.

"Each fellow shall prepare a paper or thesis embodying the result of his investigations which shall be published by the university with assistance from the income of the fund."

2. The establishment of a fund at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., in accordance with the following vote:

"Voted that \$10,000 be given to the Peabody College for Teachers to establish a fund for the visitation of Negro schools and colleges, the income to be used to enable the teachers, administrative officers and students of the Peabody College to come into direct and helpful contact with the actual work of representative institutions of Negro education."

- 3. The undertaking of a comprehensive investigation of Negro education in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education, under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., formerly connected with the Hampton Institute, and later in charge of Negro statistics in connection with the United States Census for 1910. The needs of Negro education as revealed by this investigation has lead the Phelps-Stokes Trustees to decide to assist in enlarging the constructive side of work of Negro schools. Continuing in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education, the time of three agents is to be devoted to this constructive work.
- 4. Assistance to the Southern University Race Commission by an annual appropriation for traveling expenses.

The trustees of the fund are: Bishop David H. Greer, New York City, Elmer E. Brown, New York University, New York City; Olivia E. P. Stokes, New York City: Mrs. Robert Hunter, Noroton Heights, Connecticut, Helen Phelps Stokes, New York City: John Sherman Hoyt, New York City: I. N. Phelps Stokes, New York City: Francis Louis Slade, New York City: Edward W. Shekton, New York City: and Anson Phelps Stokes, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, secretary.

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MUSIC

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC

During the days of slavery many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Dede, Edmund.—Author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Snaer, Samuel.—Author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."
Bares Basil.—Author of "La Capricieuse Valse," "Delphine Valse
Brilliante."

Lambert, Lucien.—Author of "Le Depart du Conscrit," "Les Ombers Aimers."

Lambert, Sidney.—Author of "Si J'estais Roi," Muimures du Soir."

Hemmenway, James.—He lived in Philadelphia and was a contributor in 1829 to a musical journal, Atkinson's Casket. Among his compositions were: "That Rest So Sweet Like Bliss Above." "The Philadelphia Grand Entree March," and "Hunter and Hope Waltzes."

Conner, A. J.—From 1846 to 1857 he composed a number of musical selections which were published by Philadelphia and Boston music houses. Among his compositions were: "My Cherished Hopes My Fondest Dreams," "American Polka Quardrilles," and "New York Polka Waltz."

Holland, Justin.—In the seventies he was a well known composer of guitar music in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his compositions are: "Holland's Comprehensive Methods for the Guitar," J. L. Peters & Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar, S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Milady, Samuel.—"Sam Lucas," noted actor and composer. Born August 7, 1848, died Jan. 10, 1916. First Negro writer of popular ballads, wrote "Grandfather's Clock Was Too Tall For The Shelf," etc.

Melburn, George.—A wandering Negro street minstrel, was the composer of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." It was set to music by a white man, Septemus Winner, who got the credit and the financial profits.

Bland, James.—He wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Davis, Gussie L.—A few years ago he was a prominent writer of popular music at Cincinnati. Among his well known works are: "The Lighthouse By the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel.—Born, London, August 15, 1875; died London, September 1, 1912. He was one of the most distinguished colored composers and one of the best known modern composers.

He was a son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, Africa, and and an English mother. At the age of six (in 1881) he began the study of the violin. At sixteen he entered the Royal College of Music and became a pupil of Villera Stanford. His many opus numbers included a symph my, asonnet and various other works of chamber music, a cantata with Hiawatha for its epic hero, an oratorio, the musical settings of Stephen Phillips' "Herod," "Ulysses" and "Nero." Coloridge-Taylor's compositions are marked by variety and vigorous originality, by tenderness of feeling and by poetic imagination. They have something of the plaintive, wistful quality of plantation song. His best and most considerable scores are those written for the chorus, and it is by the Hiawatha trilogy that he is best known and will be longest remembered. It was through this production that he gained distinction and popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Critical opinion agrees in regarding it as his masterpiece. His last choral work, "A Tale of Old Japan," was an unprecedented success. It is esteemed almost as much as the Hiawatha trilogy. For biography see W. C. Berwick Sayers, 'Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, His Life and Letters' New York, 1916.

Other well known composers of the present day with some of their compositions, are:

Cook, Will Marion .- New York, "Exhortation," "The Rain Song."

"The Casino Girl," "Bandana Land," "Cruel Popupa," etc.

Europe, James Reese.—"Benefactors," "Strength of the Nation," etc. He has also achieved nationwide fame as the leader of the National Negro Orchestra.

Hill, J. Leubrie.—New York, Lyric writer. Has written a number of Lyrics for white theatrical companies.

Johnson, J. Rosamond.—New York, was born at Jacksonville, Florida, 1873. He studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and has developed a new and distinct style of Negro music. He has written light operas for Klaw and Erlanger and songs for May Irwin, Lillian Russell and Anna Held. Among his compositions are: "Under the Ramboo Tree," "Since You Went Away," "The Awakening," "Lazy Moon," and "The Congo Love Song."

Joplin, Scott.—New York, "Treemonisha" (an opera in three acts), "Classic Ragtime Melodies for the Piano," etc.

Smith, Christ.—"It's Hard to Love Somebody When They Love Somebody Else," "Good Morning Carrie," etc.

Smith, N. Clark.-Wichita, Kansas, "Some Favorite Folk Melodies," "Negro Folk Song Suite," "Plantation Song Cycle," etc.

Thompson, DeKoven.—Chicago, "Dear Lord, Remember Me," "If I Forget," etc.

Tyers, W. H.—New York, "Silhouettes (Dancing Shadows)," "Tout a Vous," etc.

Aldridge, Amanda Ira.—of London, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a composer of note. She is known professionally as "Montague Ring." A number of her compositions have African themes.

A recent press report of a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, where the program included the "Four African Dances" said: "What African that heard her rendering of her own pianoforte solo, 'The Call to the Feast,' can forget the drum of the Capalistic brotherhood of the Nigerian 'Osugbo' within the sacred square of the Para, the rythmic solemnity of the aristocratic dance of the chiefs, or the terminal scene of the great ceremony, when Adimu, Adamu, Ogunran and the 'Dancing Girls' whirl in gentle poetry of motion in the lengthening shadows of evening and the 'Call Home' dies away under the flickering glow of the first evening stars, which flash upon the tired resting limbs of a sleeping town. In 'Luleta's Dance' Montague Ring made the woodland ring with laughter, and the very trees to wave in sheer merriment. Her audience saw and heard the light tripping, seductive movement of Togoland 'Keri-Keri,' the Minuet grace of the Fanti 'Adenkum' and the almost tragic, but majestic measures of the Apolonian 'Kuntum.' The appreciation which they have obtained, leads us to hope that in Miss Ira Aldridge, African music has found a worthy successor to the late Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, so unhappily and so early taken from us."

Other composers who are attracting attention are: Nathaniel Dett, Joseph Jordan, E. E. Thompson, William H. Myers, Ford Dabney, Jesse Shipp, C. L. Roberts, Tim Brymn, James M. Shaw, J. J. Larkins, John Berry, Roy L. Burch, Shelton Brands, and James S. Hatcher.

SOME SINGERS OF PROMINENCE

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor.—"The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education and first came into prominence. She attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

Selika, Madame Marie.—The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was Madame Marie Selika, of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880.

In 1582, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The Paris Figaro said of her appearance in Paris: "Mme. Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C and C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly trill to your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect ease from C and the solitude of the woodland on the woodland on the solitude of the woodland on the

cultivation. Her 'Echo Song,' cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph."

The Berlin Tagblatt, said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika was given yesterday before a well filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika, with her singing, roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and estraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty." Madame Selika is at present teaching voice culture in New York City.

Batson, Flora.—Mrs. Bergen. The next singer of prominence was Flora Batson who became noted in 1887. She was born at Providence, R. I., 1870; she sang in Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. During a great temperance revival in New York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect, one song. "Six Feet of Earth Make Us All One Size." She died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1906.

Jones, Madame Sisseretta.—"Black Patti," began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she had her own company, known as "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she appeared in every important city of the United States in the West Indies and Central America. At the head of this company for nineteen years. Only female star of either race touring with the same company for a similar period. Home 7 Wheaton St., Providence, R. I

Hackley, Mrs. E. Azalia.—Of Detroit and Philadelphia, has for a number of years been a prominent singer. She has studied in Europe, is the author of "Guide to Voice Culture," and has done much to cultivate the musical instinct of the colored people.

Brown, Madame Anita Patti, of Chicago, is one of the most prominent singers of the race. She has a voice of rare quality. She has sung in the leading cities of the United States and in the West Sndies.

Starfleigh, Harry T., is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of the dies,"

Thomp. e past twenty years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protes-"If I Forget, and church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City



and numbers among its members such persons as Mr. Seth Low and the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was especially fond of his singing. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation was achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer of note. His compositions include two festival anthems, a set of six short piano pieces based on Negro folk songs, a Cycle of Saracen Songs, "Jean," "The Glory of the Day Was in Her Face," "Her Eyes Twin Pools," "Your Eyes So Deep," "Your Lips Are Wine," and "Il Giovine Guerriero."

Bethune, Thomas Greene.—"Blind Tom," noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849. Died July 3, 1908.

From infancy he manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play everything he heard, not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eight years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

Boone, John William.—"Blind Boone," Musical prodigy. Born May 17, 1864 at Miami, Missouri. When an infant lost eye-sigh through disease.

In early childhood gave indication of musical ability. While not the equal of Blind Tom, Buone's talent manifests itself along much the same lines. In his repertoire are Imitations of a Train, A Musical Box, A Drummer Boy, A Tornado and selections from Beethoven and other great masters. Since 1830 Blind Boone has regularly toured the country in concert, principally in the Western States and Canada.

Aldridge, Luranah A., daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor is a contralto singer of note. She has appeared in all of the most important opera houses in England and on the Continent. "The great Charles Gounod, in a letter addressed to Sir Augustus Harris, said she possesses the most beautiful contralto voice he has ever heard."

Hodges, Hamilton.—He is a distinguished baritone singer from Boston, Massachusetts, who makes his home in Auckland, New Zerland, where he maintains a studio and is one of the leading singers in that island.

The New Zealand Free Lance recently said of him: "Mr. Hodges is helping to raise the standard of musical taste in this community, for he includes nothing tawdry in his program. He has a cultured, artistic judgment and as he is always on the alert for new music of a high standard, we are indebted to him for a knowledge of many fine songs."



Hayes, Roland W.—By many competent critics is regarded as the rst singer of the colored race and one of the most remarkable young enors in America. He has a voice of great natural sweetness, purity and range. He has studied under Author J. Hubbard of Boston. Mr. Hayes' address is 3 Warwick Street, Boston.

Walker, Rachael.—Prima donna soprano of Cleveland, Ohio. Studied in Paris and London. In London, with Sir Henry J. Woode, conductor of the famous Queen Hall Orchestra. Miss Walker is one of the leading American singers. She is said to have made an instantaneous success on her first appearance in London. Was complimented by royalty.

Some other singers of prominence are: Maud J. Roberts, Chicago, we soprano; William H. Richardson, Boston, baritone; Uriah H. Richardson, Boston, basso; Clarence Tisdale, Chicago, tenor; John W. Zework, Nashville, tenor.

Instrumentalists.—Joseph Douglass, of Washington, and Clarcer ence Cameron White, of Boston, have achieved distinction as violinists. Carl Diton, of Philadelphia, Hazel Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, of Boston, are noted pianists.

pr. Mrs. Hare is a member of the Music and Lecture Guild of New England.
pr. Each season she gives recitals on the lecture circuits. Her playing has won the approval of the best musical critics. She is the musical critic for the app. Crisis Magazine.

Ind Douglass, Joseph Henry, grandson of Frederick Douglass. He tee was born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1871. He is a noted violinist.

Mr. Douglass graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, studied a year in London and, also, spent some time in the New York Conservatory of Music. For the past twenty years he has enjoyed distinction as a victin soloist. He has played before presidents Taft and McKinley. Each year he makes a recital tour of the country. He is an insructor in instrumental music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

white, Clarence Cameron.—The American Artists Review said has ecently "The Negro race has produced two violinists who have attracted national attention as artists, Clarence Cameron White and Joseph H. Douglass. They occupy first rank among American musicans and the race is justly proud of them."

Mr. White received his early training under the best American violin teachers and when in Europe studied with the great Russian violinist, M. Zacharewitsch. Mr. White is author of "A New System of One Octave Scale Studies for the Violin." He is also a composer. His Cradle Song for



the violin and piano has been highly commended. His address is 802 Tre-

mont Street, Boston.

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NEGRO FOLK SONGS

These songs, more commonly called plantation meolodies, originated in the Negroes of the South during the days of slavery. They have an somewhat extensively collected and written about.

Although there is connection in scale composition and in spontaneity with original African music, the imagery and sentiments expressed by the songs are the results of the conditions under which the slaves lived in America. These songs have for the Negro the same value that the folk songs of any people have for that people. In the days of slavery they furnished an outlet for aching hearts and anguished souls. Today they elp to foster race pride and to remind the race of the "rock from which it was hewn." Some of these folk songs represented the lighter side of the slave's life, as for example,

"Heave away! heave away!
I'd rudder co't a yaller gal
Dan wuk foh Henry Clay.
Heave away! yaller gal, I want to go."

or the following:

"Ole Massa take dat new brown coat, And hang it on de wall; Dat darkey take dat same ole coat, An' wear it to de ball. Oh, don't you hear my tru lub sing?"

It was in their religious songs, however, that they poured out their souls. Three things are especially emphasized in these songs. First, this life is full of sorrow and trouble.

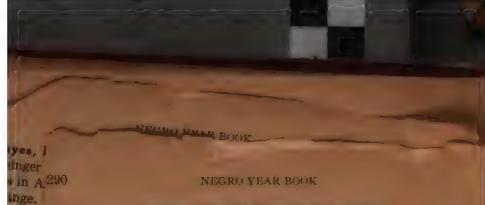
"Nobody knows de truble I sees, Nobody knows but Jesus."

Second, religion is the best thing in the world. It enables you, though a place, to have joy of the soul, to endure the trials of this life, and finally to gain a home in Heaven.

Third, the future life is happy and eternal:

"We'll walk dem golden streets, We'll walk dem golden streets, We'll walk dem golden streets, Whar pleasure nebber dies.

Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always, Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always, Oh! I'se a gwine to lib always, When I git over in de kingdom."



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James—South African Folk Tales, New York, 1912. Meinhof, Elli—Marchen aus Kamerun Strasburg 1889. Sudel, Geschichten und Lleder der Africaner Borlin, 1896. Tremearne, Mary and Newman—Fables and Fairy Tales for Little Folk, Cambridge, England, 1910.

PAINTERS

Bannister, E. M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was the founder of the Providence Art Club, which is to-day the leading art organization in Providence. "Its membership, mostly, if not wholly white, includes many of the leading citizens of the city and State." One of Mr. Bannister's pictures was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Tanner, Henry O., born June 21, 1859, at Pittsburg, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most ditinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris.

The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for its collection of the modern arts in the Luxembourg Gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," "Mary and Elizabeth," "Christ Walking on the Sea," "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills Near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," "A Lady of Jerusalem," and "Christ at the Home of Lazarus."

Harper, William A., of Chicago, who died in 1910, was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institute exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

Scott, William Edward.—He is a young artist of promise. He was born in Indianapolis, March 11, 1884. After graduating from the high school in that city, he entered the Chicago Art Institute where he studied for five years and won scholarships and prizes to the amount of about nine hundred dollars.

He took the Magnus Brand Prize for two successive years. He studied in Paris at the Julian Academy and under Henry O. Tanner. Three of his paintings were accepted by the Salon des Beaux Arts at Toquet. The Argentine Republic purchased one of his pictures, La Pauvre Voisine. He has completed Mural paintings for public buildings in Evanston, Illinois; Chicago and Indianapolis. He is interesting himself in Negro subjects and hopes to do in painting what Dunbar has done in verse.

Among other painters who are beginning to attract attention are: Ernest Atkinson of Baltimore, Cloyd L. Boydkin, Boston; Mrs. Lula Adams, Los Angeles; Charles L. Damson, Chicago; and Richard Lonsdale Brown, New York City.



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NEGRO YEAR BOOK

SCULPTORS

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman." "The Death of Cleopatra" was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Warrick, Meta Vaux (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, of South Framingham, Mass.), first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

In 1899 she went to Paris to study, where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903 she exhibited, in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her masterpiece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619.

The work of Mrs. Mary May Howard Jackson, of Washington, D. C., is attracting attention. Some of her busts exhibited in the Vorhoff Art Gallery have provoked favorable comment from the art critic of the Washington Star. Mrs. Jackson studied some years in Philadelphia under capable teachers.

POETS AND ACTORS

Wheatley, Phyllis.—Born in Africa; died, December 5, 1784. One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country.

She was brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley, of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems on Various Subjects, Rehgious and Morai, by Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheat ley, of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington, which seemed to have pleased him, for in a letter to Joseph Reed, dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio; died February 9, 1906.

Graduated from the Dayton High School 1891. While in school he showed evidence of poetre ability. In 1893, his tirst volume of poetry, "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse. For a complete list

of his works see in section below, Bibliographies, under "Books by Negro Authors."

Braithwaite, William Stanley.—Born, Boston, December, 1868. Noted lyrical poet. At twelve years of age his father having died, he had to leave school to assist his mother provide for the family. Since that time he has not attended school.

"At fifteen," he says, "like a revelation, there broke out in me a great passion for poetry, an intense love for literature, and a yearning for the ideal life which losters the creation of things that come out of dreams and visions and symbols. I dedicated my future to literature, though the altar upon which I was to lay my sacrificial life seemed beyond all likelihood of opportunity and strength and equipment to reach. I set about it, however, with fortitude, hope, and patience "His works include "Lyrics of Life and Love," "The Book of Elizabethan Verse;" 1906, "The House of Falling Leave 1908; "The Book of Georgian Verse," 1908; "The Book of Restoration rese," 1909; "The Book of Victorian Verse," 1910. At the end of each year Mr. Braithwaite writes a review of the poetry that appears in the standard magazines. His estimate of the value of this poetry is accepted as a criterion of its worth.

Johnson, James W., Jacksonville, Florida. He is gifted as a poet. He has contributed verse to the leading magazines and daily papers. His poem, "Fifty Years," in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation, published in the New York Times, January 1, 1913, was widely commented upon. For eight years Mr. Johnson was in the United States Consular service. He held for a considerable part of this time the important post of consulat Corinto, Nicaragua.

Corrothers, James D.—Born, Cass County, Michigan, July 2, 1869. He is a poet and writer of some distinction. He is a Baptist minister of Washington, D. C. For the past fifteen years he has contributed verse to the Century and other magazines.

Margeston, George Reginald, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is said to be a promising writer. He has recently published a volume entitled, "Songs of Life."

Johnson, Fenton.—Born, Chicago, 1888. He is attracting attention as a poet. His recent volume of poetry, "A Little Dreaming." has received favorable mention in this country and in Europe.

Anderson, Alfred, Chicago, has also written some good verse. He is secretary of Provident Hospital.

Aldridge, Ira.—Born about 1810 at Bel Air, Maryland. Died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867. He is the most famous of Negro actors. He has had few equals in the part of Othello, the Moor.

Aldridge's grandfather, who was a ruling prince in the Senegal Country in Africa, was with all his family except one son, murdered in an aprixing. Whis



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of New Ponce. Nassau, in the British Bahama Islands, be was two days in a his family came to New York. His father

was a papier-mache maker, which brought him in contact with the theatres. In this way Williams got acquainted with the stage.

From New York the family moved to Riverside, California, in which place he graduated from the high school and went to San Francisco intending to study to be a civil engineer. His first experience on the stage was as a member of a little mountebank minstrel show which played the lumber and mining camps of California. Williams became noted as a member of the famous Williams and Walker Company. For the past five seasons he has been the Star of The Follies, a leading white vaudeville company. In the June 1912 number of the Green Book, a publication devoted to stage folk, Reinold Wolf writes of Bert Williams as "The Greatest Comedian on the American Stage."

Dramatic Art Readers.—A number of Negroes have achieved considerable distinction in the field of dramatic art as readers. Among the more famous and prominent of these are: Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio; Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis, Washington; Mrs. Francis E. Motin, St. Louis; Richard B. Harrison, Chicago, and Charles Winter Wood, Tuskegee, Alabama.

OCCUPATIONS

In 1910 the number of Negroes 10 years of age and over in gainful occupations was: 5,192,535, or 71.0 per cent of total Negro population of this age; by sex the number was, males 3,178,554; females, 2,013,981. Negroes constitute 13.6 per cent of all persons in gainful occupations.

1910	1900
Per cent of total population in gainful occupations	50 2
Per cent all males in gainful occupations	80.0
Per cent all females in gainful occupations	18 8
Per cent of all Negro males in gainful occupations87.4	84.1
Per cent of all Negro females in gainful occupations54.7	40.7

NUMBER OF NEGROES IN EACH MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION!	1910	1900	INCREASE
OCCOLATION	1310	#.000c/40	Number Per cent
Agricultural Pursuits Professional Service Domestic and Personal	2,893,674 69,929	2,143,176 41,324	750,498 35 22,605 47
Service	1 ,099 ,715 425 ,043	1,324,160 209,154	224 .445 17° 215 .889 103
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	704,174	275 ,149	429,025 156

A larger proportion of persons 10 years of age and over in the United States were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 than in 1900. This increase was especially marked for the Negroes.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION IN GAIN-FUL OCCUPATIONS

		1910 1900				0
CLASS OF POPULATION		Male	F'male	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All classes	53.3	81.3	23 4	50 2	80 0	18 8
Native white—Native Parentage Native white—Foreign or	48 4	78 5	17 1	45 8	77.3	13.0
mixed parentage Foreign-born white.	60 3	76.5 90 0 87.4	24 6 21 7 54.7	48 5 57 3 62 2	75 4 89 7 84 1	21 7 19.1 40 7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other	61.1	80 8	17.6	5972	80 0	14 2

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION IN 1890, 1900 AND 1910

,	1890	1900	1910
Agricultural Pursuits Professional Service Domestic and Professional Service Trade and Transportation Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	21.7 3.6 22.6 4.3	20 6 8 7 21 6 4 4 3 9	23 1 3 8 20 5 5 5 6.5

Negroes Making Gains In The Trades.

The census report on occupations for 1900 appeared to indicate that in such trades as carpentry, plastering, blacksmithing, etc., Negroes were losing ground. The 1910 report of the census on occupations indicates that the Negro has made gains in practically all the trades in which he appeared in 1900 to be losing ground.

TRADES IN WHICH IN 1900 THE NEGRO APPEARED TO BE LOSING GROUND

TRADES		NUMBER IN			
1 1621 / 1763	1890	1900	1910		
Carpentry	22,318	21,114	29,039		
Plastering.	4,006	3,757	6,783		
Brick and Tile making	10,521	9,970	18,703		
Marble and Stone Cutting	1.279	1,257	1.788		
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	11.159	10,480	10.981		
Boot and Shoe making	5.065	4.574	6.706		
Hurness and Saddle making	295	273	421		
Leather Currying, and Tanning	1,099	1.073	2.272		
Trunk and Case making	66	23	88		
Engraving	25	22	30		
Hosiery and Knitting.	64	36	816		
Woolen Milling	346	169	348		

Negroes Increasing As Factory Workers

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of Negroes working in factories. The Negro workers in factories are to a large extent doing the rougher, cruder, and semi-skilled work. Many, however, in every phase of factory industries are doing the most highly skilled work. The general tendency for the Negro factory worker appears to be upward. In 1900 the number was 131,216; in 1910, the number was 358,180, an increase of 226,964; or 173 per cent. The number of Negroes employed in textile industry factories in 1900 was 2,949; in 1910 the number was 11,333, an increase of 283 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO FACTORY WORKERS, 1910

Chemical and allied Industries.	10,870
Clay, Glass, and Stone Industries	
Clothing Industries	11,692
Food and Kindred Industries.	17,894.
Iron and Steel Industries	
Leather Industries	5,545
Liquor and Beverage Industries	8,508
Lumber and Furniture Industries	126,018
Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel	2,861
Paper and Pulp Industries	1,455
Printing and Bookbonding	4,05%
Textile Industries	11,333
Miscellaneous Industries	87,388

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF . NEGROES

Woolen Mills	343
Silk Mills	
Dyeing, Finishing, and Printing Mills	
Not Specified Textile Mills	720
Knitting Mills	816
Cotton Mills	7,216

A Large Number of Negroes Engaged in Business

Excluding 10,601 boarding and lodging housekeepers, there are according to the compass 38,382 Negroes engaged in business enterprises of various sorts. This does not include those operating barber, blacksmith and shoe shops, and several other classes of business connected with trades for which separate returns for proprietors and employees were not made. Probably 5,000 or more should be added for persons operating those businesses, making the total about 43,000.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN WHICH 200 OR MORE NEGROES ARE ENGAGED

Jewelry	206
Ice dealers.	208
Saw and Planing Mill Proprietors	219
Wholesale Merchants and Dealers	241
Dry goods, Fancy goods and Notions	280
Munufacturers and Proprietors of clothing factories.	810
Livery stable keepers	323
Buyers and shippers of grain, live stock, etc.	357
Candy and Confectionery	384
Proprietors of Transfer Companies	632
Saloon Keepers	652
Drugs and Medicines	695
General Stores	736
Produce and Provisions	756
Real Estate Dealers	762
Junk Dealers	794
Billiard and Pool Room Keepers	875
Undertakers	958
Hotel keepers and managers	973
Coal and Wood Dealers	1,155
Butchers and Meat Dealers	2,957
Builders and Contractors	3,107
Hucksters and Peddlers	3,434
Grocers	5,550
Restaurant, Cafe, and Lunch Room keepers	6,369

OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WOMEN

The distribution of the 2,013,981 Negro females engaged in gainful occu-

Agriculture.	1,051,137
Professional Service	30,071
Domestic and Personal Service.	852,812
Trade and Transportation	11,521
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	68,440

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH IN 1910 THERE WERE AT LEAST 5,000 NEGRO WOMEN

Laborers (Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits)	6,159
Trade (Wholesale and Retail,	7,304
Char Women and Cleaners	6,962
Waitresses	7,377
Boarding and Lodging Housekeepers.	9,183
Housekeepers	9,911
Ladies' Maids	
Laundresses (In Laundries)	10,371
Cigar and Tohacco Factory Workers	10,746

Chamber Maids	14,071
Nurses (Not trained)	17,874
Seamstreases	18,216
Dressmakers	
Teachers	22,528
Farmers	79,308
Servants	
Cooks	205,584
Farm Laborers (Working out)	263,403
Laundresses (not in laundries)	361,551
Farm Laborers (Home Farm)	704,150

The Negro and the Trades Union

The Negro is making gains in the unions. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously passed inviting Negroes and and all other races into the Labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measures to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the union. In 1913 this action was reaffirmed.

Many years ago the American Federation of Labor declared for the thorough organization of all working people without regard to sex, religion, race, politics, or nationality; that many organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have within their membership Negro workmen with all other workers of their trades, and the A. F. of L. has made and is making every effort within its power for the organization of these workmen.

The report, made to the English Parliament in 1911 by a commission sent by the English Board of Trade to the United States to investigate the cost of living in American towns, gives important information concerning Negroes in the trades. In Atlanta it was found that about three-fourths of the bricklayers are colored, but the majority of the carpenters are white. Separate unions exist for each race. Nominally the rate of wages for white and colored labor in the trades is the same. Most employers, however, it was found maintained that the average efficiency of the colored workmen is less than that of the white, and that the predominant wages of the two classes of workmen therefore differ slightly in favor of the white. In Baltimore it was found that the Negroes, owing to their history and numbers, occupy a very important position in the working class element of the population. They generally find employment of an unskilled order as laborers in all kinds of industrial establishments. An overwhelming majority in the building trades are Negroes.

The Birmingham, Alabama, district has perhaps a larger number of Negro workmen than any other district in the United States. "The building and mining industries are the two in which the white and colored races come into the most direct competition with one another, yet it cannot be said that in either of these industries a situation exists which occasions any very

friction." In Cleveland, Negroes were found in the steel and wire works, as plasterers, had carriers, teamsters and janitors.

In Memphis, "All the unskilled work and the lowest paid work in skilled trades is done by Negroes. The Negroes, are, however, making their way into the skilled trades and in some woodworking establishments both white and blacks were to be seen working side by side at skilled occupations." The industries of New Orleans are of a kind which employ mainly unskilled or semi-skilled labor, with the result that both white men and Negroes are found doing the same kind of work and earning the same rates of pay. In the Pittsburgh district a large number of work people in the building and iron and steel trades are Negroes, some being found in highly skilled occupations.

Nine out of sixty of the most important unions bar Negroes from membership. These unions are: "The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees," "Switchmen's Union," "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firementand Enginemen, "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," "Order of Railway Conductors of America," "Order of Railway Telegraphers," "American Wire Weavers' Protective Association," and the "International Brotherhood Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. Fifty-one national labor organizations, several of which are the strongest in the country, report that there is nothing in their constitutions prohibiting the admittance of Negroes.

INVENTIONS

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro Astronomer. Born free, November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the time and struck the hour. This was the first clock constructed in America.

About 1754, he became acquainted with Mr. George Ellicot, who gave him access to his library, and furnished him astronomical instruments so that he might pursue farther the studies that he had already begun in astronomy. He owned and cultivated a little farm. This permitted him to give most of his time to scientific studies. Through correspondence he became acquainted with scientific men in all parts of the world. He assisted in laying out the District of Columbia. In 1791 he got out an almanac for the year 1792, and sent the manuscript to Thomas Jefferson. He was so impressed with it that he sent it to the Secretary of the Academy of Science at Paris. Banneker published almanaes in Philadelphia for 1792-3 4 and 5. His calculations concerning the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the courses of the bodies of the planetary system were so exact that they were praised by Fox, Pitt, Wilberforce and other eminent men. One of his almanaes, was exhibited in the British House of Commons as an example of the capabilities of the Negro.

James Forten, of Philadelphia, who died in 1842, is credited with the invention of apparatus for managing sails. Robert Benjamin Lewis, born in Gardiner, Maine, 1802, invented a machine for picking oakum. This machine, in all its essential particulars, is said to still be used by the ship-building interests of Maine.

The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention was Henry Blair of Maryland, who, in 1834 and 1836, was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. A number of inventions were made by slaves. It has been claimed, but not verified, that a slave either invented the cotton gin or gave to Eli Whitney who obtained a patent for it, valuable suggestions to aid in the completion of that invention.

In 1858 the Commissioner of Patents ruled and the Attorney General of the United States concurred, that a slave could not take out a patent on an invention. It is said that a slave of Jefferson Davis, in 1862, invented a propeller for vessels that was afterwards used in the Confederate Navy. A Negro slave in Kentucky is said to have invented a hemp-brake, a machine used for separating the hemp fiber from the stalk.

Sometime after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent Office refused a Negro of Boston a patent on an invention on the ground that according to this decision he was not a citizen of the United States and therefore a patent could not be issued to him. December 16, 1861, Senator Charles Summer, on behalf of this Negro inventor, ordered the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office be directed to consider if any further legislation is necessary in order to secure to persons of African descent, in our country, the right to take out patents for useful inventions, under the Constitution of the United States."

The Committee made no report on the resolution. It was a case for interpretation rather than legislation. The matter was settled in 1862 by an opinion of the Attorney-General, relating to passports, that a free man of color born in the United States is a citizen.

The Patent Office, which does not record the race of the patentees, has, by investigation, "verified 800" patents which have been granted to Negroes. It is estimated that as many more which are unverified, have been granted.

The records of the Patent Office show that Negroes have applied their inventive talent to a wide range of subjects; in agricultural implements, in wood and metal-working machines, in land conveyances on road and track, in sea-going vessels, in chemical compounds, in electricity through all its wide range of uses, in aeronautics, in new designs of house furniture and bric-a-brac, in mechanical toys and amusement devices.

William B. Purvis, of Philadelphia, has inventions covering a

variety of subjects, but directed mainly along a single line of experiment and improvement.

He began in 1912, the invention of machines for making paper bags, and his improvements in this line of machinery are covered by a dozen patents. Some half dozen other patents granted Mr. Purvis, include three patents on electric railways, one on a fountain pen, another on a magnetic car-balaneing device, and still another for a cutter for roll holders.

Joseph Hunter Dickinson, of New Jersey, specializes in the line of musical instruments, particularly playing the piano. He begat more than fifteen years ago to invent devices for automatically playing the piano.

He is at present in the employ of a large piano factory. His various inventions in plano-player mechanism are adopted in the construction of some of the finest player pianos on the market. He has more than a dozen patents to his credit already, and is still devoting his energies to that line of invention

Frank J. Ferrell, of New York, has obtained about a dozen patent for his inventions, the larger portion of them being for improvement in valves for steam engines.

Benjamin F. Jackson of Massachusetts, is the inventor of a dozen different improvements in heating and lighting devices, including a controller for a trolly wheel.

Charles V. Richey, of Washington, D. C., has obtained about a dozen patents on his inventions, the last of which was a most ingenious device for registering the calls on a telephone and detecting the unauthorized use of that instrument.

George W. Murray, of South Carolina, former member of Congress, from that State, has received eight patents for his inventions on agricultural implements, including mostly such different attachment as readily adapt a single implement to a variety of uses.

Henry Creamer, of New York, has made seven different invention in steam traps, covered by as many patents, and Andrew J. Beard, of Alabama, had about the same number to his credit for inventions in car-coupling devices. William Douglass, of Arkansas, was granted about half a dozen patents for various inventions for harvesting machines.

James Doyle, of Pittsburgh, has obtained several patents for his inventions, one of them being for an automatic serving system. This latter device is a scheme for dispensing with the use of waiters in dining rooms, restaurants and at railroad lunch counters. It was recently exhibited with the Pennsylvania Exposition Society's exhibit at Pittsburgh, where it attracted widespread attention from the press and public.

In the Civil Service, at Washington, D. C., there are several colored men who have made inventions of more or less importance which were suggested by the mechanical problems arising in their daily occupations.

Shelby J. Davidson, of Kentucky, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Dept., operated a machine for tabulating and totalizing the quarterly accounts which were regularly submitted by the postmasters of the country. Mr. Davidson's attention was first directed to the loss in time through the necessity for periodically stopping to manually dispose of the paper coming from the machine. He invented a rewind device which served as an attachment for automatically taking up the paper as it issued from the machines, and adapted it for use again on the reverse side, thus effecting a very considerable economy of time and material. His main invention, however, was a novel attachment for adding machines which was designed to automatically include the government fee, as well as the amount sent, when totalizing the money orders in the reports submitted by postmasters. This was a distinct improvement in the efficiency and value of the machine he was operating, and the government granted him patents on both inventions.

Robert Pelham, of Detroit, is employed in the Census Office Bureau, where his duties include the compilation of groups of statistics on sheets from data sent into the office from the thousands of manufacturers of the country.

He devised a machine used as an adjunct in tabulating the statistics from the manufacturer's schedules in a way that displaced a dozen men in a given quantity of work, doing the work economically, speedily and with faultless precision. Mr. Pelham has been granted a patent for his invention, and the improved efficiency of his devices induced the United States Government to lease them from him, paying him a royalty for their use, in addition to his salary for operating them.

The largest number of patents taken out by a Negro is fifty of more, by the late Granville T. Woods, of New York, and his brother, Lyates.

Wood's inventions principally relate to electrical subjects, such as telegraph and telephone instruments, electric railways and general systems of electrical control. Several are on devises for transmitting telegraphic measages between moving trains. According to Patent Office Records, several of Woods' patents have for valuable considerations been assigned to the foremost electrical corporations, such as the General Electric Company, of New York, and the American Bell Telephone Company, of New York. Mr. Woods' inventive faculty also worked along other lines. He devised an incubator, a complicated amusement device, a steam boiler furnace and a mechanical brake.

In the list of numbers of patents received on inventions, Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, Michigan, stands next to Woods.

McCoy obtained his first patent in July, 1872, and his last one in 1915. During this period of forty years he invented one thing after another and has some fifty patents to his credit. His inventions cover a wide tange of

subjects, but relate particularly to the lubricating of machinery. He was a pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup so as to avoid the necessity for stopping the machine to oil it. McCoy's lubricating cup was famous thirty years ago as a necessary equipment for all up-to-date machinery.

John Ernest Matzeliger, born Dutch Guiana, 1852, died, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1889. He is the inventor of the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.

Other machines had previously been made for performing a part of these operations, but Matzeliger's machine was the only one then known to the mechanical world that could simultaneously hold the last in place to receive the leather, move it forward step by step so that other co-acting parts might draw the leather over the heel, properly punch the grip and grip the upper and draw it down over the last, plait the leather properly at the heel and toe, feed the nails to the driving point, hold them in position while being driven, and then discharge the completely soled shoe from the machine, everything being done automatically, and requiring less than a minute to complete a single shoe.

This wonderful achievement marked the beginning of a distinct revolution in the art of making shoes by machinery. Matzeliger realized this, and attempted to capitalize it by organizing a stock company to market his invention; but his plans were frustrated through failing health and lack of business experience, and shortly thereafter he died.

The patent and much of the stock of the company organized by Matzeliger was bought up. The purchase laid the foundation for the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the largest and richest corporation of the kind in the world. The United Shoe Machinery Company established at Lynn, Massachusetts, a school, the only one of its kind in the world, where boys are taught exclusively to operate the Matzeliger type of machine; a class of about 200 boys and young men are graduated from this school annually and sent out to various parts of the world to instruct others in the art of handling the machine.

Some years before his death, Matzeliger became a member of a white church in Lynn, called the North Congregational Society, and bequeathed to the church some of the stock of the company he had organized. Years afterwards this church became heavily involved in fiebt, and remembering the the stock that had been left by this colored member, found, upon inquiry, that it had become very valuable through the importance of the patent under the management of the large company then controlling it. The church sold the stock and realized from the sale more than enough to pay off the entire debt of the church, amounting to \$10,860.

AGRICULTURE

Negro Farmers Increasing

There were in the United States in 1910, 6,361,502 farmers. Of these, 5,440,619, or 85.5 per cent, were whites; 893, 370, or 14.5 per cent, were Negroes; 24,251, or 0.4 per cent, were Indians; and 3,262 were Chinese and Japanese. The rate of increase in the number of Negroes operating farms and of Negro owners of farms was greater than the increase of Negro population, either for the country, as a whole, the whole South, or the rural South.

From 1900 to 1910 the per cent increase in the number of Negroes operating farms was: for the country as a whole, 19.6 and for the South, 20.2. The per cent increase for Negro farm owners was: for the country as a whole, 16.6; for the South, 17.6. The per cent increase in Negro population for the same period was: for the country as a whole, 11.3; for the whole South, 10.4; and for the rural South, 5.1. The highest per cent of increase of Negro farmers was, for Oklahoma, 108. Other States with large per cent increases were: Georgia, 48; Arkansas, 36; Mississippi, 28; North Carolina, 19; and Alabama, 17.

The number of Negroes owning farms in the United States was: 187,797, in 1900; and 218,972 in 1910. For the South the number was: 179,418 in 1900, and 211,087 in 1910.

In only two States, Louisiana, due to the cotton boll weevil, and West Virginia, due to mining development, was there a decrease in the number of Negro farm operators. In every State there was an increase in the number of Negro farm owners. See table below, Tenure of Farms Operated by colored farmers.

NUMBER OF NEGRO FARMS AND INCREASE, 1900-1910 FOR FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES

	NUMBER OF FARMS		INCREASE	
STATES	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent
Alabama	110,387	94,069	16,318	7.3
Arkansas	. 63,578	46,978	16,600	35 5
Florida	14,698	13,521	1,177	8.7
Georgia	122,554	82,822	39,732	48 0
Kentucky	1,709	11,227	482	4.2
Louisiana	54.819	58.096	3 .277*	5.60
Maryland	6,370	5,842	528	9.0
Mississippi	164,488	128,351	36,137	28.1
North Carolina	64 466	53,996	10 .460	19.3
Oklahoma	13.209	6,353	6.856	108.0
South Carolina	96,772	85.381	11,391	13 3
Tennessee	38,300	33 ,883	4.417	13 6
Texas		65,472	4,344	6.6
Virginia.		44,795	3,244	7.2
West Virginia	707	742	35*	4 7 0

• Decrease

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NEGRO FARM OPERATORS

By Division of States

DIVISION	1910	1900
United States	893,870	746,715
New England	310	262
Middle Atlantic	1,810	1,497
East North Central	4 .843	5.179
West North Central	5.589	7.076
South Atlantic	354 .530	287,933
East South Central	824 ,884	267,530
West South Central	201.422	176,899
Mountain.	919	133
Pacific	200	204

Farm Property Rapidly Increasing

The increase in the value of farm property owned by Negro farmers of the South was especially rapid during the ten years, 1900 to 1910. Including the live stock, poultry and implements owned by Negro renters, it is found that the value of the domestic animals owned by Negro farmers increased from \$85,216,337 to \$177,273,785, or 107 per cent; poultry from \$3,788,792 to \$5,113,756, or 35 per cent.; implements and machinery from \$18,586,225 to \$36,861,418, or 98 per cent.; land and buildings from \$69,636,420 to \$273,501,665, or 293 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the colored farmers of the South increased from \$177,404,688 to \$492,892,-218, or 177 per cent.

Tenants Increase Slightly

By tenure, the per cent division of colored farmers in the South in 1900 was: owners, 25.2; managers, 0.2; tenants, 74.6; in 1910 owners, 24.5; managers, 0.1; tenants, 75.3. The division in 1910 of the 670,474 colored tenant farmers was: cash tenants, 285,950; share tenants, 384,524. The proportion of Negro share tenants is increasing slightly. In 1900, 51 out of every 100 Negro tenants rented on shares; 57 rented on that basis in 1910. The proportion of land in farms operated by colored owners is increasing. Of all land operated by colored farmers, 34.6 per cent in 1900 and 36.8 per cent in 1910 were in farms operated by colored owners.

TENURE NEGRO FARMERS BY DIVISIONS

DIVISION	Total	Owners	Tenant	Manag
United States	893,370	218,972	672,964	1,434
Geographic Division:				
New England	310	240	51	19
Middle Atlantic	1,310	793	347	70
East North Central	4,843	3,095	1,677	71
West North Central	5,589	3,370	2,155	64
South Atlantic	354,530	101,135	252,676	719
East South Central	324,884	58,610	266,025	249
West South Central	201,422	51,342	149,858	222
Mountain	219	176	34	9
Pacific	216	211	41	473

The Relative Value of Cash and Share Tenancy

Recently a very important discussion has arisen concerning the relative value of cash tenancy and share tenancy. The landlords and those speaking from their standpoint point to the fact that in general, be cause of supervision, the lands of the share tenants produce a larger yield than does the land of the cash tenants. Therefore, the share system should prevail. Account, however, is not taken of the fact that in general, the share tenants are on better land than the cash tenants

On the other hand, the Negro tenants and those speaking for them hold that the cash system gives more of an opportunity for the renters themselves as well as their land. That is, the landlord stresses the improvement of the land while the tenant keeps in mind his personal welfare. When the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was questioned concerning this matter, he said: "They are both right and they are both wrong. The landlord must be interested not only in his land but in his tenant. The tenant must be interested not only in himself but in the landlord and his land. Land and labor must be developed side by side. A system that favors the tenant to the injury of the land is bad. A system that favors the land to the injury of the tenant is equally harmful. Either system will result in the poverty of both landlord and the tenant." He pointed out that the way out of the dilemma was to have a longer tenure contract, which would guarantee to the landlord a fair treatment of his land and assure to the tenant "The certain return to him of a fair return for his labor."

Average Acreage, Improved Land, and Value of Land and Buildings Per Farm

	AV. ACRES	PER FARM		AV VAL OF BUILD	LAND AND
SOUTH	All land in Farms	Improved land in farm	farm lands im- proved	Per farm	Per acre
	1910 1900	1910 1900	1910 1900	1910 1900	1910 1900
Total	47 9 52 1	31.2 31.3	65 1 60.1	\$1,011 \$ 513	\$21 18 \$ 9.8
Owners	71 8 71 6	34 5 32 3	48 0 45 1	1,250 571	17.40 7 9
Managers.	291.5 269.0	90 2 80 2	30 9 29 8	8,643 3,480	29 65: 12 9
Tenants	39 6 44 9	30 0 30 9	75 6 68 7	920! 485	23 21 10.8

AMOUNT PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS

	QUANTITY P	RODUCED	Per cent of Total Cro
CROP	Units of Measure	Total	raised in United States
Cotton	Bales	4 ,000 ,000	39.0
Corn	Bushels	100,000,000	3 5
()ats	Bushels	4,500,000	0.4
Wheat	Bushels	4,000,000	0.5
Rice	Pounds	20,000,000	9 0
White Potatoes	Bushels	4,000,000	1.0
Sweet Potatoes	Bushels	12,000,000	21 0
Tobacco	. Pounds	90,000,000	10.0
Hay and Forage .	. Tons	500,000	0.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS DISTRIBUTED ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

Crop	Per Cent
Cotton	37.0
Corn	
Potatoes	
Hay and Forage	15.0
Oats	
Tobacco	3.0
Wheat	2 0
Rice	0 05
Miscellaneous	0.05
Total	100 00

Farm Demonstration Work Improves

Negro Farming

Negro farming in the South is being greatly improved by the farmers cooperative demonstration work. This work was begun in 1907.

The plan is to have a number of farmers in selected communities cultivate a small portion of their land under the direction of and with seed provided or selected by the Department of Agriculture. Other farmers in the community designated as colaborators are invited to see how the demonstration is carried on and are induced to follow the same plan in their own farming. This work since 1914 has been done under the Smith-Lever Extension Act, a description of which follows.

Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act

In 1913 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Bill which provided money for carrying on agricultural extension work in every state of the Nation. Some of the important features of this act are:

Agricultural extension work may be inaugurated in a state in connection with the college or colleges now receiving the benefits of the Acts of Congress of 1862 and 1890.

In any State in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such State shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State may direct.

This Extension work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this Act.

This Extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in the colleges receiving the benefits of the Act.

The amount that each state receives is in the proportion which the rural population of the state bears to the total rural population.

Before any Federal appropriations are made to a state an equal sum must be provided from within the State in any of the following ways: namely, by the State or by a county, or a college, or a local authority, or by individual contributions.

In 1914 each state was given \$10,000 unconditionally for this work. In 1915 the proportionate allotment for each state began to be available. The maximum allotment for each state will be reached in 1922. The States in which in 1915 Negroes directly received the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act and the amounts expended for them are: Alabama, \$10,000: Florida, \$1,500; Louisiana, \$2,650; North Carolina, \$4,140, South Carolina, the salaries and traveling expenses of seven extension workers (about \$6,000), and Virginia, \$13,190. The work for Negroes is carried on along the lines of farm demonstration work, corn and canning clubs for Negro boys and girls and field or movable schools.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

THE ALLOTMENT TO EACH SOUTHERN STATE FOR 1915, THE MAXIMUM ALLOTMENT AND THE AMOUNT THAT WOULD BE DUE TO BE SPENT ON NEGROES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PROPORTION IN THE RURAL POPULATION IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

STATE	Amount From Uni	Available ted States	of per cer	which, on basis nt of Rural Pop- should be ex- n Negroes.
	1915	1922	gro rural	Amount that should be expended, Negroes
Alabama	\$ 21,480	\$ 146,400	42.5	\$ 62,220
Arkansas	17,600	113,000	28 0	31,640
Florida	6,400	44,000	41 2	18,128
Georgia	25,200	170,000	46.0	78,200
Kentucky	20,000	142 (300)	8.9	12,664
Louisiana	14,100	96,100	47.7	45,839
Maryland	7,700	52,700	20.9	11,014
Mississippi	19,600	131 ,400	57.5	75,555
Missouri	23,100	156,600	2.8	4,384
North Carolina	2,300	155,100	30.8	47,770
Oklahoma	16,200.	111,000	7.5	8,825
South Carolina	15,700	106,000	56.9	60,314
Tennessee	21,100	143,000	18.5	26,455
Texas	36,400	244 .400		42 ,281
Virginia	19,400	130 ,000		42,120
West Virginia	12,600	82,600	4.9	4,047

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TENURE OF FARMS OPERAT	
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roperty	1900	489,049,236 145,414,783 7,391,613 335,242,840
Value of Property	1910	2,350 845 767,700,903 767,700,903 767,700,903 767,700,903 166,371 1,498,162 1,298,521 1,298,521 6,073,562
Improved Land in Farms (acres)	1900	23 .214 ,607 6 .026 .905 127 .742 17 ,060 ,060
Improved I.	1910	20,096,375 20,096,375 37,076 37,076 37,076 2,034 2,034 2,034 2,034 2,034 3,006 3,0
All Land in Farms (acres)	1900	38,612,046 13,358,684 428,518 24,824,844 . 52,566 12,372 1,525 374,301 101,491 12,305 260,506
All Land in (acres)	1910	26,609,117 26,691,117 26,567,802 13,615 40,963 13,615 122,088 13,361 13,361 13,361 13,361 13,361
of Farms	1900	740 670 186,676 1 186,676 1 15932 3323 3323 252 471 15 843 252 2 476
No. of	1910	890 141 218,467 1,200 670 474 406 1,200 406 1,372 3,950 877 2,385
State and Class	The South	Total. Owners Manugers Tenants. South Atlantic Delaware T. al. O ners. Managers. Tenants. Tenants. Owners. Manugers.

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Number	Number of Farms	All Land in Farms (acres)	n Farms	Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Parm Property
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
ಬ್ಲ	5000	0 70 A	308	29 ro 70 co 4	98,671
က	10	333	258	· 85	33,574
48,114	44,834	2,238,220 1,381,223	2,229,118	1,111,208	84,778,907
15,706	18,030	827, 925 827,012	34,960	14,046	1,481,924
108	742 534	34,541	41,584	20,257	1,306,067
143	200	7,920	1,529	602 5 133	43,363
65,656	54,864	3,185,804	2,955,138	1,730,712	81,424,800
44,139	37,228	18,992	39,503	1,212,901	619,969
96,798	85,401 18,970	3,940,476	3,792,076	2,598,224	118,353,774
181,76,295	180	42,454	46,170	14,874	1,072,267

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of Operator	Number of Farms	ırms	All Land in Farms (acres)	Farms	Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Georgia	122,559	82,826	7,092,061	6,474,974	4,791,562	\$167,879,185
Owners	15,698 123	11,375	1,349,503	924,262	644,396	27,679,922 890,916
Tenants	106,738	71,243	166, 111, 697	4,498,036	4,135,950	131,308,347
Total	14,721	13,526	768,705		482,353	15,410,628
Owners	7,298	6,552	458,443	404,037	. 229.861	00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Tenants.	\$ 600 to	6,881	300,288		248,240	5,842,599
Kentucky						
Total	11,730	11,238	440,777	447,856	343,694	18,271,450
Managers	40	63	4,318	8,907	3,577	500
Tenants	5,761	6,773	181,096	202,799	164 ,328	8,610,385
Total	38,308	33,895	1,606,078		1,162,276	54,086,230
Owners.	10,700	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	17,682	11,966	349,692	16,411,350
Tenants	27,557	24,387	997,720		805,806	36,770,012

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State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms	LTT.8	All Land in Farms (acres)	Farms	Improved Land in Farms (arres)	Value of Farmm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Alabama	110,443	94,038	5,091,435	4 ,720 ,167	3,563,176	\$ 97,370,748
Owners		14,110	17,486	1,216,513	6,012	514,069
renants	98,309	19,901	3,607,234	3,489,142	2,882,340	74,350,258
rotal	164,737	128,679	6 ,457 ,427	5,903,159	4,478,883	187,561,026
Wanners		107	878, 38	25,303	10,870	1,102,150
Tenants. W. South Cen	139,605	107,599	4,198,365	3,986,830	8,474,168	142,041,463
Arkansas	63,593	46,983	2,653,323	2,303,622	1,773,206	87,137,730
Jwners		08	6,0,3	14,906	3,068	286,557
Fenants	48,885	34.962	1,443,116	1,258,424	1,228,873	69,731,284
Total	54,879	68,160	2,124,321	2,348,048	1,466,607	56,629,741
Owners	10,725	30 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	834,695	144,250	399,650	16,091,075
Tunante	AA 077	48.703	1,268,650	1.584.142	1.058.910	39,340,239

Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma 20,671 Owners Texas Gyaya 11,150 1900 1900 1910 10,191 49 Texas Total Owners 48,605 Managers 48,605 A5,306 A5,306	1910	1900	1010		
20 67 11 150 67 11 6 69 8 4 4 4 4 8 8 12 8 2 12 8 8 18 8 18 8 1			Orer	1900	1
200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2,276,711 1,599,655 6,295 670,761	1,860,152 1,563,094 95,420 211,638	1,172,819 734,594 1,448 486,741	\$ 58,858,072 40,590,030 183,679 18,084,463	
	2,283,663 1,866,742 2,4684 2,237	3,841,641 1,760,756 37,074 2,043,811	2,776,513 946,018 8,126 1,822,369	112,992,863 39,873,225 1,266,601 71,863,037	
Includes 7,54	,549 Indians Include	fIncludes 6,782 Indians.		(316)	

NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

There is a considerable number of towns and settlements populated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The names and locations of fifty-one of these towns and sixteen of these settlements follow:

TOWNS

Alabamat	Population
Cedarlake (Morgan Co.)	300
Greenwood Village (Mucon County)	300
Hobson City (near Anniston)	844
Mason City (near Birminghum)	
Plateau (near Mobile)	1,500
Arkansas:	
Edmondson	
Thomasville.	
California:	
Abila	
Allensworth.	
Bowles (Fresno County)	
Victorville (San Bernardino County).	
Florida:	
Eatonville.	200
New Monrovia (near West Palm Beach)	
Georgian	~
Archery (Sumter County)	
Burroughs (Chatham County)	200
Cannonville (Troup County)	
Greenough (Mitchell County)	
Odd Fellow City (near Macon).	
Leroy (Burke County)	
Illimola:	
Brooklyn	1,600
Iowa:	
Buxton (1,000 whites)	5,000
Kansas:	
Nicodemus (Graham County)	300
Kentucky:	
Camp Nelson, New Zion (near Georgetown)	
Maryland:	
Lincoln (near Washington, D. C.)	
Mississippit	
Expose (Marion County)	
Mound Bayou (Bolivar County)	700
Renova (Bolivar County)	150

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS New Jersey: Gouldtown (Cumberland County) Whitesboro (near Cape May) Springtown (Cumberland County) 100 New Mexico: Blackdom North Carolina: Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem)..... Method (near Raleigh) Oberlin (suburb of Raleigh) Oklahomar Boley 3,000 Clearview 300 Porter____ 687 Grayson.... 411 Langston 100 Redbird.....Rentiesville..... 500 411 200 350 Tullahassee Vernon. 150 Tennessee: Hortense, Dickinson County New Bedford (near Chattanooga) Toxas: Booker (Red River County) Independence Heights (near Houston)..... Mill City (near Dallas).... Oldham (Houston County) Roberts Union City Virginias Titustown (near Norfolk) West Virginia: Institute, (Kanawha County).... 600 SETTLEMENTS Alabama: Baldwin Farms (Macon County).... Benson (Elmore County)..... Small Farms, (Limestone County) Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co.).....

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Colorado:	
Deerfield	
Indiana	
Bassett Settlement (Howard County)	
Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County)	
Greenville Settlement (Randolph County)	
Lost Creek Settlement (Vigo County)	
Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County)	
Weaver Settlement (Grant County)	
Michigan:	
Calvin Township (Cass County)	800
Mississippi:	
Des Velente	800
Chambers	
New Africa	
Nobraska:	
Brownlee (Cherry County)	
New Jersey:	
Snow Hill (Camden County)	1.250
Ohio	
Long (Darke County)	500
McIntyre (Jefferson County)	
Randolph (Mercer County).	
Wilberforce (Greene County)	300

NEGRO IN BUSINESS.

There are some 43,000 Negro business enterprises of various sorts. For the more important classes of business and the number of enterprises see above page 297. The annual volume of business is about one billion dollars.

The First Negro Insurance Company

The American Insurance Company of Philadelphia was the first Negro Insurance Company organized in the United States. It was established in 1810. Its headquarters were at 159, now 529 Lombard Street. It had a capital of \$5,000. The officers were: president, Joseph Randolph; treasurer, Cyrus Porter; secretary, William Coleman.

PIFTY YEARS BUSINESS PROGRESS 1865-1815 Kinds of Business

1×65
Bakery
Barbering
Blacksmithing

Boot and Shoe Repairing Cabinetmaking

Catering
Dressmaking

Fish and Oyster Business

Hairdressing

1915

Automobile Service and Garage

Architecture Bakery Banking Barbering

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting Bottling and Soda Water Making

Brick making Broom making

NEGRO IN BUSINESS

Sailmaking Shopkeeping Vending Total 12 Cabinet making Carriage making Catering Confectionery Contracting and Building Cigar making Dairying Delicatessen Business Dressmaking Drug Store Drygoods Store Electrical Business Employment Bureau Fish and Oyster Business Floral Culture Fruit Raising Furmaking and Repairing Furniture Store General Store Grocery Store

Grocery Store Haberdashery Hair goods manufacturing Hairdressing, Manicuring and Mas-

gaing saging

Hack Business
Hospitals and Sanitarium Management

Hotelkeeping Huckstering Insurance Jewelry Loan and Investment Business Laundrying—Steam and Hand Livery Business Lumber Business Meat Market Mine Operating Millinery Painting and House Decorating Photography Plumbing Poultry Raising Printing and Publishing Produce and Provisions Real Estate Restaurant keeping Regalia making Sawmilling Saloons

Shoemaking and Repairing

Shoe Store
Stationery
Stockraising
Tailoring
Theatre and Amusement Park
Truck gardening
Tea and Coffee Business
Tinsmithing Business
Undertaking
Upholstering
Vacuum House Cleaning
Wholesale Merchandising
Wood and Coal
Wine and Liquor Business
Total 71

SOME NEGRO BUSINESS MEN

Banks, Charles.—Cashier of the Bank of Mound Bayou, Mound Bayou, Mississippi. One of the founders of that town. Has done much to promote Negro business enterprises in Mississippi. First Vice-President of the National Negro Business League.

Berry. E. C.—A successful hotel keeper of Athens, Ohio. Born 1854 at Oberlin, Ohio. The care and skill with which he conducted his hotel made it famous. It has been written about in the magazines. Elbert Hubbard, the writer and lecturer, said it is one of the best hotels in the United States. Mr. Berry recently retired from business.

Boyd, Dr. R. H.—Prominent minister in the Baptist denomination. He established in 1896, the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. The printing plant occupies a half block in the business portion of the city. It pays its employees over \$200,000 a year for labor. According to an inventory made by Bradstreet's Agency, the value of stock, equipment and property of the concern is about \$350,000. Here all the books and pamphlets needed in the Sunday School and church work of the Negro Baptists are published. Dr. Boyd is the president of the National Negro Doll Company, which manufactures high class Negro dolls.

Brown, William Washington.—Founder in 1881 of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. This is one of the largest and most interesting of the benevolent and secret orders. The head-quarters of the Association were placed in Richmond, Virginia, and here in 1896, Mr. Brown established the True Reformers' Bank which was the second bank established privately for Negroes. Did much to promote banking by Negroes. Before taking up the work of the True Reformers, Mr. Brown was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was born in Alabama.

Groves. Junius G., "The Potato King." - Born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, emigrated to that State. Hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at forty cents per day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, in sweet potatoes, and in watermelons. He cleared \$125. The next year he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884, after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years' labor, \$2,200. He now bought eighty acres of land. His prosperity continued until he owned 500 acres of the finest land in the State, worth from \$125 to \$250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato King," because he raises and ships potatoes on a large scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced over 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes. He is worth about \$80,000.

Jackson, Deal, Albany, Georgia.—Died 1913. The most noted Negro farmer in the State. For over ten years he had the distinction of marketing the first bale of cotton for the season, winning by this fact the title of the "first bale man." He owned and worked 2,000 acres of land. He had forty tenant families on his plantation.

Merrick, John.—One of the most successful Negro business men in the United States. He was born in Clinton, North Carolina, September 7, 1859; was a bricklayer by trade, and later, became a barber. In 1898 he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, which is one of the strongest Negro insurance companies in the world. He is one of the wealthiest Negroes in North Carolina. He owns a large amount of real estate. His monthly rent income is over \$500.

Montgomery, Isaiah T.—The founder in 1890 of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in many ways the most noted Negro town in the United States. He was a slave, in Mississippi, of Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Pettiford, W. R.—Died, 1914. Minister and Banker. Founded at Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 15, 1890, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank. He came to Birmingham in 1883, as the pastor of the Sixteenth St., Colored Baptist Church. He soon perceived that the large number of Negroes employed in the mines in the vicinity of the city and in the rolling mills needed to be encouraged to practice habits of thrift. He decided that a bank would be the best way to do this.

Smith, Alfred.—Negro Cotton King of Oklahoma. He was born a slave in Georgia, and emigrated to Kansas immediately after the

war. Eventually he moved to Oklahoma. He is known all over that State for his success in raising cotton. He has several time taken the first prize for cotton raised in Oklahoma. His cotton received a prize in Liverpool, England. In 1900 at the World's Exposition in Paris, it gained the first prize.

Smith, Robert L.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861 Founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas. He graduate from Atlanta University, and for a time was editor of a paper in Charleston. He then went to Texas and became a teacher. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. Wishing to help the people, he organized in 1890, the Farmers' Improvement Society The members of the Association now own over 75,000 acres of land worth considerably over \$1,000,000. In 1906 the Society founder an agricultural college at Ladonia, Texas, and in 1911, they organized a bank at Waco, Texas. The Society also operates an overall factor, at Waco. Under the auspices of the Society farm institutes and fair are held.

BUSINESS LEAGUES.

The National Negro Business League was organized at Boston in 1900, for the purpose of stimulating and increasing Negro business enterprises. At its annual meetings, which are held in various part of the country, successful Negro business men are brought before the public. In this way what Negroes are doing in business become known, and many Negroes, who otherwise would not have been, are influenced.

STATE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES

State	Name of President	Address
Alabama	E, T. Attwell	. Tuskegee Institute
Arkansas	Scipio H. Jones	.Little Rock
Florida	M. M. Lewey	. Pensacola
Indiana	Dr. S. A. Furniss	. Indianapolis
Kansas	John M. Wright	623 Western Ave.,
		Topeks
Louisiana	W. E. Robertson	. 2017 Dryades St., New
		Orleans
Mississippi	Charles Banks	. Mound Bayou
North Carolina	John Merrick	Durham
Oklahoma	T. J. Elliott	. Muskogee
South Carolina	E. J. Sawyer	Bennettsville
Texas	R. L. Smith	. 114 Bridge St., Waco
Virginia	E. C. Brown	.Newport News

BUSINESS LEAGUES

CHARTERED LOCAL LEAGUES

Alabama

	Alabama
Address	Name of President
Anniston	Thomas J. Jackson
Bessemer	James Flowers
Birmingham	W. B. Driver
Decatur	
Mobile	
Montgomery	
Opelika	
Selma	
Sheffield	E. H. Fields
Demopolis	
Ensley	C. E. Thompson, M. D.
Florence	
Huntsville	D. S. Brandon
Talladega	
Tuscaloosa	B. H. Barnes
	D. W. Davis, M. D.
Tuskegee	
Uniontown	
Union Springs	
	Arkamas
Pine Bluff	L. R. Jones
Little Rock	
Wesson	S. W. Harrison, M. D. J. B. Holland
	California
	Frederick M. Roberts
	W. F. Jackson
	Frank H. Johnson
	L. G. Robbinson
Sacramento	
	Colorado
Colorado Springs	Thomas Wallice
	J. H. P. Westbrook
Deliver	II. I. Westoloos
	Connecticut
Hartford	C W Curtin
Waterbury	
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	Delaware
Wilmington	
	riet of Columbia
Washington	Daniel Program Con T. Co.
Washington	Daniel Freeman, 609 F. St., N.

Florida

Apopka	D. M. Giddians
Bradentown	.J. E. Williams
Lake City	.B. J. Jones
Live Oak	.C. S. Simkins
Jacksonville	.John H. Dickerson
Jackbonville (No. 2)	
Pensacola	.W. H. Campbell
St. Augustine	.D. R. Brown, M. D.
Orlando	.J. A. Colyer
Tampa	.W. H. Gordon
West Palm Beach	.D. C. McClelland

Georgia

Albany	Joseph H. Lee
Americus	
Dawson	B. W. Cooper
Fort Valley	Lee O'Neal
Athens.	
Atlanta	J. W. Madison
Augusta	H. C. Young
Brunswick	
Columbus	E. J. Turner, M. D.
Cuthbert	S. D. Roseborough
Marlow	
Macon	John Phillips
Ocilla	
Rome	S. M. Davis, M. D.
Savannah	A. B. Singfield
Thomasville	******
Valdosta	W. M. Jones
Waycross	
West Point	

	Illinois
Cairo	W. B. Beatty, M. D.
Champaign	C. E. Phillips
	Ave.
Evanston	W. F. Garnett, M. D.
Springfield	A. M. Williams
Decatur	
Maywood	James Swanson
	Indiana
Evansville	L. H. Stewart
Marion	Dillard Artis
Indianapolis	
Muncie	

BUSINESS LEAGUES

Kansas

Coffeyville	
Emporia	
Hill City	
	G. W. Allison, M. D.
Kansas City	T. A. Ross
Newton	Rev. W. H. Cole
Salina	
Topeka No. 1	Ira O. Guy
Topeka No. 2	
Wichita	J. A. Cousar

Kentucky

Bowling Green	J. R. Vass
Covington	
Danville	
Frankfort	T. K, Robb
Owensboro	R. B. Bell, M. D.
Paris	
Lawrenceburg	J. K. Stovall
Georgetown.	Manlius Neal
Hopkinsville	E. G. Lamb
Lexington	
Louisville	W. H. Stewart
Winchester	
Madisonville	

Louisiana

Alexandria	S. E. Henderson
Baton Rouge	Henry J. Allen
Crowley	R. U. Clark
Lake Charles	E. B. Foreman
Lake Providence	H. L. Jones
Mansfield	J. T. Henderson
Natchitoches	T. Taylor, M. D.
New Orleans	A. D. DeJoie
Patterson	F. P. Jackson
Shreveport	D. A. Smith, M. D.

Maryland

Baltimore	
Cambridge	
Cumberland	H. W. B. Bates
Salisbury	
St. Denis	Cornelius Fitzgerald

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NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Massachusetts

Silas Ransom

Boston	W. A. Johnson
Cambridge (No. 1)	Mrs. Thomas H, Cox
Cambridge (No. 2)	Berry H. Pocher
New Redford	

Mississippi

Hattiesburg	T. S. Thigpen
Indianola	. J. E. Walker, M. I
Jackson	S. D. Redmond
Meridian	
Michigan City	J. H. Harris
Moss Point	
Mound Bayou	
Natchez	Rev. M. E. Davis
Okolona	.C. W. Gilliam
Pass Christian	

Missouri

Bolton	John Thompson
Kansas City	F. J. Weaver
Leland	J. H. Hawkins
St. Louis	W. C. Garden
St. Joseph	J. B. Jones
Springfield.	Luke Dotson

	Nebraska			
Omaha	-	C. Wade Ohee		

Asbury Park.		J. Turner Wall
Atlantic City	 	
Camden		S. N. Fernandess
East Orange		
Jersey City	 	
Montclair		
Newark		
Paterson	 	Harold Harper
Paterson	 	-William E. Rock

New York

		Woudh.	Const	1	
New York Cit	У			John M	. Royall
New Rochelle.				William	J. Brown
Divoldy II					

North Carolina.

Asheville	 E.	W. Pearson
Charlotte	 J.	T. Sanders

BUSINESS LEAGUES

Durham	J. M. Avery
Elizabeth City	G. H. Cardwell, D. D.
	Douglass Williston, M. D.
Greensboro	
	Capt. James. E. Hamlin
Reidsville	Rev. J. P. Milton
Rocky Mount	T. W. Thurston
Salisbury	W. H. Goler, D. D.
Statesville	F. F. Chambers
Tarboro	Y. D. Garrett
Wadesboro	B, C, Reid
Greenville No. 1	W. P. Norcotte
Greenville No. 2	James A. Battle, M. D.
Hamlet	W. H. Thornus
Hertford	W. B. Sharp
High Point	A. J. Griffin
Kinston	J. L. Borden
Lexington	H. H. Hayes
Newbern	Isane H. Smith
Washington	W. G. Sanders
Wilmington	Thomas A. Smith
Wilson	S. H. Vick
Windsor	C. H. Lewter
Winton	C. S. Brown

Ohlo

Cincinnati	 William M. Porter
Greenfield	 F. D. Patterson
Springfield	 T. W. Burton, M. D.
Columbus	 Robt. F. Jones (Sec.)

Oklahoma

Alumore	
Boley	W. A. Kennedy
Coweta	
Eufaula	L. G. Hibler
Guthrie	
Hennessey	George Douglass (Sec
Lawton	
McAlester	E. E. McDaniel
Muskogee	R. E. Stewart
Oklahoma City	J. T. Jeter, M. D.
Okmulgee	J. H. Stephens
	R. W. Smith, M. D.
Wewoka.	E. D. Brown
Rentiesville	F. P. Bronson
Tulsa	A. J. Smitherman
Tullahassee	

Beaufort.

NEGRO VEAR BOOK

Penneylvania

East Pittsburg	 N. T.	Velar		
Ercildoun			nes	
Harrisburg	 W. H	. Craighe	ead	
Philadelphia				Lombard St.
Pittaburg	 C. W.	Posey,		2th Ave.,
1			Home	stead, Pa.

Rhode Island

Newport	 D. B. Allen	
	F. R. Purnell, 910	Westminster

James Riley

South Carolina

Dalzel	
Darlington	Edward Sanders
Florence	.J. R. Levy, M. D.
Horatio	G. W. Kernshaw
Maysville	
Rembert	
Rembert (No. 2)	Fuyerson Wilson
Spartanburg	G. W. Sexton, M. D.
Sumter	W. T. Andrews
Weston	J. H. Goodwin, M. D.

Теппессое

Briatol	Robert E. Clay
Brownsville	John Bond
Greenville	
Jackson	.A. C. Cain
Chattanooga	G. W. Franklin
Clarksville	. Robert T. Burt, M. D
Columbia.	.C. O. Hunter
Nashville	R. H. Boyd
Nashville (No. 2)	
Johnson City	
Knoxville	
Martin	.R. Greef
Memphis	.Thomas H. Hayes
Shelbyville	
Springfield	.I. S. Cunningham

Texas

Austin	L. C. Anderson
Cleburne	
Dallas	H. W. Scott
Denison	A. H. Terrill
Elderville.	N. E. Williams
Furt Worth	R. C. Houston

BUSINESS LEAGUES

Galveston	W. H. Noble
Houston	
	C. P. Davis, M. D.
Marlin	Prof. J. W. Washington
Navasota	F. L. Woodard
Palestine	
Paris	
San Antonio	G. W. Bouldin
Sherman	J. W. Williams
Taylor	J. R. Moore, M. D.
Temple	
	G. W. Jamerson, M. D.
Troup	W. H. Hackett
Waxahatchie	. C. S. Diggs, M. D.
Oakwood,	Rev. G. W. Carter
Victoria	
Waco	J. W. Fridia, M. D.
	Virginia
Alexandria	
	L. H. Jackson
Charlottesville	C. P. Inge
Clifton Forge	E. T. Conner, M. D.
	J. R. Wilson
Exmore	J. G. Tolliver
Fredericksburg	W. F. Bass, M. D.
	Westly Frye
	W. E. Atkins, M. D.
Lynchburg	. A. N. Lushington, M. D.
Newport News	
Norfolk	J. A. Handy
Petersburg	
Richmond	R. E. Jones, M. D.

West Virginia

R. E. Jones, M. D.
A. F. Brooks
H. B. Fuller, M. D.
Arthur Banks
O. J. Simms

Bluefield	
Clarksburg	D. H. Kyle
Huntington	
Keystone	M. T. Whittico
Montgomery	P. H. Shepherd
Morgantown	
Wheeling	Prof. J. W. Hughes
Sabraton	

Roanoke Wayneshoro . . .

Africa

reir po... These transfer an opportunity for all the legro decided to provide an opportunity for all the legro decided to

Section V of the Act of Incorporation of the Freedmen's Function by the general business and object of the corporation hereby creative on deposit such sums of money as may from time to therefor by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slaver, states or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, in notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the tunds subject to investment might at the discretion of the vested "in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious value of the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time was in existence about \$57,000,000 were deposited. Sixty-two losses have been repaid to the depositors as follows: Novent; March 20, 1878, 10 per cent; Sept. 1, 1880, 10 per cent; eent; May 12, 1883, 7 per cent; depositors who have not per cent; May 12, 1883, 7 per cent; depositors who have not dividends, or only a portion, may receive them by making fications to the comptroller of the currency. Treasury Depositions to the comptroller of the currency.

ington, D. C. Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at: Natchez, Miss. Atlanta, Ga.... Nashville, Tenn New Bern, N. ! Baltimore, Md...... New Orleans, L New York City Norfolk, Va ... Chattanooga, Tenn..... Philadelphia, Columbus, Miss..... Raleigh, N. C Columbia, Tenn.... Richmond, Va

The First Private Negro Banks

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., began business October 17, 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed. The True Reformers' Bank of Richmond was chartered March 2,

1888. It began business April 3, 1889. This bank failed in 1910.

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was started in 1889 and failed in the panic of 1893.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama, began business October 15, 1890. Failed December 23, 1915.

Present Negro Banks

There are now forty-eight Negro banks capitalized at about \$1,600,-000. These banks do an annual business of about \$20,000,000. Their names, locations and presidents follow:

20	Presiden	Warren Log	John W. Lev	C. H. Ander	J. O. Ross R. S. Willian Henry Pear W. S. Scott L. E. Willian
DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS	City	Tuskegee Institute of Columbia.	WashingtonFlorida.	Jacksonville Key West	
CTORY OF I	Alabama.		Wash Florida.		Co-Auga Co-Corporation Save Corporation Save Illinois.
DIRE		de Savings Department	Bank.	and Company Bankers.	vings Bank

						(333)
	President H. O. Wilson	Gilbert C. Harris	J. W. Frances	Kinston Winston-Salem J. S. Hill Kinston T. B. Holloway Newbern Durham John Merrick Newbern J. P. Stanley	Johnson L. A. Bell	George H. White C. Brown
Maryland.	City Baltimore	Boston	Mound Bayou	Kinston Winston-Salem J. S. Hill S. Kinston T. B. Hollows Newbern Lurham John Merrick Raleigh	Oklahoma. BoleyMuskogee	PhiladelphiaPhiladelphia
	Mutual Benefit Society Bank	Eureka Cooperative Bank	Bank of Mound Bayou. Delta Penny Savings Bank.	Dime Bank. Forsyth Savings and Trust Company. Holloway, Murphy & Company, Bankers. Isaac Smith Trust Company. Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. Mutual Aid and Banking Company. Savings Bank.	Bank Boley and Trust Company	People's Savings BankBrown & Stevens Banking Company

	Trenden J. J. Sco R. H. Bo J. M. To	E. M. C. R. L. Sm F. L. Lin W. A. R.	E. C. Br.
Tennomee.	City Memphis Nashville Nashville Memphis Texas.	Palestine Waco Houston Tyler Fort Worth	Hare Valley(Exmore, R.F.D.) B. Norfolk. E. C. Br. Newport News. E. C. Br.
	ings Bank and Trust Companygs Bank and Trust Company	tizens' Savings Bank Tovement Bank Bank Mechanics' Bank k and Trust Company	lyings Bank s Bank Bank thters of Peace

CRIME.

Differences in Number of Prisoners
Considered Vitiate Comparison of
Crime Rates

From time to time the Census Bureau collects data relating to crime. There has been in each case, however, a considerable variation in the number of prisons, that is jails, penitentiaries, etc., from which data were collected.

In 1904, the prisoners in 1,337 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 50,111 white and 26,661 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year 125,093 white persons and 24,598 colored persons. In 1910, the prisoners, in 3,198 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 72,797 white and 38,701 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year, 368,468 white persons and 110,319 colored persons. The number of penitentiaries and reformatories from which data were collected in 1904, 81; and in 1910, 82, was practically the same. There was, however, information from 1,764 more municipal prisons, jails, and work houses in 1910 than in 1904. The above variations in the number of prisons considered vitiate the comparisons of crime rates for different periods.

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for colored, 325. In 1904 the number was, for whites, 75; for colored, 277. In 1910, the number was, for whites, 89; for colored, 378.

In 1904 the number of commitments to prison per 100,000 of the population was, for whites, 171; colored, 256. In 1910 the number of commitments was, for whites, 425; colored, 1,079. The number of colored prisoners in penitentiaries per 100,000 of the colored population was 225 in 1904 and 260 in 1910.

Rate of Crime Higher in the North

There is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that seventenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime.

Colored Persons in Prison:

Northern	
States	States
2,025	6,031
3 ,774	12,973
5,635,	19,244
7,527	

PRISONERS PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION

1870	372	136
1880		221
1890	773	284

3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; French, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8°; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4. Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9. Of those conformajor offenses in 1904, the per cent committed for rape wall whites, 2.3; foreign white, 2.6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1.8; cans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0; French, 3.1; Austri 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7. The report, 1911, of the Immigration "Immigration and Crime" gives the following concerning forms of all offenses by Negroes and whites: of convictions Court of General Sessions, Negro, .5; foreign whites, 1.8; na Chicago police arrests, Negroes, .34; foreign whites, .35; no falien white prisoners, 1908, in the United States, 2.9.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PER 100,000 OF P

	11	HITE		
DIVISIONS	1890	1904	1910	18
Unites States.	23.5	29.7	25.7	25
North Atlantic States	39 6	48.6	34 9	215
North Central States	21.8	26 9	27 6	147
South Atlantic States	13 9	20.9	19.2	15
South Central States	28	4.3	7.4	4
Western States	12 1	28 4	24.0	5

"It is noticeable that the ratios for the colored are very monothern states than in the Southern. The difference mostly by the fact that in the North the previous mode is

LYNCHING

During the days of slavery Negroes were sometimes summarily executed. From 1830 to 1840, from records kept by the Liberator, an anti-slavery paper, it appears that the law was generally allowed to take its course, both in cases of murder and rape by Negroes.

According to the files of the Liberator three slaves and one free Negro were legally executed for rape and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two Negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a Negro was burned to death at St. Louis, for killing a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the Liberator, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women, three Negroes were legally executed, and four were burned at the stake.

According to statistics obtained from the files of the New York Times, for the three years, 1871-1873, there were seventy-five lynchings—forty-one white, thirty-two Negroes, one Malay, and one Indian. Records show that in 1882, there were 114 persons lynched in the United States; in 1883, 134; in 1884, 211.

Beginning with 1885, a consecutive record of lynchings have been kept. This record follows:

Lynchings 1885-1915

Year	White	Negro	Total
1885	106	78	184
1886	67	71	138
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	377	90	1/27
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	273	184	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	2/4	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	M.H	66

From eighty to ninety per cent of the l Less than one-fourth of the lynchings of N upon women. The largest number of lynd murder.

Only eleven, ten Negroes and one white, of the fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with number lynched for in 1915 were: murder, sixter Negroes; killing officers of the law, nine; three while ing officers of the law, three; clubbing an officer of father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a one; burglary, two; robbery, one; stealing cotton, or a cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting and child, one; white; charged with being accessory

HEALTH MORTALITY STATIST

The registration area from which the deatl Negroes is derived consists of twenty Northern of the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryl. palities in North Carolina having in 1900 a p over and forty-one cities in non-registration St.

The population of this s

339

The following tables appear to indicate that the death rate for Negroes is decreasing.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 FOR SIXTY-SEVEN CITIES IN WHICH AT LEAST 10 PER CENT OF POPULATION IS COLORED

COLOR	1910	1911	1921	1913	ANNUAL AVERAGE	
					1901 to 1905	1906 to 1910
White	16.8	16.0 28.9	15.7 27.8	15.3	17.7	16.6 29.1

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 FOR WHOLE REGISTRATION AREA

COLOR	1910	1911	1912	1913
White	14.5	13.7 - 23.6	13.5 22.9	13.7 21.9

			4010100	
RED	3rights Disease	Colored	170 141 141 146 105	
COLORED	Brights Disease	White	48888 44	
O QNI	Pneumonia	ainon	Colored	1 19.914.9126.2405.3 75.0 57.0 76.184.2137.8 211.8 128.4252.2 16.888.6115.7350.480.057.3 76.182.0135.8 192.4127.7218.7 191119.740.6125.1407.0 874.657.0 77.778.4138.4201.3 125.9 126.5 151316.840.3 114.5347.0 79.6 56.477.4 78.7 136.2 184.5 126.4 207.1
E E E		White	8 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 12	
5 WH 1913.	Diseases of Heart	Colored	192.4 192.4 184.8	
POPULATION, AMONG WIDISEASES IN 1911 AND 1913		White	1 84 2 137 8 211 1 82 0 135 8 192 7 78 4 138 4 201 4 78 7 136 2 184, 9 66 9 132 1143	
F NO	Cerebral h e m o r - rhage and softening	Colored	2 4 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6	
i da		93idW	7.076 7.077 7.077 8.477.4	
t. VIIIA	Typhoid Tuberculos- Cancer Fever is of Lungs	Colored	6.57	
POF POF		White	0.08 4 8 0 0 1 4 4 8 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
loi do di		Colored	2 405 7 350 1 409 5 847	
PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, AMONG WHITE AND DISEASES IN 1911 AND 1913.		White	11 19 914 9126 24 16 88 8 6115 73 191119 740 6125 14 151316 840 8114 55 14 151 21 352 3110 5	
lii Rea		Colored	4 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
	Typ	White	110. 110. 110. 110. 121.	
ord HIV			191	

The following series of charts first exhibited at the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference in 1914, show the death rate of Negroes, diseases most fatal to them, the number who die annually, the possible decrease in their death rate in the next fifty years and the money cost of their sickness to them and to the South.

THE FORWARD LOOK 1913-1963

50 YEARS
OF NEGRO
HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT
IN
PREPARATION
FOR
EFFICIENCY

THE DEATH RATE
PER 1.000
AMONG NEGROES
1913
22

BY
1963
THE RATE
CAN BE DECREASED
TO
12 PER 1,000

IRON LAW OF MORTALITY

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LENGTH OF LIFE
INCREASES
WHEREVER
SANITARY SCIENC
AND
PREVENTIVE MEDIC
ARE APPLIED

AVERAGE LENGTE
OF
NEGRO LIVES
IN
1913
ABOUT 35 YEARS



THE THREE GRACES
OF HEALTH

PURE FOOD
PURE AIR
PURE WATER

A SUFFICIENCY
OF
PURE FOOD
PURE AIR
PURE WATER
WOULD ADD
AT ONCE
10 YEARS
TO THE
AVERAGE OF NEGRO LIVES.

FIRST HALF
19th
9 YEARS

LAST HALF 19th 17 YEARS

20th GERMANY 27 YEA

DURATION
OF
LIFE
IN
INDIA
25 YEARS
MASSACHUSETTS
45 YEARS

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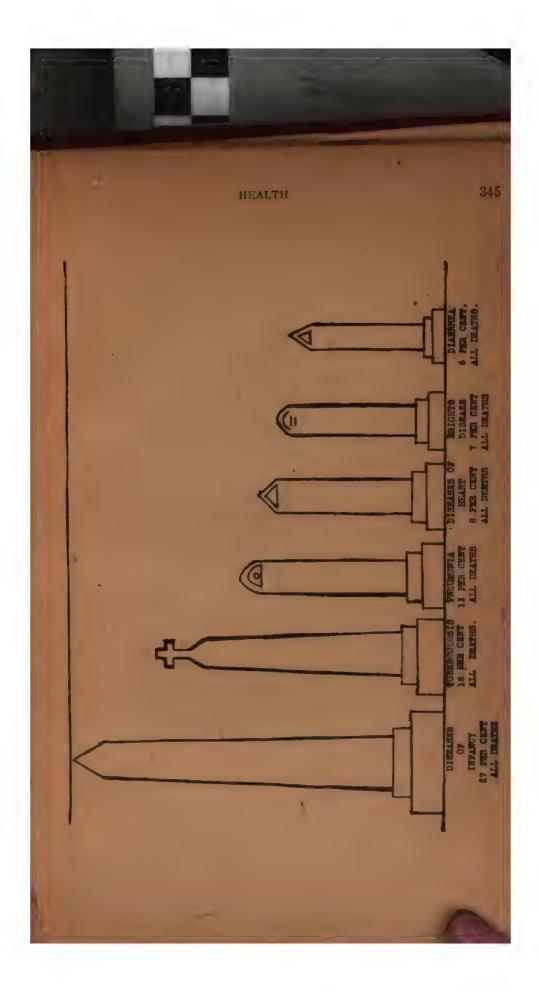
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A YEA FOR EAC NEGRO INHABITA

ANNUAL CO OF SICKNES OF THES 450,000 NEGR \$75,000,00

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112,000
NEGRO WORKERS
IN THE SOUTH
SICK
ALL THE TIME

THEIR ANNUAL
LOSS IN EARNINGS
\$45,000,000

45 PER CENT
OF ANNUAL
DEATHS
AMONG
NEGROES
PREVENTABLE

100,00 OF TH DEATI CAN I PREVEI

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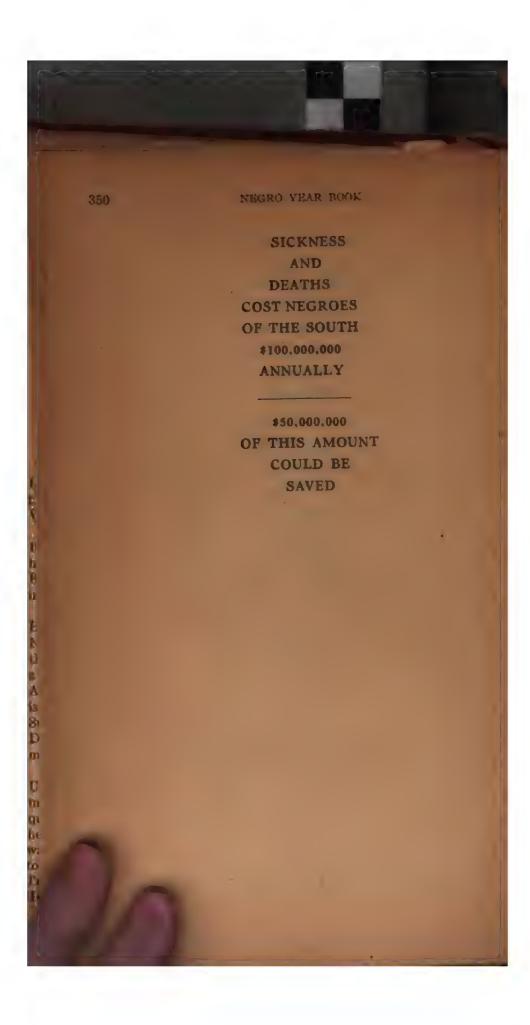


HEALTH

ANNUAL FUNERAL
EXPENSES
OF NEGROES
IN THE SOUTH
\$15,000,000

\$6,500,000 COULD BE SAVED

ANNUAL LOSS
TO SOUTH
IN POTENTIAL
EARNINGS
BECAUSE
OF
PREVENTABLE DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
\$170,000,000



FARMING INTERESTS
OF SOUTH
LOSE ANNUALLY
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
\$200,000,000

ANNUAL
ECONOMIC LOSS
TO SOUTH
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
\$300,000,000

\$150,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

THIS

\$150,000,000

· WOULD PROVIDE

GOOD SCHOOL HOUSES

AND

SIX MONTHS SCHOOLING

FOR EVERY

CHILD

WHITE AND BLACK

IN THE SOUTH

THE SOUTH
TO SPEND
\$100.000.000 ANNUALLY
TO IMPROVE
NEGRO HEALTH

[Gummed letters for placing above charts on walls of schools, churches, etc., can cured at a moderate cost from the "Tablet and Ticket Company," Chicago of York.]

CITY	Estimated Negro pop- ulation	Number of Negroes se- riously sick all the time	Logs in earnings	Loss in Cost of doc- earnings tor's' bills, etc.	No. of Negro deaths	Funeral	Value of lives that could have been saved		Financial Est'd an'ua loss to citya mt that because of might be Negro sick-saved throness and sanitary imdeath provement
Atlana Baltimore Birmingham	000, 98 000, 88 000, 88 000, 15	3,360	\$420 .000 \$ 645 .000 500 ,000	672,000 1,032,000 756,000	1208	\$ 89,000 58,000 90,000	89,000(\$1,100,000 58,000,2,000,000 90,000,1,000,000	0.82,270,000,\$1,500,0 0.8,885,000,2,600,0 0.2,266,000,1,450,0	\$1,500,000 2,600,000 1,450,000
Charlotte	12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	027	000,03	144,000	1 244 194	000,81	128,00	435,000	250,000 250,000 186,000
Course ille	41,000 53,000 600,000	2 2 2 8 4 50 0 5 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	300,000	492,000	1,064	000, 88	813,000 1,152,000	4-3	1,526
Montgomery	20 000 20 000 38 000	1 4 8 4 6 1 5 0 0 0 6 1 5 0 0 0 0 6 1 5	150,000 150,000 255,000	2380,000 240,000 456,000	714 644 1.092	38,000 55,000	546,000 492,000 885,000	-	100 000 000 000
201	92,000 26,500 48,500	1,600		1,104,000 320,000 580,000	1 2 834 1 9 834 1 9 8 9 4	61,000	2,168,000 789,000	2 132	93 E
Savannah.	11,500 38,000 98,000	690 2,280 5,800	50,000 281,000 725,000	13×,000 456,000 1,116,000	1 248 3000 1 3000 1 3000	15 000 77 000 153 000	' -	1 - 00	12657

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO STATES OF THE SOUTH

hat hat we-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Est'd unnua might besav'd through sani tary improve ment	02 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Financial loss a to state be cause of Ne-th gro sickness to and death	22 588, 000 41,588, 000 41,000, 000 8,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000 24,800, 000
Value of lives Fire that could to have been casaved gr	15,000,000,000 18,500,000,000 18,580,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000 11,180,000
Funeral texpenses	1,200 ,000 1,200 ,000 1,200 ,000 1,200 ,000 1,200 ,000 1,200 ,000 850 ,000 720 ,000 680 ,000
Annual No. of Negro deaths	,000 19 760 8 500 000 19 760 8 500 000 19 760 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Cost of doc- tor's' bills,	11,000,000 194,3 13,500,000,000 194,3 13,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,00
Loss in earnings	\$5,600,000 12,700,000 7,300,000 14,400,000 6,200,000 6,200,000 6,300,000 6,100,000 7,300,000 7,300,000 7,300,000
Estimated Negroes Negro pop-serious- ulation hy sick	938,000 26,300 460,000 27,600 330,000 19,800 265,000 15,900 741,000 44,400 237,000 14,200 1041,000 14,200 1285,000 14,200 1285,000 14,200 867,000 14,000 867,000 14,000 666,000 44,500
STATE	Alabama Arkansas- Florida Georgia Kentueky Louisiana Maryland Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Texas

NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States. I orn a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skilled that when sold to a new master he was employed as his assistant.

Derham eventually purchased his freedom, moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in New York City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazines.

DeGrasse, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to be come a member of a Medical Association. In 1854 he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The census of 1900 reported 1,734, and of 1910, 3,777. There were also 478 dentists and 2,433 trained nurses. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race are to their credit. Dr. Daniel H. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully perform an operation on the human heart. In the organization at Chicago in 1913, of the American College of Surgeons, which is modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dr. Williams was chosen from among the many surgeons of America, who are of note as one of the 'two thousand of the fittest morally, technically, and surgic lly" to become the charter members of the college. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, has discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that has attracted wide attention in medical circles. In the July, 1911, number of the New York Medical Journal, Dr. Jackson describes the results of his experiments.

First Negro Medical Journal.—It was the Medical and Surgical Observer. It was established in December, 1892, at Jackson, Tennessee by M. V. Lynk, M. D., the founder and president of the University of West Tennessee. It was a monthly publication and was issued for about eighteen months.

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

National Medical Association.—President, U. G. Dailey, M. D., Chicago, Ill: Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., 14 Webster Place, Orange, N. J. Meets annually, fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Pellagra Commission of National Medical Association.—A. M. Townsend, M. D., 537 Main St., Nashville, Tenn.; H. M. Green, M. D., 108 E. Vine St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Mississippi, Tennessee a d Arkansas.—President, J. H. Howard, M. D., Holly Springs, Miss.; Secretary, R. B. Pruitt, M. D., Jackson, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical Association of Indiana, Ke tucky and Ohio.—President, A. H. Wilson, M. D., Muncie; Secretary, H. W. Armistead, M. D. Indianapolis, Ind.

Tri-State Medical Association of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.—President, I. W. Young, M. D., Boley, Okla.; Secretary, J. E. Perry, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Tri-State Dental Association of Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia.—President, D. A. Ferguson, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.: Secretary, J. M. C. Ramsey, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmacoutical Association.—President, H. C. Bryant, M. D., Birmingham, Ala. Meets annually in April.

Southwest Arkansas Modical Dontal and Pharmacoutical Society.

—President, J. E. Swayze, M. D., Arkadelphia; Secretary, G. P. A. Forde, M. D., Ashdown.

Arkansas Medical Association.—President, J. T. Clowers, M. D., Little Rock: Secretary, P. A. Forde, M. D.

Modical Society of the District of Columbia.—President, Dr. Wilson: Secretary, Dr. Triplette.

Florida Medical, Dontal and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, S. M. Frazier, M. D., Miami; Secretary, Mrs. E. Carrie Hampton, M. D., Ocala.

Georgia State Medical Society.—President, H. J. Wilson, M. D., Cordele; Secretary, R. H. Carter, M. D., Newnan.

Illinois Medical Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, A. H. Kennibrew, M. D., Jacksonville; Secretary, E. G. Covington, M. D. Bloomington.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, H. L. Hummons, M. D., Indianapolis; Treasurer, C. R. Atkins, M. D., Indianapolis.

Kentucky Medical. Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.— President, P. M. Flack, Louisville; Secretary, B. F. Jones, M. D., 116 E. Walnut St., Danville.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.— President, J. D. Nelson, M. D., Morgan City; Secretary, F. L. Welch, M. D., 119 Field St., New Iberia. Meets annually.

Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.— President, H. F. Brown, M. D., Baltimore; Secretary, J. C. Brown, M. D., Baltimore.

Massachusetts, Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

—President, T. E. A. McCurdy, M. D.; Secretary, E. I. Wright, D. D. S.

Mississippi Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Surgical Association.-President, D. W. Sherrod, M. D., Meridian; Secretary, L. R. Young, M. D., Hattiesburg

Pan-Missouri Medical Association .- President, W. P. Curtis, M. D., St. Louis; Secretary, Leon Hill, M. D., Booneville.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey .- President, P. F. Ghee, M. D., Jersey City; Secretary, J. P. Stroud, M. D., 75 1-2 Jewett Ave., Jersey City.

Eastern Carolina Medical and Pharmaceut cal Association.-President, Dr. Burnett; Secretary, Dr. Douglass.

North Carolina Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Association. President, Frank Avant, M. D., Wilmington; Secretary, A. A. Wyche, M. D .: Charlotte.

Ohio Medical Association. - President, S. S. Jordan, M. D., Chillicothe; Secretary, W. A. Method, M. D., Columbus.

Palmetto Medical Association.—President, J. P. Pickett, Camden; Secretary, I. A. Macon, M. D., Rock Hill, S. C.

Tennessee Medical Association.—President, W. J. Astrapp, M. D. South Pittsburg: Secretary, J. H. Hale, M. D., Nashville.

The Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association. President, H. E. Lee, M. D., Houston, Texas: Secretary, R. B. Barnes, M. D., Cleburne, Texas. Meets annually in October.

Old Dominion State Dental Society. -President, G. C. Strong, D. D. S., Norfolk: Secretary, John T. Lattimore, D. D. S., Hampton.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia.—President, F. R. Trigg, M. D., Secretary, S. O. Fields, M. D.

West Virginia State Medical Society.-President, R. C. Harrison; M. D., Kimball, Secretary, R. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston.

South Atlantic Medical Society, Savannah, Ga.-President, G. W. Smith, M. D.; Secretary, O. C. Clayborne, M. D. Meets first Friday in each

The Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, Dentists, and Pharmacle s. Atlanta, Ga.-President, Charles H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, E. B. Wallace, M. D.

The Assculapian Society of Indianapolis, Ind. -- President, W. W. Stewart, M. D.; Secretary, Aldridge Lewis, M. D.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists Club of Chicago.-President, T. S. Officer, M. D.; Secretary, C. G. Roberts, M. D.

Chicago Dental Association.—President, H. W. Garnes, D. D. S.; Secretary, N. Thorne, D. D. S.

The Falls City Medical Association, Louisville, Ky.-President, Richard L. Oliver, M. D.; Secretary, W. S. Adams, M. D.

Mound City Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo., -President, W. P.Curtis, M. D. Secretary, Charles L. Thomas, M. D., 2607 Lawter Ave Kansas City Medical Society, Kansas City, Mo.—President, L. E. Bailer, M. D.; Secretary, C. A. M. Kane, M. D.

Manhattan Medical, Dental and Pharmacoutical Association. President, A. S. Reed, M. D.; Secretary, B. T. Withers, D. D. S.

Rale h Medical Association Raleigh, N. C.—President, L. B. Cappy D.; Secretary, M. T. Pove, M. D.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Alifed Sciences.—President, J. T. Howard, D. D. S.; Secretary, P. M. Edwards, M. D. Meets third Monday of each month.

Charleston County Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—President, M. M. Edwards, M. D.; Secretary, W. H. Miller, M. D.

Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Memphis, Tenn.—President, Dr. G. W. Atkins; Secretary, Dr. N. H. C. Henderson.

Knoxville Medical and Surgical Society.—President, D. W. Crawford, M. D.; Secretary, S. M. Clark, M. D.

Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Nashville, Tenn.—President, F. A. Stewart, M. D.; Secretary, L. A. Fisher, M. D.

Dallas Nogro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.— President, P. M. Sunday, M. D.: Secretary, G. W. White, M. D.

The Norfolk County Dental Society, Norfolk, Va.—President J. L. McGriff, D. D. S.; Secretary, S. F. Coppage, D. D. S.

The Richmond Medical Society of Richmond, Va.—President, Walter Brown, M. D.; Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, Jr., M. D.

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and the facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now some ninety-three hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. Their names and locations follow:

ALABAMA

Name of Hospital	Location
Bienville Infirmary	
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infirmary and Nurse	Training SchoolDecatur
Sanitarium Oakwood Manual Training	School
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery
Northeross Sanitarium.	6 Shepherd St , Montgomery
Talladega College Hospital	Talladega
John A Andrews Memorial Hospital	
Virginia McCormick Hospital	
George C. Hall Hospital	

ARKANSAS

Pythian Sanitarium	_415	Mz	lvern	Ave.,	Hot	Sprin	28
--------------------	------	----	-------	-------	-----	-------	----

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Freedmen's	Hospital	Washin	gton, D.	C.
W 1 0 0 11 11 11 11 11			0	

FLORIDA

Brewster Hospital	Jacksonville
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School	Ocala
Nurse Training Department A. and M. College	Tallahassee

HOSPITALS

a o C/C/O A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
DEORGIA
Burrus's Sanitarium
Charity Hospital Savannah
Dr. Geo. W. Evans' Sanitarium Lithonia
East Side SanitariumSavannah
Georgia Infirmary
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training School
McVicar HospitalSpelman Seminary, Atlanta
Fair Haven Hospital
ILLINOIS
Evanston Sanitarium
Provident HospitalChicago
The Home Sanitarium
/ INDIANA
Charity Hospital Indianapolis
Colored Hospital Evaneville
Lincoln Hospital Indianapolis
KANWAN
Douglass Hospital and Training School
Mitchell Hospital Leavenworth
KENTUCKY
King's Daughters Hospital Shelbyville
Citizens' National Hospital Louisville Red Cross Sanitarium Louisville
LOUISIANA
Charity Hospital
Dr. F. T. Jones' Sanitarium. Shreveport
Provident SanitariumNew Orleans
Flint Goodrich Hospital and Nurse Training School New Orleans
MARYLAND
Provident HospitalBaltimore
MASSACHUSETTS
Plymouth Hospital and Training School
MISSISSIPPI
Nurse Training Department, Alcorn College
The Dumas Infirmary Natchez
MISSOURI
Colored Maternity Home and Infirmary2916 Lucas Ave., St. Louis
Provident Hospital St. Louis Wheatley Provident Hospital Pasco and 18th Sts., Kansas City
NEW YORK
Lincoln HospitalE. 141st St. and Southern Boulevard, New York City
NEW MEXICO
Hawkins SanitariumBox 252, Silver City

MEGRO YEAR BOOK

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CA	ROLINA
Colored Hospital and Sanitarium	
Good Samaritan Hospital	Charlotte
Lincoln Hospital	Durham
Quality Hill Sanitarium	Monroe
Quality Hill Samtarium	Winston-Salern
St. Agnes Hospital	St. Augustine School, Raleigh
Leonard Hospital	Shaw University, Raleigh
Wilson Hospital and Tuberculosis Home .	Wilson
OKLAHO	
Morrison Hospital	805 N Main St. Muskogee
Dr. Conrad's Sanitarium	Guthrie
PENNSYLVA	
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and	
School	Philadelphia
Jackson's Sanitarium	.770 South 18th St., Philadelphia
Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses	
The Booker T. Wasnington Hospital and I	Nurse Training
School	Pittaburg
Lincoln Memorial Hospital and Training Sc	chool, Avery CollegePittsburg
SOUTH CA	ROLINA
Booker T. Washington Hospital, Voorhees	Industrial School Denmark
Colored Hospital and Nurse Training Scho	olCharleston
Benedict College Hospital.	
The Good Samaritan Hospital	
St Lukes Hospital	
Peoples Informary	Columbia
Nurse Training Department State College.	Orangeburg
TENNESSI	œE
Collins Chapel Mospital	Manuality
George W. Hubbard Hospital.	Memphis
Cottage Hospital	
Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital	L'annuille Callana L'annuille
Negro Baptist Hospital	Knoxvitte College, Knoxvitte
Old Fulls Huma and Hamital	osa wimams Ave., Memphis
Old Folks Home and Hospital	* Newborits
	Nasnyute
TEXAS	
Moore Sanitorium	
Dr. Bluitt's Sanitarium	2034 Commerce St., Dallas
Feagin's Hospital	
People's Sanitarium	
Tent Colony for Colored People32	
Physicians and Surgeons Infirmary71	
Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training Se	choolDallas
Morgan-Busch Sanitarium	Dullas
Dr. Sheppard's Sanitarium	214 N. Wellington St., Marshall
The second second	

VIRGINIA

Burrell-Memorial Hospital	
Dixie Hospital	Hampton
Dixie Hospital	Petershurg
Richmond Hospital	Richmond
Tidewater Hospital	Norfolk
Woman's Central League Hospital	Richmond
WEST VIRGINIA	
North Mountain Sanitarium	North Mountain
Mercer Hospital	Bluefield
Harrison Hospital.	
Barnett Hospital	Huntington

NECROLOGY 1914-1915

July-January 1914°

July 6.—Harris, Thomas J., of Berlin, Germany. Prominent Negro Dentist. Went to Germany in 1876 as valet of Bayard Taylor then American Ambassador. Left his employ and studied dentistry and in time became the leading American dentist of Germany.

July 11.—Lewis, Colonel James, of New Orleans, Louisiana, Civil War Veteran. Prominent politician of the Reconstruction Period and later.

July 19.—Case, Mrs. Lucy E. (white). For forty-five years officially connected with Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

July 22.—Sharp, Mary A., (white) of Monrovia Liberia, for more than thirty-five years a prominent missionary in West Africa.

July 23.—Grimke, Mrs. Charlotte Forten, of Washington, D. C., writer, poet and lecturer.

July 30.—Goodwin, G. A., prominent Baptist minister of Georgia and South Carolina. Former professor in Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ex-President of Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta, Georgia.

August 2.—Tanner, Mrs. Sarah E., wife of Bishop B. T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church and mother of Henry O. Tanner, artist.

August 6.—Ogden, Robert C. (white), of New York City. Prominent business man. Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, president of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute and of the Southern Education Board, philanthropist and friend of the Negro race.

August 13.—Taliferro, Rev. G. L. P., of Philadelphia, Prominent Baptist minister. Editor of the Christian Banner.

August 19.—Emerson, Ralph (white), of Rockford, Illinois. Cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson, philanthropist and manufacturer; founder of the Emerson Institute, Mobile, Alphama

the Emerson Institute, Mobile, Alabama.

September 4.—De Mortie, Mark R., of Newport, Rhode Island; Antislavery agitator, and Civil War veteran.

September 14.—Allensworth, Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of Allensworth, California. Retired Chaplain of the United States Army.

September 20.—Pettiford, W. R., of Birmingham, Alabama. Baptist minister. Founder and President of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank. President of the National Negro Bankers Association. October 11.—Walker, Mrs. Aida Overton, of New York City. Leading Negro actress and wife of the late George W. Walker of the Williams and Walker Theatrical Company.

October 21.—McElwee, Samuel A., of Chicago. Lawyer and former member of the Tennessee Legislature.

October 23.—Richardson, Mrs. Anna Wade, of Marshallville, Georgia. Educator and founder of Lamson Normal School.

October 28.—Pius, Rev. Nathaniel Hale, of Nashville, Tennessee, Superintendent of teacher training course of National Baptist Publishing Board.

October 31.—Muril, Rev. D. E., of Baltimore. For many years in charge of educational and foreign mission work of the National Baptist Convention. Former missionary in South Africa.

November 9.—Martin, J. A., educator. President of the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, Miss.

November 12.—Bolivar, William Carl, of Philadelphia, historian and collector of rare books relating to the Negro.

November 13.—Johnson, Rev. Wm. G., of Macon, Georgia. President of the General State Baptist Convention of Georgia.

December 14.—Bundy, James F., of Washington, D. C. Secretary and Treasurer of Howard University Law School. Lawyer and real estate operator.

December 20.—Beckham, Rev. William, of Nashville, Tennessee. Field Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board.

1915

January 12.—Burt, General Andrew Sheridan (white) of Washington, D. C.
Civil War Veteran and late commander of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

January 27.—Taylor, Rev. W. L., former Grand Worthy Master of the Grand Fountain of the True Reformers.

January 29.—Nichols, Mrs. Lucy, of New Albany, Indiana. Said to be the only Negro woman honored with membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, which honor was given her for services as a Civil War nurse.

February 23. -Smalls, General Robert, of Beaufort, S. C. Former collector of customs of that port. Ex-member of Congress and the hero in turning over the Confederate privateer, The Planter, to the Union Fleet before Charleston.

March 5.—Smith, Mrs. Amanda, of Harvey, Ill., noted evangelist and founder of the Harvey Orphans Home.

March 14.—Bowles, Samuel, (white) of Springfield, Mass. Editor and publisher of the Springfield Republican. Philanthropist and friend of the Negro.

March 16.—Patterson, W. B., (white), of Montgomery, Alabama. Educator, president of the State Normal School for Colored, at Montgomery.

March 16.—Langston, Mrs. Caroline M., of Wushington, D. C., widow of the late John M. Langston. One of the early colored graduates of Oberlin College.

March 26.—Barrett, Harris, cashier, Hampton Institute.

April 13.—Davis, Delos R., of Amherstberg, Canada. First Negro to be admitted to practice law in Canada.

May 8.—Turner, Bishop Henry M., of Atlanta, Ga. Senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro Army Chaplain.

May 19.—Greene, Major Arthur M., 'white' of Philadelphia, Civil War veteran and major in the 127th United States Negro regiment, and former president of Andover College.

June 16.—Henderson, Rev. T. W., of Philadelphia. Prominent minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 30.—Kersands, Billy, of New York City. Noted colored minstrel.

July 11.—Gibbs, Mifflin W., of Little Rock, Arkansas. Lawyer and polltician. First Negro to be elected to a municipal Judgeship.

July 31.—Mason, Rev. M. C. B., of Baltimore. Noted minister and former secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 31.—Fisher, Rev. E. J., of Chicago, Ill. Prominent Baptist minister. August 26.—Woodson, Emanuel, of Brussels, Belgium. Stage manager at the Palais d'Ete, leading vaudeville theater of that city.

September 7.—Cobb, Rev. Andrew J., of Barnesville, Ga. Former editor of the Christian Index.

September 14.—Gross, F. W., Houston, Texas. Educator, president of Houston College.

September 20.—Stewart, Bishop G. W., of Birmingham, Alabama. Bishop of the C. M. E. Church.

September 30.-Wood, Robert N., of New York City. Leader of the United Colored Democracy.

October 10.—Benson, Wm. E., of Kowaliga, Alabama. Principal of Kowaliga Industrial Institute, Educator and Business promoter.

October 11.—Turner, Mrs. Laura Pearl, Atlanta, Ga. Widow of the late Bishop Henry M. Turner.

October 25.—Alexander, N. H., of Montgomery, Alabama. Business man and former register of government land office.

November 1.—Turner, J. Milton, of St. Louis, Missouri. Lawyer, politician and former minister to Liberia.

November 14.—Washington, Booker T., of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

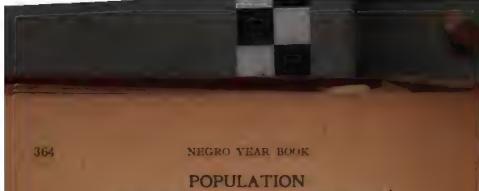
Most noted member of the Negro race. Educator and principal of Tuskegee Institute.

December 2. Campbell, G. C., of Burkeville, Virginia. Educator and president of Ingleside Seminary.

December 10.—Logan, Mrs. Adella Hunt. Wife of Warren Logan, Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute.

December 10.—Mahoney, Joseph D. (white), of Pittsburgh, Pa., educator and principal of Avery Trade School.

December 18.—Gregory, James M., of Bordentown, New Jersey. Educator Former principal of the Bordentown Industrial School.



POPTLATION EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1790-1910

		Numi)ei		F	er cent	of Whi	f Increase or and Ne- ouistion
Your	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro Indian Chi nese, Juje and others	White	
13(10)		51 731 ,957.						
258969 256590	75 094 575 62 047 714							32 3 37 5
13050	50 ,155 ,783							35 6
	38.568 371	33,589,377,	4,850,009	5818, 68	57 1	12 7 0 2		31 4
	30 818 449							23 1
1860	31 443 321							26.6
1550	23 191 876					15 7		22 1
1540 1830	12 866 020					16 8	21.8	0 9
1520		7,866,797				18.1	20 7	
1510		5 562 673						15 ()
126101		4 306 446				18 9		11 3
1790		3 172 006				2.65 *2.		

As millionated description for a second



POPULATION

BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION

	NEGRO POL	PCLATION	PE	R CENT OF	TOTAL
Census	Total	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulasto
19070	9.827.763	7.777.077	2,050 680	70 1	20 1
1500	7 Ass 676° 4 880 000	0 ,337 ,980 1 295 ,980	1,132,060	81 S	15 2 12 0
1500	4 441 830 3 .635 .505	3 .553 467 3 .233 957	585 363 105 .751	80 5	13.2

*Includes 15 636 enumerated in Indian Territory, not distinguished as Black and Mulatto.

Concerning the above Census report for 1910, General report and analysis, page 129 says:

"Considerable uncertainty necessarily attaches to this classification, however, since the accuracy of the distinction made depends largely upon the judgment and care of the enumerators. Moreover, the fact that the definition of the term, "mulatto" adopted at different censuses has not been entirely uniform may affect the comparability of the figures in some degree. At the census of 1910 the instructions were to report as "black" all persons who were "evidently full-blood Negroes" and as "mulatto" all other persons having "some proportion or perceptible trace of Negro blood." The instructions were substantially the same at the census of 1870; but at the census of 1890 the term "black" included all persons "having three-fourths or more black" blood, other persons with any proportion of "black" blood being classified as "mulattoes," "quadroons," or "octaroons;" and at the censuses of 1850 and 1860 the terms "black" and "mulatto" appear not to have been defined.

PER CENT OF BLACK AND MULATTO BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

	1	wio		1890] 1	870
	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto
UNITED STATES	79 1	20.0	84.8	1 15.2	88.0	12,0
New England	80 4	19 8	78.6	32.7	71 1 85.1	2% to
East North Central	66.8	33.2	8 28	37 2	70.8	29 2
West North Control	71.3	28.7 20.8	74.7 86.6	13.4	%1 0 800 0	16 0
West South Central	80 9 79 9	19.1 20.1	\$6.4 85.5	13.6	94.9 96.9	11 1
Meuntain	71.4	28.6 34.7	64 .3 57 .7	35.7 42.3	89.6 62.7	30 4 37 2

CLASSIFICATION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX

In 1910 the division of the Negro population by sex was: Males, 4,885,881; females, 4,941,882. The number of males to 100 females was 98.9. In the urban Negro population the number of males to 100

females was 90.8; in the rural Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 102.1. In the New England States the number was 97.8; in the Middle Atlantic States, 94.9; East North Central States, 108.3; West North Central States, 107.5; Mountain States, 121.3; Pacific States, 102.4; Atlantic States, 97.5; East South Central, 98.4; West South Central, 100.4.

MARITAL CONDITIONS

In 1910 there were 3,059,312 Negro males fifteen years of age and over. 1,083,472 of these were single, 1,749,228 were married, 189,970 were widowed, and 20,146 were divorced. Of the 3,103,344 females, fifteen years of age and over, 823,996 were single; 1,775,949 were married, 459,831 were widowed and 33,286 were divorced.

Negro Population in the North and in the South.

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,904; an increase of 167,879 or 18.4 per cent.

Negro Population of Northern and Western States

Division of States	1	Number
New England:	1900	1910
Maine	1,319	1,363
New Hampshire	662	564
Vermont	826	1,621
Massachusetts	31,974	38,055
Rhode Island	9,092	9,529
Connecticut	15,226	15,174
Middle Atlantic:		
New York	99,232	134 .191
New Jersey	69,844	89,760
Pennsylvania	156,845	193,919
East North Central:		
Ohio	96,901	111,452
Indiana	57,505	60,320
Illinois	85,078	109,049
Michigan	15,816	17,115
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900
West North Central:		
Minnesota	4,959	7,084
lowa	12,698	14,978
Missouri	161 ,234	157,452
North Dakota	286	617
South Dakota	465	817
Nebraska	6.269	7.689
Kansas	52,008	. 54,030
Mountain:		
Montana	1,523	1,834



NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Division by States		Number	
Idaho		293	651
Wyoming	*** **	940	2,235
Colorado		8,570	11,453
Arizona		1,848	2,009
Utah		672	1,144
New Mexico		1,610	1,628
Nevada		134	513
Pacific:			
Washington	* 65.	2,514	6,058
Oregon		1,105	1,492
California		11,045	21,645

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900 AND 1	1910
SOUTH BY STATES,	ON I
SOUTH BY STATES,	N 90
SOUTH BY S'	3, 190
SOUTH BY S'	ATE
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WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF TH	20.00
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					Per ce	Per cent of total population in	populati	ni no	Per cent of	of in-
State and Division		White	Zeaz	2	1910	01	19	1900	crease 19	00-1910
	1910	1910	1510	1500	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
THE SOUTH.	20.547.455		8.749.427	7.922.969		_			24.4	10 4
South Atlantic	8,071,603,	6.706.058	4 ,112 ,488	3,729,017	86.2	33.7	64 2	36 7	20 4	10 3
Delaware	171,102		31,181	30,697						1.6
Maryland			232 250	235,064						-1 2
Dist. of Columbia			94,446	86,702					23.3	500
Virginia.			671,096	660,722						1.8
West Virginia			64 .173	43,499						47.0
North Carolina			697 843	624 ,469						11.7
South Carolina			835 ,843	782,321						9
Georgia			1,176,987	1,034,813						13.7
Florida			308,669	230,730						33.00
SO. CENTRAL			2,652,513	2,499,886						8.1
-			261,656	284 ,706						90
Tennessee.			473,088	480 ,243						1.5
Alabama			908 282	827,307						00 G.
Mississippi			1 .009 .487	907,630						11.2
SO CENTRAL			1,984,426	1,694,066						17.1
Arkansas			442,891	366.854						20 7
Coulsiana			713.874	650,806		43.1			29 0	5
klahoma			137,619	55 682		00			115.6	147 1
			010 000	002 00		200			100	11 9

	673	1	ľ			
'AL	All others	0000				
PER CENT OF TOTAL	Negro	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				
R CENT	White	63 9 65 9 67 4 69 9				
3d	All others.	7 7 7 7 838 78 588 78 588 92 367				
	Negro	5,953,903 6,760,577 7,922,968 8,749,427	nese. e per cent,			
	White	10,555,427 13,198,453 16,521,970 20,547,455	"Indian, Chinese and Japanese.			
	Total	16,516,568 20,028,053 24,523,527 29,889,249	Indian, Chi			
	CENSUS YEAR	1880 1890 1900	(870)			



MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION

It appears that there is greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the Negro. 15.2 per cent of the former in 1910, and 9.9 per cent of the latter were living outside the division of birth. The per cent of Negroes living outside the division of birth were: For the New England Division of States, 18.5; Middle Atlantic, 10.5; East North Central, 16.2; West North Central, 18.2, South Atlantic, 10.0; East South Central, 12.4; West South Central; 3.6; Mountain, 43.9; Pacific, 26.4.

Of 1,035,935 native born Negroes living in the North and West, 440,534 were born in the South and 595,401 were born in the North. There appears to be an increasing migration of Negroes from the North to the South. In 1900 there were 27,734, or 1,000 more than in 1897, living in the South who had been born in the North. In 1910 there were of Negroes born in the North, 41,489, or 13,755 more than in 1900, living in the South.

The four States which have the greatest gain in Negro population by migration are: Arkansas, 105,516; Pennsylvania, 85,485; Oklahoma, 85,062; Florida, 84,664.

MOVEMENT TO CITIES

The rate of increase for whites in cities from 1900 to 1910 was more rapid than that for Negroes. Between 1890 and 1900 the white population of cities increased 35.5 per cent and 38.7 per cent between 1900 and 1910. The Negro population of cities between 1890 and 1900 increased 35.4 per cent and 34.0 per cent for the decade 1900-1910. In the rural districts of the South the rate of increase for whites from 1890 to 1900 was 22.4, and from 1900 to 1910, 17.2 per cent. The rate of increase for Negroes in the rural sections of the South from 1890 to 1900 was 14.5 per cent, and 5.1 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Nun	aber	Fer	cent	Increase	Decrease
Year	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	in Urban Pro- portion	in Rural Pro- portion
1910	2,689,229	7,138,534	27 4	72.6	4 7 (1900 -1910)	4.7 (1900-1910)
1900	2,005,972	6,828,022	22 7	77.8	2 8 (1890-1900)	2.8 (1890-1900)
1890	1,481,142	6,007,534	19.4	80.6		

PER CENT INCREASE OF NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Urban	Rural
Increase 1900-1910	34.0	4.5
Increase 1890 -1900	35.4	13.6

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Nun	nber	Per c	ent	Increase	Decrease
Year	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	in Urban Pro- portion	in Urban Pro- portion
1910	1,854,455	6,894,972	21.2	78.8	4.0	4.0
1900	1,364,796	6,558,173	17.2	82.8	1.9	1.9
1890	1,033,235	5.727,342	15.3	84.7		

PER CENT INCREASE OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Urban	Rural
Increase 1900-1910	35.8	5.1
Increase 1890 -1900	32.0	14 5

NEGRO URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Division and class of	Rurai	Urban	Per Cent Negro Total Populatio			
ronmunity			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
United States	7,138,534	2,689,229	72.6	27.4	14.5	6 3
New England States	5,429	60,877	8.2	91.8	0.5	1.1
Mid. Atlantic States	78,624	339 ,246	18.8	81.2	1 4	2 5
E. No. Cen. States .	70,294	230 ,542	23.4	76.6	0.8	2.4
W. No. Cen. States	78,361	164,301	32.3	67.7	1.0	4.2
So. Atlantic States	3,202,968	909,520	77 9	22 1	35.2	29.4
E. So. Cen. States	2,143,416	509,097	80 8	19 2	31 4	BECS
W. So. Cen. States	1,548,588	435,838	78 0	22 0	22 7	22.3
Mountain States	6,021	15,446	28.0	72 0	0.4	1.6
Pacific States	4,883	24,362	16.6	83 4	03	1.0

STATES, COUNTIES, AND CITIES HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1910 it was 1,176,987. The State of Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes, 56.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population of Mississippi in 1910, 1,009,487.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 94.1 per cent, 10.560 Negroes and 611 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 94.1 per cent, 15.613 Negroes and 1,446 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 90.6 per cent, 16,910 Negroes and 1,728 whites.

The five cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: Washington, D. C., 94,446; New York, N. Y., 91,709; New Orleans, La., 89,262; Baltimore, Md., 84,749, and Philadelphia, Pa., 84,459. There are four cities in the United States, having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They are: Jacksonville, Fla., 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,329 white; Montgomery, Ala., 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,802 white; Charleston, S. C., 52.8 per cent, 31,056 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 whites.

COUNTIES HAVING HALFORMORE OF THEIR POPULATION NEGROES

In 1860 there were in the South 244 counties in which half or more of the population were Negroes. Fifty years later, 1910, there were in the South 263 such counties, an increase of nineteen or 7.8 per cent. Of the counties which were black in 1860, 187 were black in 1910. Although in fifty years the number of black counties in the South have slightly increased and some which were black are now white, the location and area occupied by this black population were practically the same in 1860 and 1910. See maps below.

COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

1860



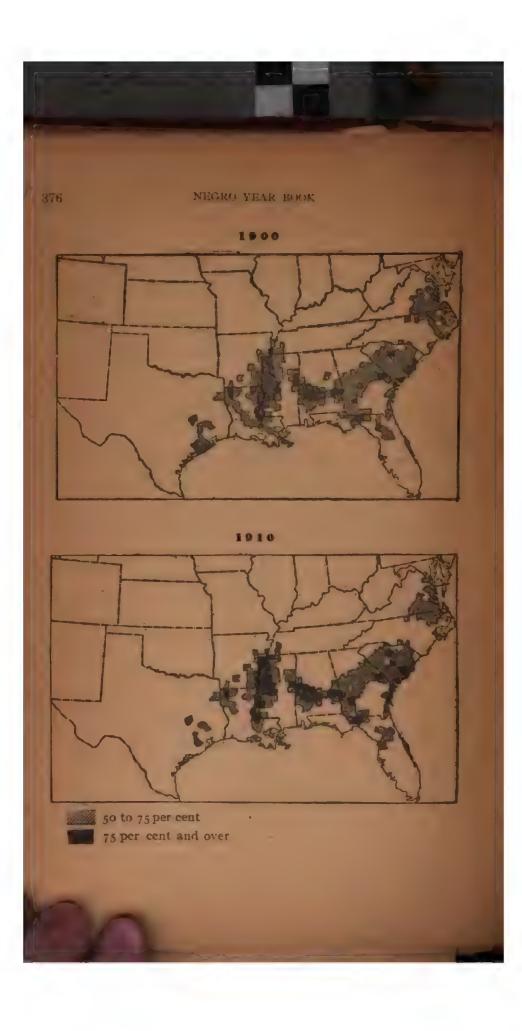
1880



50 to 75 per cent



75 per cent and over



POPULATION

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATE		
Alabama: Cities		o Population
Anniston	12,794	4,570
Bessemer	10,864.	6,210
Dirmingham	132,685	52,305
Decatur	4,228	2,499
Dothan	7,016	3,488
Eufaula	4,259	2,155
Gadsden	10,557	3,435
Huntsville	7,611	3 ,309
Mobile	51,521	22,763
Montgomery	38,136	19 ,322
Opelika	4 ,734	2,228
Selma	18,649	7,863
Talladega	5,854	2,793
Troy	4,061	2,548
Tuscaloosa	8,407	4,148
Tuskegee	2,803	2,137
Union Springs	4,055	2,719
Arizona;		
Arkansas:		
Argenta	11 ,138	4,210
Fort Smith	28,975	4,456
Helena	8,772	'5 ,596
Hot Springs	14,434	3,827
Little Rock	45,941	14,589
Marianna	4,810	2,991
Pine Bluff	15,102	6,124
Texarkana (part)	5,635	2,101
Texarkana (total)	15,445	5,319
California:		
Los Angeles	319,198	7,599
Oakland	150,174	3,055
Colorado:		
Denver	213 ,381	5,426
Connecticut:		
New Haven	133,605	3,561
Delaware:		
Wilmington	87,411	9,081
District of Columbia:		
Washington	331,069	94,446
Florida:		
Fernandina	3,482	2,407
Gainesville	6,183	3.079
Jackson ville	57,699	29,293
Key West	19,945	5,51
Miami	5,471	2 258
Ocala	4,370	2,179
Palatka	3,799	2 ,239
Pensacola	22,982	10,214

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Cities	Total Population	Negro Population
Quincy	3,204	
St. Augustine		
Tullahassee		
Tampa		
Georgia:	01;100000000000000000000000000000000000	0 1000
Albany	8,190	4,812
Americus		
Athens	14,913	
Atlanta	154 ,889	
Augusta	41,040	
Bainbridge	4,217	
Brunswick	10,182	
Columbus		
Conlele	5,883	
Cuthbert	3,210	
Dawson.	3,827	
Dublin	5,795	
Elberton	6,483	
Fitzgerald		
Gritfin	7,478	
La Grange.	5,587	
Macon	40,665	
Manetta		
Milledgeville		
Newnan		
Rome	12,099	
Savannah	65,064	
Thomasville.	6,727	
Valdosta	7,656	
Wayeross.	14,485.	
Idaho:	***************************************	
Illinois:		• • • •
Cairo	14,548	5,434
Chicago	2,185,283	
East St. Louis	58 ,547	
Springfield.	51 ,678	2,961
Indiana:	01,070	2,001
Evansville	69 .647	6,266
Indianapolis	233 ,650	
Terre Haute	58,157	
lowa:	00,101	2,000
Des Moines	86,368	2,930
Kansas:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5,000
Atchison	16,429	2,618
Kansas City	82 ,331	9,286
Leavenworth	19 ,363	2,477
Topeka	43,684	
Wichita.	52,450	2,457
Kentucky:	J. 1900	-,-01
Bowling Green	9 ,173	2,486
The Steel Control of the Steel	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

Cities	Total Population	Negro Population
Covington	53,270	2,899
Frankfort		
Henderson		
Hopkinsville		
Lexington		
Louisville		
Owensboro		
Paducab		
Winchester		
Louisiana:	1,100	
Alexandria	11,213	5,854
Baton Rouge		
Lafayette		
Lake Charles		
Monroe		
Morgan City		
New Iberia		
New Orleans		
Opelousas		
Plaquemine		
Shreveport		
Maine:		
Maryland:		
Annapolis		
Baltimore		
Cambridge	6,407	2,000
Massachusetts:		
Boston		
Gambridge	104,839	4,707
New Bedford	96,652	2,885
Michigan:		
Detroit	465,766	5.741
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis	301,403	2,592
St. Paul		3,144
Mississippi:		
Brookhaven	5,293	2,732
Canton		
Clarksdale		
Columbus		
Greenville	9,610	
Greenwood		
Hattiesburg	11,733	
Jackson	21,262	10,554
Laurel		
Meridian		
Natchez		
Vicksburg.		
West Point		
Yazoo.		
5 04UU	0,100	

NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Misson	ıri: Cities	Total Population Ne	gro Populotion
	Columbia	9,662	
	Kansas City	248 ,381	. 23,566
	St. Joseph	77 ,403	4,249
	St. Louis	687,029	43,960
Monte	ma:		
Nebra	ska:		
	Omaha	124,096.	4,426.
New I	lampshire:		
	lew Jersey:		
	Atlantic City	46 .150	. 9,834
	Camden	94,538	
	Jersey City	267 ,779	. 5,960
	Montelair		
	Newark		
	Orange	29,630	
	Trenton	96,815	
New 1	Mexico:		
New 1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	New York City	4,766,883	. 91,709
	Manhattan Borough		
	Bronx Borough	430 ,980	
	Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	
	Queens Borough.	234 (041 - 5 : 10 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -	
Month	Carolina:	Mark to a release to the second of the secon	
MOLLI	Asheville	18,762	5 ,359
	Charlotte.		
	Durham		
	Elizabeth City		
	Fayetteville.		
	Goldsboro		
	Community	15,895	
	Greenville.	4,101	
	Henderson		
	High Point		
	Kinston		
	Newbern		
	Raleigh		
	Rocky Mount		
	Salisbury		
	Washington		
	Wilmington		
	Wilson.		
	Winston	17,167	7,828
Ohio:			2000
	Cincinnati.	363,591	
	Cleveland		
	Columbus		
	Dayton.	116,577	4 ,842
	Springfield	46,921	4,933

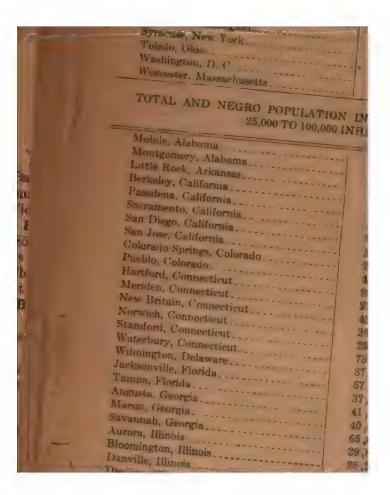
POI	PULATION	isc
Xenia	8,706	2,052
Oklahoma		
Guthrie	11,654	2,976
McAlester	12 .954	2,997
Muskogee	25,278	7,831
Oklahoma City	64,205	6,546
Oregon:		
Pennsylvania:		
Chester	38,537	4,795
Harrisburg	64,186	4.535
	1 ,549 ,008	84,459
Pittsburgh	533.905	25,623
Rhode Island:	224 ,826	5 916
Providence	224,820	5,316
South Carolina:	•	
Abbeville	4,459	2,122
Aiken	3,911	2,289
Anderson	9,654	3,370
Charleston	58,833	31 .056
Chester	4.754	2,041
Columbia	26,319	11,546
Florence	7,057	3,586
Georgetown	5 ,530	3,650
Greenville	15,741	6,319
Greenwood	6,614	2,943
Orangeburg	5,906	3,017
Rock Hill	7,216	2,167
Spartanburg	17,517	6,873
Sumter	~ 8,109	4,125
Union	5,623	2,027
South Dakota:		
Tennessee:		
Bristol (total)	13,395	2,217
Chattanooga	44,604	17,942
Clarksville	8,548	4,285
Columbia	5.754	2,336
Jacks. n	15,779	5,719
Knoxville	36,346	7,638
Memphis.	131,105.	52,441
Muríreesboro	4,679	2,030
Nashville	110,364	86,523
Texas:		
Austin	29,860	7,47X
Beaumont	20 ,640	6,890
arcaumvinto a	20 1000	4,004

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382 NEGRO YEAR BOOK Cities Total Population Negro Population Brenham.... 4,718..... 2,129 9,749..... Corsicana Crockett Dallas Denison 3,947..... 92,104. 13,632. Fort Worth.... 73,312..... Galveston 36,981..... 8,036 Houston.... 78,800..... 5.155.... Longview Marshall 11.452..... Palestine.... 96 ,614 12 ,412 10 ,993 2.514 Temple..... 9,790..... Texarkana (part)..... 8,218 10,400.... Tyler Waco.... 26,425.... 6,067 Utah: Vermont:.... Virginia: Alexandria.... 15,329..... 4.188 6,765 19,020 2,524 Hampton.... 9 .466 20,205..... 7,259 Norfolk 67,452.... 25,039 Petersburg.... 24,127.... 11,014 11,617 46,733 Roanoke.... 34,874.... 7,924 2,476 10,604.... Suffolk. 7,008..... Washington: 2,296 Seattle..... 237,194..... West Virginia: 2,238 Bluefield..... 11,188.... Charleston..... 22,996.... 3.086 Huntington.... 31,161_____ 2,140 Wisconsin: Wyoming:

TAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHARITANTS OR MORE

CITY	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
buny, New York	100 .253	1,037
Llanta, Georgia	154,839	51,902
altimore, Maryland	568,485	84 ,749
Lemingham, Alabama	132,685	52,305
Oston, Massachusetts	670,585	13,564
ridgeport, Connecticut.	102,054	1,332
uffalo, New York	428,715	1,773
ambridge, Massachusetts	104,839	4.707
hicago, Illinois	2,185,283	44,103
Sincinnati, Ohio	368,591	19,689
2 leveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842
Denver, Colorado	213 ,381	5,426
Detroit, Michigan	465,766	5,741
Fall River, Massachusetts	119,295	355
Grand Rapids, Michigan	112,571	665
Indianapolis, Indiana	233,650	21,816
Jersey City, New Jersey	267,779	5,960
Kansas City, Missouri	248,381	23,566
Los Angeles, California	319,198	7,599
Louisville, Kentucky	223 928	40,522
Lowell, Massachuestts	106 .94	133
Memphis, Tennessee	131,105	52,441
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	373,857	5040
Minneapolis, Minnesota	301,408	2,592
Nashville, Tennessee	110,364	36,528
New Haven, Connecticut	133,605	3,561
New Orleans, Louisiana	339,075	897,262
New York, New York	4,766,883	91,709
Manhattan Borough	2,381,542	60,534
Bronx Borough	480,980	4.117
Brooklyn Borough	1,684,351	22,708
Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
Newark, New Jersey	347,469	9,475
Oakland, California	150 ,174	3,055
Omaha, Nebraska	124,096	4,426
Paterson, New Jersey	125,600	1,539
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,549,008	84 .459
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	533,905	25,623
Providence, Rhode Island	224,326	5,316
Richmond, Virginia	127,628	46,783
Rochester, New York	218,149	879



TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

	Total	Negro
C1'TY	Population 1910	Population 1910
0 : 1111 :		
Quincy, Illinois	36,587	1,596
Rockford, Illinois	45,401	197
Springfield, Illinois	51,678	2,961
Evansville, Indiana	69,647	6,266
Fort Wayne, Indiana	63,933	572
South Bend, Indiana	53 ,684	604
Terre Haute, Indiana	58,157	2 553
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	213
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	432
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29 ,292	320
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	569
Des Moines, Iowa	86,363	2 ,930
Dubuque, Iowa	38 ,494	96
Sioux City, Iowa	47 .828	305
Waterloo, lowa	26,693	26
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	9,286
Topeka, Kansas	48,684	4,538
Wichita, Kansas	52,540	2,457
Covington, Kentucky	53 ,270	2,899
Lexington, Kentucky		11,011
Newport, Kentucky		569
Shreveport, Louisiana	28,015	13,596
Lewiston, Maine		47
Portland, Maine		273
Brockton, Massachusetts	56,878	531
Brookline, Massachusetts	27,792	221
Chelsea, Massachusetts		242
Chicopee, Massachusetts	25,401	7
Everett, Massachusetts	33,484	795
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	37,826	42
Haverhill, Massachusetts	41,115	397
Holyoke, Massachusetts.	57,730	45
Lawrence, Massachusetts	85,892	365
Lynn, Massachusetts	. 89 ,386	700
Malden, Massachusetts		486
New Bedford, Massachusetts.	96,652	2,885
Newton, Massachusetts	39,306	467
Pittsfield, Massachusetts	. 32,121	320
Quincy, Massachusetts	32,642	45
Salem, Massachusetts	43,697	163
Somerville, Massachusetts	77,236	217
Springfield, Massachusetts.	88,926	1,475
Taunton, Massachusetts	34 ,259	297
Waltham, Massachusetts	27,584	82
13		

TOTAL AAD NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 T

CITY	Total Population	Negro Population
	1910	1910
Battle Creek, Michigan	25 ,267	575
Bay City, Michigan	45,166	160
Fint, Michigan	38,550	397
Jackson, Michigan	31,433	354
Kalamazoo, Michigan	39,437	685
Lansing, Michigan	31,229	351
Sagmaw, Michigan	50,510	313
Duluth, Minnesota	78,466	410
Joplin, Missouri	32,073	801
St. Joseph, Missouri	77,408	4,249
Springfield, Missouri	35,201	1,995
Butte, Montana	39,165	340
Lincoln, Nebraska	43,973	733
South Omaha, Nebraska	26,259	717
Manchester, New Hampshire	70.063	36
Nashua, New Hampshire	26,006	15
Atlantic City, New Jersey	46,150	9,834
Bayonne, New Jersey	55,545	561
Camdon, New Jersey	94,538	6,076
East Urange, New Jersey	34,371	1,907
Fluxboth, New Jersey	73 .409	1,381
Jiotakon, New Jorsey	70 ,324	120
(trange, New Jersey	29,630	
	54,778	2,179
Passaic, New Jersey	32,121	535
G A a Name to see		165
Trenton, New Jersey	96,815	2,581
West Hoboken, New Jersey	35,403	56
Amsterdam, New York.	31,267	118
Auburn, New York		527
Hinghamton, New York	44,443	685
Ebnua, New York		513
Jamestown, New York	31,297	108
Knigston, New York	25,908	630
Mount Vernon, New York	30,919	896
New Rockelle, New York		11,754
Newburgh, New York	27,805	604
Nugara Falls, New York		266
Peuglotepsic, New York	27,936	699
Scheneetady, New York	72,526	274
Troy, New York	76,813	651
Utica, New York		357
Watertown, New York		76
Yorkers, New York	79,803	1.549
Yorkers, New York Charlotte, North Carolina	34.014	11.752
Wilmington, North Carolina	25,748	12,107

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS -Continued.

Total Ni sea					
CITY	Population	Population			
0111	1910	1910			
Akron, Ohio	69,067	657			
Canton, Ohio	50,217	291			
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279	725			
Lima, Ohio	30,508	978			
Lorain, Ohio.	28,883	375			
Newark, Ohio	25,401	346			
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	4 ,933			
Youngstown, Ohio.	79,066	1,986			
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	1,384			
Muskogee, Oklahoma	25,278	7,831			
Oklahonia City, Oklahoma	64,205	6,546			
Allentown, Pennsylvania	51,913	134			
Altoona, Pennsylvania	52,127	453			
Chester, Pennsylvania	38 ,537	4,795			
Easton, Pennsylvania	28,523	284			
Erie, Pennsylvania	66,525	340			
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	64,186	4,536			
Hazleton, l'ennsylvania	25,452	19			
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	55,482	442			
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.	47 ,227	803			
McKeesport, Pennsylvania.	42,694	799			
New Castle, Pennsylvania	36,280	529			
Norristown, Pennsylvania	27,875	1,015			
Reading, Pennsylvania	96,071	787			
Shenandoah, Pennsylvania	28,774	8			
Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania	67,105	673			
Williamsport, Pennsylvania.	31,860	957			
York, Pennsylvania	44,750	1,231			
New Port, Rhode Island	27,149	1,600			
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	51,622	284			
Warwick, Rhode Island	26,629	173			
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	38,125	20			
Charleston, South Carolina	58,833	31,056			
Columbia, South Carolina.	26,319	11,546			
Chattanooga, Tennessce	44,604	17 (940)			
Knoxville, Tennessee	36,316	7,638			
Austin, Texas	29,860	7,478			
Dallas, Texas.	93,104	18,004			
El Paso, Texas	39 ,279	1,102			
Fort Worth, Texas	73,412	13 24.			
Galveston, Toxas	36,981	S,936			
Houston, Texas	74,500	23 229			
San Antomo, Texas	96,611	10 .716			
Waro, Texas	26,425	6,067			
Ogden, Utah	25.880	203			
	D. 10. 11.	500			

TOTAL AND NIGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING PROM 25.00 100.000 INHABITANTS—Continued

CITIES	Total Population 1510	Populati 1910
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	737
Lynchburg, Virginia	29.494	9,448
Norfolk, Virginia	67,452	25 ,039
Portsmouth, Virginia	33,190	11,617
Roanoke, Virginia	34,874	7.924
Taroma, Washington	83,743	778
Huntington, West Virginia	81,161	2,140
Wheeling, West Virginia	41,641	1,201
Green Bay, Wisconsin	25,236	4.5
LaCrosse, Wisconsin	30,417	59
Madison, Wisconsin	25,531	143
(blikosh, Wisconsin	33,062	98
Racine, Wisconsin	38,002	112
Sheboygan, Wisconsin	26,398	9
Superior, Wisconsin	40,384	182

NEGROES 1910, OF VOTING AGE, SCHOOL AGE, AND HALITERATES F STATES

STATES	Number of Voting Age	Number of School Age	Attend-	Number of Negro Illit- erates 10 yrs and Over	groes 10 y Age and (
Unites States	2,458,873	3 .422 .157	47.3	2,227,731	30 4
New England Sta's	22.074	15,539	65.6	4,341	7.8
Maine	476	355	63.1	93	8.0
New Hampshire	200	138	55.8	51	10 6
Vermont	975	251	52.2	69	4.8
Massachusetts	12,591	8,797	66.5	2,584	8.1
Rhode Island	3,967	2,277	62.5	752	9 5
Connecticut	4,765	3,721	67.1	792	
Middle Atlantic	138,750	95,194	57.5	27,811	1.7.9
New York		27,192	55 9	5,76%	34
New Jersey	28,001	21,832	59 1	7,405	99
Pennsylvania	64,272	46,170	57 8	14,638	9.1
E. North Central	107,170	72,837	61 0	28,071	11.0
Ohio	39,188	27,830	61.9	10,460	11 1
Indiana	20,651	15,560	62.3	6,959	13 7
Illinois	39,983	24,825	58.7	9,713	10 5
Michigan	6,266	3,994	64.1	826	5.7
Wisconsin	1,082	628	63.2	113.	4.5
W. North Central	83,219	64,085	58.1	30 ,486	14.9
Minnesota	3,390	1,189	65.7	215	8.4
1 Iowa	5,443	3,866	64.5	1,272	10.3

NEGROES IN 1910 OF VOTING AGE SCHOOL AGE, AND ILLITERATES BY STATES.—Continued

DI WATEN CONTINUES						
STATES	Voting Age	School Age	Attending School	of N'gra	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs of Age and Over Illiterates	
Missouri	52,921	41,682	54 7	23,062	17.4	
North Dakota		103		26	4.8	
South Dakota	341	184	66.3	38	8.5	
Nebraska				482	7.2	
Kansas		15,549		5,841	12 0	
South Atlantic	955,364	1,504,019		969,432	12.6	
Delaware		10,078	57 7	6,345		
Maryland	63,968	73 ,230	52.5	42,289	23 4	
Dist. of Columbia		25,593		10,814	13 5	
Virginia			47.2	148,950		
W. Virginia		18,481	53 1	10,347		
North Carolina		264,026	54 2	156,303	311.9	
South Carolina	169,155	331 ,429	45 8	226,242		
Georgia	246 814	439,485	42.1	808,639	36 5	
Florida	89,659	101,285	44.1	69 .503	25 5	
E. South Central	642,460	944,880	47.3	681,507	34 8	
Kentucky	75,694	81,876	53.7	57,900		
Tennessee		163 ,397	47 2	98,541	23/13	
Alabama	213,923	327,176	40 7	265,628	40 1	
Mississippi	233,701	372,331	51 8	259,438	35 6	
W. South Central	488,815	715,597	43 8	483 .022		
Arkansas	111,365	159,431	48.6	86,398		
Louisiana	174,211	254,580	28.9	254,148	48 4	
Oklahoma	36,841	48,718	69.8	17,858	17 7	
Texas	166,398			124,618		
Mountain	8,992	4,170	60.7	1,497	8.0	
Montana	851	300	61.3	114	70	
Idaho		80		37	6.4	
Wyoming		286	3 49 .7	1 102	5.0	
Colorado	4,283	2,468	62.7	856	8.6	
New Mexico			59.0	191	14 2	
Arizona		416		122	7 2	
Utah	568	196	77.1	49	4.8	
Nevada	200	52		26	5 5	
Pacific	12,029	5,836	60.9	1,614	6 3	
Washington	8,120		56 8	239		
Oregon	766	198	53 0	46		
California.	8,143	2,936	62 0	1,329		

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Educational

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.

President, Archibald Grimke, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, John W. Cromwell, Washington, D. C.

The American Negro Historical Society. Organized 1897.

President, P. A. Duvineville, Philadelphia.

Vice President, George W. Mitchell, 908 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Secretary, Miss Lucretia Miller, Philadelphia.

National Association of Toachers in Colored Schools. Organized 190

President, John Hope, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary, J. R. E. Lee, Kansas City, Mo. Recording Secretary, G. W. Carry, Gathrie, Okla.

Negro National Educational Congress. Organized 1910.

President, J. Silas Harris, Kansas City, Kansas.

Vice President, James French, Sandusky, O.

Secretary, Mrs. Julia Embry, Colorado Springa, Colo.

The Negro Society for Historical Research. Organized 1911.

President, John E. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur A. Schomberg, 63 W. 140th St., New York, N. Y.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Organized at Cornell University

March, 1906; has fourteen chapters, 435 members.

President, H. H. Long, Clark University.

Secretary, G. P. Hinton, Ca e School.

Treasurer, C. A. Tribbett, Yale University.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Organized at Indiana University, Marc. 5, 1911; has six chapters, 125 members.

Grand Polemarch, Elder W. Diggs, University of Indiana.

Grand K. of R. and Ex., William J. Prince, University of Illinois.

Grand Strategus, Frank M. Sumners, University of Indiana.

Organizations for Economic Advancement.

National Negro Business League. Organized 1900.

President, Booker T. Washington', Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

First Vice President, Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.

Secretary, Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Negro Insurance Association !.

President, C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.

Vice-President, S. W. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, W. P. Burrell, 32 Jones St., East Orange, N. J.

National Negro Bankers' Association to Organized 1906.

Secretary, S. S. Brown, Fraternal Savings Trust Company, Mem phis, Tenn.

National Railway Employees' Protective Association.

President, Marcus Edwards.

Secretary, W. D. Laws.

National Association of Funeral Directors!. Organized 1907.

President, G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

(Affiliated National Negro Business League; Annual Meeting held at same place and

National Marine Cooks', Stewards', Head and Side Waiters Association.

President, H. Helps.

Vice President, J. F. Civill.

Secretary, H. H. Smith.

Treasurer, L. S. Jones

National Negro Retail Merchants Association.

President, S. N. Dickerson, Talladega, Ala.

Vice-President, W. M. Martin, St. Augustine, Fla. Secretary, E. W. D. Welch, Dallas, Texas.

National Alliance of Postal Employees. Organized 1913.

President, H. L. Mims, Houston, Texas. Vice-President, C. B. Shepperson, Little Rock, Ark.

Secretary, A. H. Hendrick, Macon, Ga.

Associations for Professional Advancement

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.

President, U. G. Dailey, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Vice President, E. W. Smith, M. D.

Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., Orange, N. J.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1903.

President, Mrs. A. B. Thomas, Lincoln Hospita', New York, N. Y. Vice-President, Miss Martella M. York, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, Miss S. L. Hargrave, Wilmington, N. C.

National Nogro Bar Association . Organized 1909.

President, P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss

Vice-President, J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary, W. H. Harrison, Oklahoma City, Okla.

National Negro Press Association 7. Organized 1909.

President, Chris. J. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-President, W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn. Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, National Baptist Pub. Co., Nashville,

Western Negro Press Association.

President, A. J. Smitherman, Tulsa, Oklu.

Secretary, J. D. Cook, Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer, Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kansas.

National Association of Colored Musical and Art Clubs. Or gamized 1908.

President, Mrs. Harriett Gibbs Marshall, New York, N. Y.

Associations for Political Advancement

National Equal Rights League. Organized 1910.

President, Byron Gunner, Hillburn, N. Y.

Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.

National Organizer, R. C. Ransom, New York.

Nutional Colored Democratic League.

President, Alexander Walters, New York.

Vice-President, James A. Ross, New York

Secretary, Chas. L. Barnes, Pennsylvania.

Treasurer, James T. Lloyd, Missouri.

Associations in the Interest of Women

National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.

Fresident, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Vice-President, Mrs. Mary V. Talbert, Buffalo. Secretary, Miss Ida R. Curamings, 1234 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimor Md.

Transurer, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson, Columbus, O.

Associations For The General Advancement of the Negro

Southern Negro Anti-Saloon Federation.

President, Rev. A. S. Jackson, Dallas, Texas.

Treasurer, Bishop J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, Ga.

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Organized 1909.

President, Moorefield Storey, Boston, Mass. Acting Secretary, Roy Nash, 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Director of Publicity and Research, W. E. B. DuBois, 70 5th Ave. New York, N. Y.

SECRETARIES OF LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Anna Gillin 1900 Wine Street.	Alton, Illinoise
Mrs Anna Gillis, 1200 Wise Street A L Mitchell, 1403 South Edith Street	Albuquerque, N. Mexico
Miss Ethel Lewis, 1418 Druld Hill Avenue	Baltimore, Md.
Rutler R. Wilson, 34 School Street	Buston, Mann.
Miss Amelia († Anderson, 106 Walnut Street	Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs S Lyons, 2209 Commercial Avenue	Calm, Ill.
Frank B. Jackson, 217 South Marton Street	
T W Allfrager 701 West 14th Place	Chicago III
Mrs. Andrew W. Lee, 2411 Chambers Street	
Mr. S P. Keeble, 2555 East 73rd Street	Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Minnie B Mosby, 604 Mount Vernon Avenue	
Mrs Doille Richardson, 340 West 5th Street	Dayton, O.
Miss Marie A. Gray, 1405 N. Monroe Street	
Mrs. Lauren W Mart Inte 1207 Charley Street	Dos Mulnow In
Miss Hattle V Dixon, 325 Broadway Market Bldg	Detroit, Mich.
Mr. W B Hattgrove, 1425 Florida Avenue N	W., Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary V Campbell, 108 North 16th Street	East St Louis 11t
Miss Hattle V Dixon, 325 Broadway Market Bldg. Mr. W R Rattgrove, 1425 Florida Avenue Niss Mary V Campbell, 108 North 16th Street F D Clopton, 413 Tays Street	El Pani, Texas
Alex Lugan H. Stewart, 700 Lincoln Avenue	Evansvine, und
Dr Stepnen J. Lewis, 609 Roas Street Mrs S. B. Henderson, 2850 Boulevard Place	Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs S. B. Henderson, 2850 Boulevard Place	Indianapelia lud.
Mrs. Laura Allen, Suite 14, Scott Block. George K. Williams, 1080 Washington Boulevard	Jacksonville III.
George K Williams, 1080 Washington Boulevard	Kansas City, Kaus.
H Cr Charle 1604 Proper Street	Kansas I II v Alta
E Burton Ceruti, 601 Thorpe Bullding	Los Angeles, Calif,
E Hurton Ceruti, 501 Thorpe Building. Mrs. W. Nolan King. 2115 West Magazine Street. Gale P. Hilyer, 2441 Fifth Avenue, South. W. E. Brown, 123 South 3rd Street.	Louisville Ky.
Gale P. Hilyer, 2441 Fifth Avenue, South	Minnen wills, Minn.
W. E. Brown, 123 South 3rd Street	Nuskogee, Oktin.
V. 13. POWULL MAIN UTABLE STREET	THE PERSON OF TH
Louis G. King, 1927 Foucher Street	New Orleans, I.a.
Mrs. H. E. DeHart, 867 35th Street	Northern Calif.
Mrs Lottle M. Cooper, 11 Eppirt Street	Grange N. J.
Mrs B. H. West, 208 Russell Street	February III
Isadore Martin, 6 North 42nd Street	Pillingerpring, 17a.
Miss Jennie Proctor, 600 Fifth Avenue	The strained the
Mrs E D Caunaday, 520 East 26th Street Miss Roberta J Dunbar, 58 Winter Street	Description of Et a
Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, 58 Winter Street	Providence, M. 1.
Mrs. Florence E. Ceok, 522 Maple Street W F Nell, South St. Joseph.	Or Towns Man
W F Neit, South St. Joseph.	ale faulte Ma
Mrs. H. A. Smith, 3137 Pine Street Miss Charlotte Gillard, 269 West 5th Street	be Dayl Afine
Mrs. W. L. Presto, 1818 30th Avenue	Shear straff I a
A W HIII, 918 Plerre Avenue.	and sinetrational III
Mrs W. L. Fresto, 1818 30th Avenue. A. W. Hilli, 918 Plerre Avenue. Mrs. Allee E. Williams, 723-1-2 East Washington Ste Miss M. Sula Butler 317 Sherman Avenue. Mr. Allen Mack, 1566 South G. Street. David Jenkins, 501 Gilbert Avenue.	Spelnefield ()
Mr. Allen Mark 1505 South (. Street	Tayuna Wash
David Land in 5th (Minut Avertic)	Terre Haute Ind
Mrs Della H. Flelds, 374 Woodland Avenue	Tolerto O.
Alls Dem it, Fields, ora Woodland Avenue	

Mrs. Julia B. Roundtree, 1317 Van Buren Avenue	Topeka, Kans.
T. Edward Kinney, 102 Bellevue Avenue	
Mrs. I. B. Thompson, 406 East Park Avenue	.Champalan, Ill.
Mrs. M. J. Burress, 1024 North 14th Street	Vincennes, Ind.
Miss Alice G. Baldwin, 206 East 10th Street	. Wilmington, Del
Miss Amanda Carroll, Lutherville, Md.	. Baltumore County
Miss Florence Pamplin, 1029 Oak Street	Danville, Ill.
L. H. Lightner, 2429 Franklin Street	Denver, Colo.
Mrs. M. E. Watkins, 235 South Whitesboro Street	Galeshurg, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth Lytle, 2208 Washington Street	Ciary, Ind.
B V. Gonzales, 221 Division Street	-Key West, Fla.
Miss Marle Bugette, 350 7th Street	
O. L. Mitchell, Principal Colored Schools	Mounds, Ill.
A R. Baker, 1107 West Willow Street	Talla Walla, Wash.
Dr. William W. Gittens, 307 East King Street	York, Pa

Associations for Improving Social Conditions

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. 2303 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Southern Headquarters, 1161 Harding St., Nashville, Tenn. Organized, October, 1911, by the cooperation of The Committee for Improving The Industrial Condition of Negroes in New York, The Committee on Urban Conditions and The National League for the Protection of Colored Women.

Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York City.

Vice-Chairmen, John T. Emlen, Philadelphia; Kelly Miller, Washington, D. C.; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.

Secretary, William H. Baldwin, 3d, New York.

Treasurer, A. S. Frissell.

Asst. Treasurer, Victor H. McCutcheon.

Director, George E. Haynes, Nashville, Tenn.

Associate Director, Eugene K. Jones, New York.

New York Staff Members

Secretary of Boys' Work, Chas. C. Allison, Jr.
Secretary of Housing and Vocational Bureaus, John T. Clark.
Superintendent of "Valley Rest," Convalescent Home, Mrs. Martha Harris.

Office Secretary, T. Arnold Hill. Secretary of Girls' Work, Miss Naomi B. Spencer.

Secretary of Brooklyn Work, James H. Hubert, 102 Court St.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES.

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of the settlements follow:

Names of Social Settlements for Negroes and their Locations.

Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes County. Elizabeth Russell Settlement, R. F. D. 2, Tuskegee, Macon County.

Sojourner Truth Industrial Home for Young Women, 1119 Adams St., Los Angeles.

Delmar Thomas Garrett Settlement House, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

Colored Social Settlement, 18 L St., S. W., Washington.

11/tuelda

The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville.

Commin

Neighborhood Union, Morehouse College, Atlanta.

The Institutional Church for the colored people of Atlanta, Cor. Cour! land and Houston Sts., Atlanta.

Illinois

Charles Sumner Settlement, 1951 Fulton St., Chicago.

Emanuel Settlement, 2732 Armour Ave., Chicago.

Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Hyde Park Center, 5643 Lake Ave., Chicago.

Industrial Church and Social Settlement (Dearborn Center), 3825 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Wendell Phillips Settlement, 2009 Walnut St., Chicago

Indiana

Flanner Guild, 875 Colton St., Indianapolis.

Kentucky

The Presbyterian Colored Mission, 644 Preston St., Louisville.

Maryland

Carrolltown House (Center) Ward St., Baltimore.

Colored Children's Day Nursery (with settlement activities), 923 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore.

Massachusetts

St. Augustine and St. Martin's Mission, Lenox St., Boston,

Park Memorial (Social Work With Colored People Under a Special Committee), Berkley and Appleton Sts., Boston.

Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.

Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.

St. John's Congregational Church, (Institutional), Springfield.

Missouri

Garrison Square Field House, 4th St. and Forest Ave., Kansus City. United Missions Social Settlement, 1413 Lucas Ave., St. Louis. Zion Social Center, St. Louis.

New Jersey

East Orange Social Settlement, 374 Main St., East Orange

New York

The Colored Social Settlement, 76 Pine St., Buffalo.

Settlement in Negro Quarter of Elmira (By Woman's Federation), El-

Lincoln Settlement, 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.

Mission House For Colored People, 449 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.

Music School Settlement for Colored People, 4 and 6 W. 131st St., New York.

Stillman Branch for Colored People, 205 W. 60th St., New York.

St. Phillip's Parish House, 218 133rd St., New York.

St. Cypnan's, 175-177 West 63rd St., New York.

Lincoln Day Nursery, 202 W. 63r I St., New York.

Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W 63rd St., New York, The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.

Ohio

Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.

Pennsylvania

Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.

The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.

The Spring Street Settlement, 1223 Spring St., Philadelphia.

The Penn Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.

St. Gabriel's P. E. Mission, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.

St. Mary's P E. Mission, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.

Chapel of St. Simon, the Cyrenian, Twenty-second and Reed Sts., Philadelphia,

St. Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels. Wallace, below Forty-third St., Philadelphia.

The Whittier Center, 1623 Christian St., Philadelphia.

The Davis Temporary Home and Day Nursery, Pittsburg.

Tennessee

Bethlehem House, Cor. 10th Ave. N. and Cedar St, Nashville.

Texas

Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (Institutional), Fort Worth. Social Service Center, 411-1-2 Milam St., Houston.

Virginia

Locust St. Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton. Richmond Negro Welfare League, 100 East Leigh St., Richmond.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias; and the benevolent secret societies, such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen and the National Order of Mosaic Templars.

Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The United Brothers of Friendship of Texas have \$150,000 in their treasury; in two cities of the State the Grand Lodge owns over \$200,000 worth of property, which brings in a revenue of \$500 per month. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mosaic Templars, \$20,-000 of the surplus Funds of this order were invested in State of Arkansas securities. The Knights of Pythias have collected over \$1,000,000 for endowment. There is over \$40,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about \$1,000,000 worth of property; the Odd Fellows, \$2,000,000; and the Pythians, \$1,500,000. It is probable that altogether the Negro secret societies in the United States own between \$9 000,000 and \$10,000,000 worth of property. The Odd Fellows have in New Orleans, a building that cost \$36,000, and in Atlanta and Philadelphia, buildings that have cost \$100,000 each. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago, Knights of Pythias own bullaings, each worth from \$10,-000 to \$100,000. The Negro secret societies are beginning to pay attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Mosaic Templars have established a health bureau.

There was a general movement throughout the Southern States to restrain Negro secret societies from using the names and emblems of white orders. The white Pythians of Georgia entered a restraining order against the Negro Pythians of that State. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice White, in an important and far-reaching decision, handed down, June 10, 1912, declared that the Negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia had the right to use the name and emblems of the order. All the members of the court except Justices Holmes and Lurton concurred with the Chief Justice.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodge, etc., follow:

MASONS

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States, thirty-five. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch. 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712.

Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of The Mystic Shrine.

(Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree or Scottish Rite Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of The Royal Secret of the S2nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine).

Imperial Potentate, James H. Murphy, Baltimore.
Deputy Imperial Potentate, George W. McKain, St. Louis.
Imperial Rabban, J. M. Morris, Indianapolis.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet, George W. McKain, St. Louis.
Imperial Treasurer, J. Frank Blagburn, Washington.
Imperial Recorder, Lert Williams, Jersey City.

Ancient and Accepted

Scottinh Rile Masons

Officers of Northern Jurisdiction:

Sovereign Grand Commander, J. F. Richards, Detroit, Mich. Lieutenant Sovereign Grand Commander, R. E. Moore, Chicago, Ill. Grand Secretary, W. H. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers of Southern Jurisdiction:

Sovereign Grand Commander, W. M. T. Grant, New Orleans, La. Lieutenant Sovereign Grand Commander, James T. Logan, Natchez, Miss.

Grand Chancellor, Leon W. Taylor, New Orleans.

Royal Arch Masons

Officers:

President, W. T. Butler, New York. Treasurer, T. M. Holland, Chicago. Secretary, James O. Bampfield, Washington.

Ancient York Masons

Officers of National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted York Rite

National Grand Commander, Bishop J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala. National Deputy Grand Commander, Dr. A. R. Robinson, Philadelphia,

National Grand Secretary, R. J. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga.

ODD FELLOWS

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro lodge, Philomethean, No 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843. Negro Odd Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. There are 7,562 financial lodges: membership, 304,557; 4,993 financial Households of Ruth; membership, 197,-654; P. G. M. Councils, 275; membership, 6,875.

Grand Officers:

Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Deputy Grand Master, Julius C. Johnson, Baltimore

Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grand Treasurer, W. David Brown, New York City.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864. The membership is over 250,000.

The Uniform Rank has 404 companies, and 21,000 members.

Officers of Supreme Lodge:

Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Greene, 226 South Robertson St., New Orleans,

Supreme Vice Chancellor, J. L. Jones, N. E. Corner 8th and Plum Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Supreme Master of Exchequer, H. J. Young, 405 Martin St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky.

Order of Calanthe

Officersi

Supreme Worthy Counsellor, J. L. Jones, 8th and Plum Sts., Cincinnati.O. Supreme Worthy Register of Deeds, Mrs. C. A. Curl, 3523 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE)

Meets biennially. The officers are:

Supreme Chancellor, W. Ashbee Hawkins, Baltimore, Md.

Supreme Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Willis, New York City.
Supreme Master of Exchequer, W. W. Lawrence, New Bern, North, Carolina.

Supreme Keeper of Record and Seals, W. E. Grandson, Cambridge,

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

Organized by B. F. Howard at Cincinnati, June 10, 1899. Has 285 lodges and over 15,700 members.

General Officers are:

Grand Exalted Ruler, T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.

Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, Adolph Howell, New York City.

Grand Secretary, Dr. E. R. Garter, Richmond, Va. Grand Treasurer, Dr. Stevens, Wilmington, Del.

NATIONAL IDEAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Supreme Master, A. W. Holmes.

Supreme Vice-Muster, Rev. W. L. Anderson, Supreme Secretary, S. W. Johnson.

Supreme Treasurer, Dr. A. A. Tennant.

UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS

Organized, 1881. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.

Officers of the Grand Fountain:

Grand Worthy Master, S. S. Morris, Richmond, Va.

Grand Worthy Secretary, Maurice Rouselle, Richmond, Va.

Grand Worthy Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Smith, Richmond, Va.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF GALILEAN FISHERMEN

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland 1856,

Officerat

National Grand Ruler, Joseph P. Evans, Baltimore.

Vice Grand Ruler, Mrs. Mary E. Fields, Philadelphia.

Grand Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie B. Brown, Washington, D. C.

Grand Treasurer, McCauley Dorsey, Baltimore, Md.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP AND SISTERS OF THE MYSTERIOUS TEN

Organized, 1854. Chartered by Legislature of Kentucky, 1861.

First chartered regularly constituted Negro somety South of the Ohio River.

Officers:

National Grand Master, Dr. T. E. Speed, Jefferson, Texas.

Deputy National Grand Master, P. F. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.

National Grand Secretary, Stephen Bell, Louisville, Ky.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF WISE MEN AND WOMEN

Organized, 1901.

Supreme Grand Officers:

S. G. A. V., S. B. Smith, Monroe, La.

V. S. G. A., G. W. Frost, Monroe, La.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

S. G. D. S., S. A. Taylor, Shreveport, La. S. G. A. S., D. A. Anderson, Alexandria, La.

UNITED ORDER OF GOOD SHEPHERDS

Organized, 1906.

Supreme Grand President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala. Supreme Grand Treasurer, Rev. E. W. Cooke. Supreme Grand Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Duncan.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF TENTS OF THE J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLLIFEE UNION

Organized at Norfolk, Va., 1866.

Officers:

Supreme Matron, Mrs. C. A. Gilpin, Richmond, Va. Deputy Matron, Mrs. A. J. Valentine, Chester, Pa. Grand Secretary, Miss Adeline M. Ward, Norfolk.

ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID

Organized, 1884, at Durham, N. C.

Officers:

Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C. Supreme Grand Treasurer, John Merrick, Durham, N. C.

INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT ORDER

Headquarters, 161 Bell St., Atlanta, Ga. Supreme Grand Master, W. S. Cannon. District Grand Master, J. W. Lee.

This order has \$5,000 members and owns about \$50,000 worth of real estate in Atlanta.

NATIONAL ORDER OF MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA

Organized, 1882. Membership 100,000. Assets \$150,000.

Officers:

National Grand Master, S. J. Elliott, Little Rock, Ark. National Grand Secretary, J. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark. National Grand Treasurer, J. A. Davis, Little Rock, Ark.

KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF TABOR

Organized, 1871.

Officers:

I. C. G. M., S. A. Jordan, Arkansas.

I. V. G. M., S. S. Reed, Marshall, Texas.

I. C. G. S., A. R. Chinn, Glasgow, Missouri.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ST. LUKE

Organized, 1867. Hus 40,000 members, operates the St. Luke Bank in Richmond.

Officerst

Right Worthy Grand Chief, Mrs. Minnie L. Banks, Macon, Ga. Right Worthy Vice Chief, Dr. H. L. Harris, Richmond, Va.

Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Rielmond, Va.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOSES

Organized, 1868.

Officerni

Grand Master, Solomon Bond, 527 Orchard St., Raltimore, Md.

Grand Secretary, James H. Steward, Baltimore, Md.

Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs, Baltimore, Md.

GRAND UNITED ORDER SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PEACE

Organized, 1900, at Newport News, Va.

S. G. C., Rev. S. A. Howell, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

S. G. D. C., Rev. J. A. Maston, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

W. G. Gen'l Manager, Rev. T. S. Crayton, 548 25th St., Newport,

S. G. V. C., Wesley Raney, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD

Organized, 1909, at Helena, Ark., by Dr. R. A. Williams.

The Order operates in tive States; has a membership of about 25,000; more than \$80,000 is reported to have been paid to beneficiaries. The assets of the Order aggregate \$30,000.

Officers:

Supreme President, Dr. R. A. Williams, Helena, Ark, Supreme Vice President, K. B. Jamison, Yazoo City, Miss.

Supreme Secretary, S. M. Miles, Jackson, Miss.

Supreme Treasurer, L. B. Builey, Helena, Ark.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF LOVE AND CHARITY

G. G. W. S., Rev. Robt. Fruzier, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

G. G. D. S., Rev. Prince Alvert, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, Lu.

G. G. Scribe, D. C. Nelson, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS.

In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week of October, 1865. J. T. Shuftin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder, was established before 1865.

There are now about 450 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals, seventy-eight: school periodicals, sixty-eight; organs of National Associations, and magazines of general literature, seven; fraternal organs, thirty; newspapers, 277.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS

Monthly, Bi-Monthly and Quarterly
Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., C. C. Alleyne.
Colored Catholic, R. C., C. Marcellus Dorsey, Baltimore, Md., 1307 Fremont Ave.

A. M. E. Review, A. M. E., R. C. Ransom, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., 624 S. 18th Street.

The Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., Cor Eighth and Lea Aves.

Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, Jr., Baltimore, Md., 1138 Park

The Lutheran Pioneer, Rev. F. J. Laukenau, Jefferson and Miami Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Teacher, Baptist, R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., 523 Second Ave. N. The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Auron Brown,

The A.M. E. Zion, Monitor. Bi-Weekly, Rev. A. H. Hatwood, Editor and Manager, Lincolnton, N. C.

The Richard Allen Monthly, Ira T. Bryant, Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tenn.

	Rirningham, 1221 Third Ave Seims, 22 Lapsicy Street Morningham Mortganery, 716 Columbus Street Huntsville	Arkansas Bapt College Argenta	New Hawn	Bridge and Duvall Sts.	rect, Savannalı ımpbell Street	at Se,	ifth Street 9 Theolog. College	New Orleans, 631 Baronne Street
			nt167 Goff Street, New Hawn	G C Renderson B J Jones H G. Reed Lake City H G. Reed	W Bryant W Allen T Wasker P Jarreken P Jarreken	C. C. Wilson. T. W. Wallace	W. H. Steward W. H. McRidley W. H. McRidley	Ordenta New Orleans, 631 Baronne Street
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The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.

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